

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1981



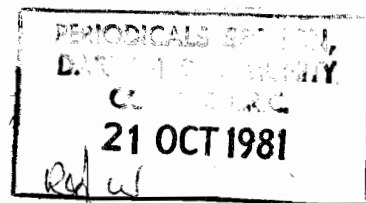
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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1981

Number 95





(Frontispiece) This unique photograph shows the almost completed Concert Hall of the Arts Centre project and the Melbourne skyline including St. Pauls' Cathedral which had its centenary this year.

Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

(Front endpaper) Modern technology and the use of fertilisers has resulted in lush pastures for grazing; amenity tree planting assists in the prevention of erosion and provides shade and protection for livestock.

Forests Commission, Victoria

(Back endpaper) A lithograph sketch of land sales in the boom period of the 1880's when squatters competed for prime grazing land.

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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1981

I. M. COWIE, B. Com.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

NUMBER 95

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VICTORIAN OFFICE

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The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens Aviary, and the Melbourne underground rail loop	<i>facing 324</i>
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SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
- dr. debit
- n.a not available
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.e.i. not elsewhere included
- n.p. not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary
- r figure or series revised since previous edition
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- (where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series
- M, males; F, females; T, total

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia : N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1980 refer to the year ended 31 December 1980. Those shown as, e.g., 1979-80 refer to the year ended 30 June 1980. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data is presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

PREFACE

This is the ninety-fifth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* and continues the basic task of presenting a comprehensive statistical and descriptive account of Victoria. This volume again emphasises the social, demographic, and economic structure of the State, as well as many aspects of its physical environment. It is always a challenge to the *Year Book* to delineate changes which have occurred more recently and to place them accurately into the perspective of earlier trends. To achieve such an historical balance, the book seeks continuity by matching the claims of recent to those of earlier information and by maintaining continuity of statistical tables. Frequently these can be expanded as new Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections become available for publication. Thus, all in all, the *Year Book*, with its wide and comprehensive coverage of the State, continues as the basic reference work for Victoria.

This edition contains the sixth major article on Victoria's Environment and Man, this time on Grazing in the Victorian Environment. The author — Mr H. A. Bishop — has combined a unique experience in practical farming and rural research and besides writing the text, has advised on the extensive search for its illustrations, which were gathered from a wide number of sources.

There are several major new articles in the book, among them the first historical account of the Victorian Government Printer who, of course, has printed this book for many decades. There are two articles related to Bendigo (in Chapters 11 and 17), a survey of housing during the 1970s (Chapter 11), changes in retailing during the 1970s (Chapter 18), a brief history of the brewing industry (Chapter 17), and the law of succession (Chapter 28). Regular summaries on employment, banking, and the Victorian Budget are provided in Chapters 10, 20, and 21, respectively. Together with other contents, such annual descriptions provide regular new material to ongoing themes, and over the years the cumulative impact of such material will contribute to the recording of the State's history.

It is not possible for *Year Books* because of their complexity to contain the latest statistics available at the time of publication, and thus the statistical tables in the *Year Book* give the latest facts available at the time of preparation. More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the *Year Book* are available in other ABS publications. A comprehensive range of statistics is published by the Australian Statistician and by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State. The details of the publications available are set out in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications*, 1980 (1101.0).

The Victorian Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a library in which all publications of the ABS are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, students, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

The material in the *Year Book* has been checked throughout, but I shall be grateful to hear from readers who wish to offer suggestions or have noticed defects.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from educational institutions, business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals,

and government departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other ABS publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information included in this book would not have been possible.

The preparation of this *Victorian Year Book* has been a complex undertaking and I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance and willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community and thank them for their contributions.

I wish to thank my staff in the Victorian Office who have contributed to the production of this *Year Book*. In particular, I wish to record my appreciation of the efforts of the Editor of Publications, Mr H.L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., and his editorial staff. I also wish to thank Mr Norman Quaintance, our typographical consultant, and the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

July 1981

I. M. COWIE

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of Mr J. C. Paice, B.Ec., Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Operations) and Mr R. J. Brown, B.Com., Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Services), and the Directors working under them: Mr K. Amanatides, B.A., B.Litt.; Mr J. Camfield, B.Sc.; Mr J. Curtain, B.Com.; Mrs. J. Humphrey, B.Com.; Mr B. Leith, B.Com.; Mr M.T. Ryan, B.Sc.; Mr P.A. Stackpole, B.Com.; Mr W. Vickery, B.Com.; and Mr G.M. Young. Mr Curtain and Mr D. de Souza, B.Sc. (Ec.) were acting Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and acting Director, respectively, for a considerable time during the preparation of this *Year Book*.

The following persons and institutions either supplied basic material for the various articles or advised on their preparation:

CHAPTER ONE:

GRAZING IN THE VICTORIAN
ENVIRONMENT
Mr C. Austin
Mr H. Bishop

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Minerals and Energy
Environment Protection Authority
Land Conservation Council
Ministry for Conservation
National Museum of Victoria
National Parks Service
Port Phillip Authority
Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE
Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT
Australian Electoral Office
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Clerk of the Papers
Clerk of the Parliaments
Department of the Premier
State Electoral Office
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
AND PLANNING
Auditor-General of Victoria
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Country Fire Authority
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Hon. Mr Justice Gobbo, Supreme Court
of Victoria
Keeper of Public Records
Metropolitan Fire Brigade
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for Police and Emergency Services
Ombudsman
Public Service Board of Victoria
State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Government Printer
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER SIX:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council

CHAPTER SEVEN:

POPULATION
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs
Victorian Ministry of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs

CHAPTER NINE:

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
Commission
Department of Labour and Industry
Professor W. Prest, C.B.E.

CHAPTER TEN:

**EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT**

Department of Employment and Youth
Affairs
Department of the Premier

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

**HOUSING, BUILDING, AND
CONSTRUCTION**

City of Melbourne
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization — Division of
Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Industry Association
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Ministry of Housing
Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Sacred Heart Cathedral, Bendigo
St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne
Teacher Housing Authority

CHAPTER TWELVE:

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Department of Minerals and Energy

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

**WATER RESOURCES AND
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Arthur Rylah Institute for
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Bendigo Development Corporation
Carlton and United Breweries Limited
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Productivity
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Department of Trade and Resources
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
Industrial Design Council of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities
Prices Justification Tribunal
Small Business Development Corporation
Standards Association of Australia
Victorian Development Corporation

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

INTERNAL TRADE

Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Mr. J. W. R. Pratt

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

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Affairs (Bureau of Customs)
Department of State Development,
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Department of Trade and Resources
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Land Tax, Probate, and Gift Duties Office
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Life Insurance Federation of Australia
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University of Melbourne
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Deputy Commissioner of Police (Victoria
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Law Department
Law Institute of Victoria
Legal Aid Committee
Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal
Education
Liquor Control Commission
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Police and Emergency Services
Office of the Public Solicitor
Mr W.F. Ormiston Q.C.
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Sheriff, Supreme Court
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Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Suburban Newspapers
Association Pty Ltd
Melbourne Theatre Company
Ministry for the Arts
National Gallery of Victoria

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Mr L. O'Neill
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GRAZING IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT*

INTRODUCTION

The part played by the animals which accompanied the men who first settled the District of Port Phillip is of critical importance to the theme of Victoria's environment and man. The resource which attracted the early settlers was the thinly wooded land with the rich pastures described by Major Mitchell and Hume and Hovell. The incentive was to graze sheep, as at the time of settlement wool was a highly valued commodity in strong demand in Europe and capable of being shipped economically to overseas markets.

Animals also provided the means by which it was possible to explore, to travel, and to transport men and goods as well as the products for sale. Of all man's activities it was his use of animals that had the greatest effect on the original plant communities, and through these on soils and the native animals which had originally grazed in the primitive environment. The grazing animal was also the prime cause of misunderstanding leading to many clashes between Aborigines and settlers.

In the longer term the commitment of men to animal husbandry led to the clearing of forests in many areas. However, in others, the treeless plains were planted with shelterbelts and plantations of sugar gums and other eucalypts, pines, and cyprus. Permanent water was provided where previously only isolated waterholes in streams persisted throughout the summer. New pasture species and the use of fertilizer transformed the capacity of pastures to respond to rainfall and sunlight in the life giving process of photosynthesis, the basis of survival and production for both plant and animal communities.

These developments have had a marked effect on the appearance of the landscape, the ecology of plants, and both native and introduced animals which now live in association with man. While some effects can now be deplored, and others applauded, animals comprised an important component of the European agriculture and domestic economy which at the time were undergoing dramatic changes in response to technological advances and in industrial organisation. In the occupation of south-eastern Australia, the emerging European culture replaced the Stone Age culture of the Aborigines which had had a significant impact on the environment through their use of fire.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRAZING INDUSTRY

Historical background

Although the inventions which initiated the Industrial Revolution date back to the 1770s — spinning and weaving machines for cotton and wool, as well as the steam engine as a source of power — it was not until the early nineteenth century that the application of these concepts began to have wide ranging effects on the population of Britain. The new technology was first applied in the textile industry and made possible the supply of cheap clothing to new mass markets of consumers. However, to survive as a commodity supporting the textile industry, wool had to be modified in fineness and length, and its supply had to be capable of a continuing increase in order to meet expanding demand.

The demand included a wide range of wool types used in woollen manufacture for blankets, worsted for clothing, and carding for short wools of low value used for socks.

*This is the sixth in a series of special articles on Victoria's environment and man. Previous articles have appeared in Chapter 1 of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1976.

The wool produced on British farms included strong long wools and down-type carding wool. There was very little of the fine wool of length suitable for combing. The wool from Saxony, derived by upgrading the original sheep by use of the Spanish Merinos given by the King of Spain to the Elector of Hanover in 1770, was prime quality combing wool. It was better than most other available wool derived from remnants of the flocks of Spain which were dispersed during the Peninsular Wars. Germany had become a large exporter of combing wool and received the highest prices.

The wool production from Australia came to compete with the German trade and, while it lacked the same quality, its production was increasing at a rapid rate. The following table indicates the rate of increase in wool exports:

AUSTRALIA — WOOL EXPORTS, 1821-35
(kilograms)

Year	Wool exports
1821	80,000
1826	530,000
1830	910,000
1835	1,930,000

Source: Roberts, S.H. *Proceedings of Royal Australian Historical Society*, vol. 17 (1931) p. 347.

The sheep which occupied the Port Phillip District came from Van Diemen's Land and the fifteen counties between the Blue Mountains and the sea in New South Wales. These flocks had been built up between 1800 and 1825 to provide meat. The major demand was from the commissariat supplying the Army and the penal settlements and, in course of time, from the free settlers who were increasing as a proportion of total population. The wool was used mainly to provide clothing by hand spinning and weaving.

It was not until 1825 that a significant quantity of Australian wool began to appear each year on the British market but the quality was generally poor. Although some Merino sheep had been introduced from South Africa, the basic flock had been imported from Bengal and produced very little coarse hair and wool.

Captain MacArthur was the first to try to improve the wool. Starting with a small flock of Indian sheep and an Irish ram, he obtained five Merinos that had been imported from South Africa in 1797. In 1804, he obtained eight Merinos from the stud of George III. While grading up from his Indian sheep, he rapidly achieved improved fleeces and he placed great emphasis on fineness and on breeding the pure Merino type. By 1820, the MacArthur flock reached 2,000 sheep but it was not having the impact he expected on the sheep of the Colony. In 1820, he wrote: "At present there are not 10 sheep breeders pursuing any measure for the improvement of wool. I wish to God the Government could be induced to adopt some plan of supplying settlers with Merino rams of undoubted purity of blood at a moderate price".*

Meanwhile the Reverend Samuel Marsden, a rival of MacArthur, had adopted a different approach to breeding. He also obtained some of the Merinos from South Africa in 1797 and crossed them with the Southdown breed with the aim "to unite as much as possible beauty of make, strength of constitution, weight of carcase, and goodness of fleece".

In Tasmania the original sheep came from India and there were some British breeds, but it was not until 1820 that Merinos were introduced. In that year, Governor Sorell arranged with MacArthur to obtain 300 Merino lambs but only 181 survived the voyage to Tasmania. These were distributed to several free settlers who crossed them with Saxon rams. The Van Diemen's Land Company, formed in 1825, imported several hundred Saxon Merinos from Germany and from George III's Spanish flock; up to 1830 it spent \$60,000 in buying sheep. Saxon sheep continued to play a significant role in the development of Tasmanian flocks and the midlands of Tasmania developed as a fine wool producing area from the 1830s.

By 1830, most of the land in Tasmania and in the fifteen coastal counties of New South Wales which was suitable for grazing, had been occupied and the available sheep were

* As quoted by Ronald Anderson in *On the Sheep's Back*, Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966, p. 12.

grazing it effectively. In the established parts of the Colonies, many young men were looking forward to the time when they could move out to the Australian hinterland, and thus all reports of exploration were studied with interest. Whalers operating in Tasmania were questioned about the land near Portland where whaling had proceeded for many years. The report of Major Mitchell's exploration was awaited with interest and excitement.

Occupation

The Hentys were the first farmers to settle on the north coast of Bass Strait. After abandoning their initial plan to settle on the coastal plain of Western Australia, they had moved with all their livestock and farming tools to Tasmania, but they arrived just after free grants of land ceased in 1831. They petitioned for a special grant in view of the unsuitability of the land they had selected in Western Australia, but their petition was not successful.

Thus they began to investigate the potential of the coast on the other side of Bass Strait, and, after three separate visits, narrowed their choice to Portland Bay. Finally, in November 1834, they landed with their animals and farming equipment and established the first permanent settlement in what was to be Victoria. The settlement, however, was unauthorised.

Major Mitchell's report on his expedition to Portland Bay, was widely publicised and caused great interest in Tasmania. In particular, his reference to the hinterland along the Wannon River attracted a group of settlers to that area. However, most settlers transported their stock to Geelong or Melbourne, as the passage was much quicker and there was a better anchorage for small boats. By 1837, a small fleet of 15 to 20 ships was engaged in conveying stock from Launceston to Geelong. They carried from 300 to 1,000 sheep and operated from January to the middle of May when easterly winds were prevalent in Bass Strait. The passage took 7 or 8 days and sometimes there were heavy losses.

In the early stages the new settlement was heavily dependent on Tasmania. Launceston provided the basic industries of the day — wheelwrights, vehicle makers, and foundries — and in 1840 the value of Tasmanian exports to the Port Phillip District was \$1,062,000. Launceston bankers also provided the finance for many settlers until their wool was received.

In May 1836, at the first counting, there were 177 persons in the Port Phillip District, not including Aborigines. The number of livestock for that year was 41,332 sheep, 155 cattle, and 75 horses. By 1837, 300,000 sheep were grazing in Port Phillip and most of them came from Tasmania. Until 1839, settlers from Tasmania comprised more than 50 per cent of the arrivals. However, subsequently new arrivals direct from Britain reduced the dominance of those from Van Diemen's Land.

The first overlanders from beyond the Murray River were Joseph Hawdon, John Gardiner, and John Hepburn who brought cattle from the Murrumbidgee district to Melbourne in December 1836. The cattle were sold for \$20 per head. By June and July 1837, there were numerous overlanders following the same route which became known as Major Mitchell's Line because it followed his wagon tracks. One typical overlanding party comprised 30 men, 5,000 sheep, 600 cattle, 20 horses, and 40 working bullocks. There were four bullock drays and two horse carts. The sheep were watched and folded at night, and the cattle were watched all night by two men. A few of the overlanders followed a trail over the mountains to East Gippsland.

By this time emigration had become an option for many young men in Britain who sought to escape from adverse conditions on farms and in the emerging industrial cities. Most chose the cheaper passages across the Atlantic, but fares for a single man to Australia had then been reduced — from Liverpool a passage cost \$100 for a cabin and \$40 for steerage. Thus the population of Port Phillip increased from 5,822 in 1839 to 10,291 in 1840. By 1840, most of the Western District had been occupied and by the mid-1840s, when the Port Phillip District had been divided into four regions, there were scattered settlements in each of them. However, there were only 44 runs in Gippsland compared with 282 in the Western District.

Settlement

The newly arrived intending settlers adopted a well recognised procedure in acquiring a run. After presenting whatever introductions they might have brought, they would journey inland to select a site. In general they would have to travel a little further than their predecessors but, in many cases, areas which had been passed over by first settlers made excellent squatting runs for others. The newcomers could expect little help from those already established, and were more likely to receive misleading advice to encourage them to move on.

George Russell, manager for the Clyde Company of Glasgow, travelled on foot with a pack-horse to find his run on the Moorabool and Leigh Rivers. James Ritchie, while employed as an overseer, travelled on foot from Port Fairy to Portland and then inland to the present site of Penshurst where he found his future Blackwood run. While searching he had been told that this area was a dense scrub unfit for anything.

Later comers with capital found no difficulty in purchasing the licence to a run. Many runs changed hands when squatters would find a run further inland which seemed better and thus move on. Niel Black was in this category and was hospitably welcomed at wayside stations. Before he found the site of his future Glenormiston, he had seen much fine land that was useless for want of water. There was much jostling for positions around springs or fresh water lakes or waterholes along streams which survived the summer drought. Having chosen a run and a camp site with permanent water, it was necessary to occupy it to forestall other squatters.

The purchase of stock was the major cash outlay in the venture and was fraught with risks for the inexperienced. There were no regular markets to provide a standard and determine prices, and great distances of difficult travel were involved in inspecting stock on offer. For many this meant returning to Tasmania to buy sheep.

The squatter who had chosen a run and purchased sheep had to seek permission from the Crown Land Commissioner to settle on it and pay \$20 for his annual licence. The Commissioner had to be satisfied that the squatter had sufficient stock to hold the land he claimed. It was usual to purchase sufficient stores, tools, and equipment for a year. The provisions would include flour, pork, sugar, tarpaulins, iron pots, pannikins, tin plates, knives and forks, frying pans, tobacco, saddlery, tools, and clothing.

Having purchased his stock, shepherds had to be hired to tend them. The required number of station hands and servants would depend upon the size of the station but three would be a common number. A bullock driver was an important man as he was responsible for the heavy drays and station supplies and for negotiating the difficult tracks. Both 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles were used — the latter requiring eight bullocks yoked in pairs. The squatter also required a horse and this was an expensive item at \$80 to \$120. Good quality was important in a horse as it greatly affected the mobility and competence of the owner. There were some horse carts but, in the early stages of settlement, the heavy haulage was done by bullocks.

The organisation and conduct of the move to the run involving sheep, cattle, and wagons with station hands and stores for a year was a critical test for the prospective squatter. The venture involved a major capital investment and risks were high. In most cases several weeks would be spent on the track and if much rain fell this could be extended to months.

Arriving at the run, a camp would be established which would gradually be improved into a more permanent establishment. However, as land tenure was not secure, and there were often possibilities of moving on to a better site or a new run, most squatters settled for huts that could be built quickly with materials at hand. Bark huts were used if suitable trees were handy. Other alternatives included wattle and daub and thatched roofs using long grass. Where heavy clay soils could be found, sod huts were used for buildings and sod fences for sheep yards. More permanent houses were made after a time, often several years, and timber slabs, stones and *pisé* were included in materials chosen. As well as the station homestead, other huts would be required for a kitchen, store, men's huts, and yards for sheep and cattle. In time, stables, the blacksmith's shop, shearing shed, barn, and dairy might be added.

Early pastoral management

Shepherding

Shepherding was the accepted method of sheep husbandry. The shepherd was responsible for taking the sheep to suitable grazing and allowing them time and space to graze until their appetites were satisfied, while keeping them under control and protecting them from dawn to dusk against dingoes, Aborigines, or unscrupulous Europeans. They would be taken to water at least once a day, and at night were yarded in a small enclosure made of brush or rough hurdles. A shepherd would be responsible for 500 to 1,000 sheep and was assisted by a hut keeper who prepared meals during the day and slept in a watch box near the sheep yard at night, with a dog nearby to give the alarm in case of trouble. The shepherd would receive about \$60 per annum and the hut keeper a little less. The hut keeper was responsible for preparing the fold, and when it became fouled, he would move the hurdles on to a clean area. The watch box was equipped with handles so that it could be moved with the fold.

There were many accounts of attacks on flocks by Aborigines, both by night and day. Hut keepers were given a carbine to protect themselves and the sheep, but they were at risk in a concerted attack. However, the Aborigines often stole a few sheep by stealth without disturbing the dogs and watchman. While they took sheep because they were hungry, they did not confine themselves to their immediate needs. They would often take large numbers and keep them for future use by breaking their legs. Such acts infuriated the squatters as the flocks represented their fortunes and hopes for the future.

Attacks by dingoes in packs were a more common disaster, particularly in the early years of settlement. The sheep would rush in panic and bleat while the dogs barked furiously. George Russell's diary records a ewe taken from a flock at midday, another killed at night, four others killed at night, sixteen killed when dogs got into the yard, and six missing, believed driven away, at night. Dingo hunts using dogs were organised and meat baited with arsenic was hung from trees. The first general meeting of the settlers of Port Phillip agreed to give a bounty of 50 cents a head for every dingo killed. These efforts had their effect and gradually their numbers decreased. Some reports suggest that distemper of domestic dogs spread among the dingo population and helped to exterminate them.

Lambing

In the early years of squatting in the Port Phillip District it was not possible to separate ewes and rams and all grazed in one flock. Under these conditions lambing tended to concentrate in autumn and spring. Most ewes would lamb only once in a year but some would produce three lambs in two years, particularly on the better pastures and when seasonal conditions were good. The rate of increase in flock numbers in the whole district suggests more frequent lambing or more multiple births than the rates which subsequently became the norm. After a few years, conditions permitted some management of the breeding flocks and some squatters tried to have three lambings in two years. However, the effects of climate on pasture growth meant that annual lambing was more successful. In 1841, George Russell expected a lambing percentage of 87 from his older ewes and by January of the following year, surviving lambs represented 74 per cent of all ewes mated. One ram was considered sufficient for about 70 ewes.

Washing and shearing

Shearing continued from October to about mid-February. Lamb shearing was often held over until February or March. In response to requests from London firms, it was the practice at the time to wash the wool on the animal's back before it was shorn. Many Western District squatters attempted to do this by driving sheep through running water. Effective treatment required a period of wetting and there were many variations in the procedures. Pens were made in the water and sheep were dropped in from a jetty. They were kept swimming in this soaking pen for some time and then passed to a pen where five or six shearers would rub off the dirt with flat sticks. When clean they swam through a long race to a landing where they could scramble out dripping and exhausted.

Miss Ann Drysdale of Boronggoop, near Geelong, describes shearing at this time. The sheep were shorn with hand shears in the open or in a rough log shed. The station hands were put on to piece-work and extra men were employed. Shearers earned \$2 per 100 sheep and a tally of 70 was average for an experienced man. An adult sheep would cut about 1 to 2 kilograms of washed wool depending on the breed. A Saxon Merino cut about 1 kilogram, while a large framed Leicester would double that weight. Miss Drysdale commented on the absence of sheep blowfly at that time. She claimed that it was not necessary to put tar on cuts because, although there were plenty of flies, they never got blown. It is now known that the sheep blowfly did not arrive in Australia until about 1883.

It was recognised that cold water washing was not an efficient method of removing dust and dirt and in 1842 the Learmonth brothers experimented with warm water and soap. However, this was not widely adopted at that time because the advantages were considered not to compensate for the expense. In the 1840s, a new system of spout washing became widely adopted. John Cotton, a settler on the Goulburn River, was one of the first to use the method and he gave the following account in a letter to his brother in 1845: "Having previously been soaked for 20 minutes or half an hour, each sheep is held under a spout of water for 10 minutes. We had fortunately the means of erecting a spout at the cost of a few shillings. The spout requires only 2 men to stand in the water whereas on the old plan, 6 or 8 men were standing in the water a whole day".*

Cotton claimed that the price of wool washed by the spout was advanced by 4 cents per kilogram. Not all settlers were able to erect a spout at such a low cost. George Russell expected to pay \$500 for the erection of a place for spout washing. Differences of opinion regarding the advantages of different systems of washing wool or of selling it in the grease continued for about 50 years. The washed sheep could not be shorn for several days, as it was necessary to wait until the wool was again greasy with some yolk.

Marketing

The wool was usually sorted into at least two classes but, under rough conditions, it would all go as one line. Wool was tramped into bales or in some cases pressed with a rough lever press. By the mid-1840s, screw presses were widely used and as well as being much more efficient, screw pressed bales were charged lower freight.

The wool was carted by bullock dray to Portland, Geelong, or Melbourne and the bullock driver was responsible for delivering it. The drays arrived in late summer and converged on the towns where they were received with great acclamation. Colonial agents in Geelong and Melbourne would receive the wool, press it with screw presses to reduce the size, and ship it for sale at the London auctions. Squatters had the choice of selling to the local agents or receiving an advance and selling in London.

The question of whether to wash or sell wool in the grease had implications for marketing. It was more difficult to estimate the yield and quality of washed wool, and in rubbing off the dirt, the quantity of noils was increased.

Diseases

A major problem for the emerging wool industry concerned the diseases prevalent in sheep. The worst of these was scab — a parasitic disease caused by the mite *Psoroptes communis* which caused the sheep to rub. Scabs form over the injured areas and the fleece becomes matted, broken, and is finally shed. Scab was introduced from Tasmania and it appears to have spread during shipment across Bass Strait. It spread to Victoria and almost every flock was scabbed at one time in the 1840s. Various cures were tried including tobacco, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate — the latter two being worse than the disease. It became a general practice to dress sheep after shearing with an infusion of tobacco, possibly with salt or soap added. Eventually tobacco with equal quantities of sulphur prepared in hot water and applied warm three times at fortnightly intervals became the accepted treatment.

Catarrh was prevalent in sheep from Sydney, and in the flocks overlanding along the Mitchell Line, thousands died. It was not unusual to find 500 dead sheep in the yards

* Peel, L.J. in *Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1974, p. 34.

holding the flock overnight. The risks of catarrh were considered greater than that of scab and Tasmanian sheep were preferred on this account. Catarrh was a respiratory complaint which spread rapidly; there was no known cure, but after 1863 it disappeared entirely from Victorian flocks. There is no clear understanding of what factors caused it to disappear.

Cattle husbandry

From the beginning cattle accompanied sheep in the occupation of the grazing land. In the Western District, as well as in East Gippsland, it was recognised that parts of the country were so unsuitable for sheep that they became cattle raising districts. However, even in the best sheep country, cattle were run and fattened for the colonial meat market. The Learmonth brothers had a herd of 1,300 and on the Clyde Company's run, George Russell grazed 10,000 sheep, 300 cattle, and 16 horses.

Niel Black recognised that Glenormiston was better suited to cattle than sheep but he persevered with sheep because wool had a world market and its price was more attractive than that for fat cattle, which was always uncertain. However, from the beginning he kept good quality Shorthorns and imported several Durham bulls at considerable expense. In the wet country around Port Fairy and Warrnambool, cattle were favoured and bullocks could be sent to the Adelaide market.

In 1840, Port Phillip stock numbers showed 782,283 sheep and 50,837 cattle — a ratio of 15:1. By 1846, shepherds and hut keepers were given as 15,000 and stockmen as 6,000. Stockmen had a much higher status than shepherds; the fact that they were mounted tended to enhance their standing. There was rivalry between the two occupations and that of stockman was certainly less monotonous. When cattle were accustomed to their runs they gave little trouble. They did not need to be guarded at night as they were not troubled by dingoes, but they required regular inspection to ensure that they did not stray.

First depression, 1841–1843

A major challenge to the new settlement came in the form of a general economic depression during the years 1841–1843. In March 1841, Niel Black was shocked by the distress in money matters in both Melbourne and Sydney. Several failures had taken place and more were expected. This was the first check to the optimism of the late 1830s when credit was readily available and young men with a little capital could borrow a large amount to invest in sheep. The immediate gains were in sheep numbers which, on paper, showed great profits. However, sheep prices depended on demand for sheep and this depended on the availability of additional land. Once the desired stocking on the criteria of the day was achieved, the demand for sheep declined and prices collapsed. With many more flocks the supply of fat sheep also exceeded demand and fat sheep likewise became very cheap.

George Russell had started with 3,000 sheep at a landed cost of \$3.50 each, and by the end of 1841 he had 15,000 but the price had declined so much that the cash value of his flock had not increased. Wool receipts just covered costs so that after five or six years there was no cash profit, although the station had been established.

Another feature of the depression was a consequence of earlier land speculation. Until the end of 1840 large amounts of money were spent in buying Crown land in subdivisions near Melbourne and other towns. This land changed hands frequently at ever increasing prices but most of it remained unproductive. Merchants were also over-optimistic in purchasing consumer goods from Britain. When prices began to fall confidence gave way to doubts and business activity declined.

The fall in the price of sheep continued and there was uncertainty about how far it would go. The situation improved when it was shown that sheep could be boiled down for their tallow. Widely publicised trials showed that a good fat sheep could yield 50 cents to 80 cents for the skin, legs of mutton, and the tallow. As the tallow could be exported, it provided a base value for sheep.

On sheep stations the greatest cost was the labour for shepherding. When the land was settled, the common flock size was about 800 sheep, but under the stress of the

depression, flock sizes increased to nearer 1,500 to 2,000, thus reducing the number of shepherds. The control of scab and progress in controlling the dingo played a part in this reduction in numbers of station hands. By the end of 1844, there were clear signs of recovery when the demand for labour revived. In September 1845, a sheep station on the Loddon River was sold for \$6,000, the sheep averaging \$1.30 per head. Eighteen months earlier the station had been bought for \$2,400. In Britain, trade had revived and capital began to flow again.

By March 1852, there were 6,589,923 sheep and 390,923 cattle in the Port Phillip District and wool exported amounted to approximately 1.1 kilogram per sheep. The grazing industry had been established and by this time was the sole economic basis for the viability of the settlement.

Development in the 1850s

In February 1851, Hargraves discovered gold near Bathurst in New South Wales. The news was reported in the *Geelong Advertiser* in May and created great excitement and some foreboding among the squatters. In June, gold was discovered at Clunes and near Warrandyte, and in August there was a more spectacular find at Buninyong. Two days after the latter finding, one-tenth of the population of Geelong were reported to be going mad to get off to the diggings. The Ballarat field had been discovered and Geelong was the supply base for it.

A census taken just before the gold discoveries in March 1851 showed that Victoria had a population of 77,345 excluding Aborigines. At the succeeding census of April 1854, the population, Aborigines excluded, had increased to 236,798 persons of which 155,887 were males.

The effects on the grazing industry were dramatic. Within months shearing rates increased by 50 per cent and bullock drivers demanded three times the rate for carting wool. However, after trying the diggings, many farm workers returned to the farms at higher wages.

After the first inconvenience, squatters began to benefit from the gold diggings. Cattlemen like the Manifolds who were running 8,000 to 10,000 head on Purumbete found their fortunes were made overnight. However, distance from the diggings decided which areas benefited from the demand for meat. By 1853 wage rates had steadied and married couples could be hired for \$120 to \$140 per year and single men for \$80 to \$120 compared with respective rates in 1851 of \$60 to \$80 and about \$52.

Fencing

The old system of shepherding was re-appraised. With the removal of the dingo and the increasing size of the flocks, hurdles were discarded and flocks were quietly camped down at dusk near the shepherd's hut. Some tried using a small, brush fenced paddock to hold sheep at night at each outstation. Soon others were bringing the shepherds in from the outstations and giving them horses so that they could ride out each day to tend their flocks, but leave them out at night.

Opinions were sharply divided on the question of fencing but more and more fences were built. The first were simply trees felled but moved into a line with the branches thrown on top. More permanent chock and log fences often followed the brush. In closely settled areas some hedgerows of gorse, hawthorn, or boxthorn were planted. In stony areas on the basalt plains, stone fences were widely used and where good timber was available, split posts were morticed to take two or three rails about 3 metres long.

In the early 1850s the Hentys were erecting wire fences on their run at Merino. In the long-term wire became supreme as a means of fencing. Wrought iron, ungalvanised wire about 6 mm diameter was pulled through holes bored in posts spaced at about 3 metre intervals. Others using wire fences in the early 1850s included Terrinallum, John Robertson at Wando Vale, the Learmonth, and Niel Black at Glenormiston. Fencing proved to be a solution of the shepherding problem and squatters found that the sheep did much better when left alone. By 1860, fencing had been widely adopted. Leased land was not often fenced but by then the purchase of runs was proceeding steadily.

ADAPTATION OF ANIMALS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Sheep breeding

From 1850 to 1875

The sheep grazed in the Port Phillip region during the 1840s were of very mixed breed. They had more of the Merino type than any other but in response to the demand for mutton, there was a strong infusion of Leicester blood. The variations in breed type strongly influenced weight and quality of the wool and the weight of the carcase.

Under the conditions prevailing during the establishment period, the squatters were fully occupied in maintaining their flocks intact and with their own economic survival. There was little that could be done to improve the flock by selective mating. Under the shepherding system it was not possible to select an elite flock of ewes which could be mated and lamb separately so that superior ram lambs could be bred. It was difficult even to control the lambing season. Under these conditions the breed type would tend to become a more uniform mix of the original component breed types.

The wool trade was aware of the generally poor quality of Australian wool. One of the London brokers — J.T. Sims — was requested by Campbells of Campbell's Wharf, their agent in Sydney, to send a competent person as buyer, sorter, and instructor of sorters. In 1844, the firm sent Thomas Shaw, a Yorkshireman, who had spent 20 years working for some of the first dealers and manufacturers of foreign and Australian wools. Thomas Shaw convinced Campbells that he should gain first hand knowledge of the grazing industry and the types of sheep and husbandry methods related to wool quality with a view to discovering why Australian wools were deteriorating. He spent four years travelling throughout wool growing areas in Australia and New Zealand. He then published a treatise *On the Australian Merino* which was widely read and became the focus of much argument in the newspapers of the day.

Shaw boldly told the Australian sheep breeders that they knew nothing at all about wool. "... They bred a mongrel breed in which may be found every shade between the real Australian Merino and dried up Leicesters mixed with myriads not fit to class as respectable goats. Every ewe is bred that is not black, rams are raised like cabbages by the thousand and bought without a shadow of discrimination. With the exception of a very few flocks that have been kept pure, this is the character of all the sheep in the Colony."*

He conceded that Victoria could produce wool finer than the Spaniards or Germans, but this fine wool did not have enough substance. He said that Australia had yet to breed its own type of sheep which could adapt itself in wool and carcase to the climate and the soil. He presented this as a challenge to which every stock-owner could contribute.

Outraged sheepmen wrote letters to Melbourne newspapers refuting the claims or making excuses of lack of labour or money. The *Portland Guardian* which had previously criticised wool quality was full of praise for Shaw's treatise. To hammer home the point they printed long extracts from the book. Shaw proceeded to answer the correspondence with zest and at great length.

Shaw's association with the Learmonth brothers was productive and successful and benefited both parties. He helped them class their flock to achieve an elite ram breeding group of ewes and he was entrusted with the task of travelling to Tasmania to select Saxon rams from W. Kermonde of Mona Vale. Under Shaw's direction, the Learmonth's flock was culled regularly each year and he was able to see the desired type of sheep emerge. He found the fleece free, bright, and closely set on, the yolk sparkling like diamonds with a fine frame, square, deep, and compact. This experience became the basis of his advice to many sheep breeders he was to visit in the ensuing years. Shaw's aim was the adaptation of sheep both in wool and in carcase to soil and climate. His method was to pass each sheep in the flock through his hands and examine it point by point, classing it to first, second, or third class.

To the first class he put the best rams that could be obtained and from them he bred rams for the flock. When the flock attained perfection, he considered it was exactly suited to its location. He warned against bringing blood from a different soil and climate. He advocated weighing fleeces as an aid to this selection, and many sheep breeders followed

* Thomas Shaw in *On the Australian Merino*, Melbourne, Gideon E. Lang, 1849, page 12.

this advice. They also freely acknowledged Shaw's contribution. The Learmonth brothers agreed that he taught them all they knew and J.L. Currie attributed to Shaw the formation of the Australian Merino.

The first sheep show at Skipton was held in 1859 and Shaw's son, Thomas Shaw, junior, was credited with suggesting the formation of the Western District Pastoral and Agricultural Society which conducted the show. The show was an outstanding success and was supported by the leading squatters in the region including Francis Ormond, Alexander Anderson, J.S. Ware, the Learmonths, and J.L. Currie. The show was followed by a ram sale and during the ensuing fourteen years, the ram fair at Skipton was the outstanding source of quality rams in Australia. By 1869 the best rams were selling for \$746. J. L. Currie averaged \$195 for his rams in 1870.

The period when Skipton was famous for its ram fair ended in 1873 when the location was changed to Ballarat. Soon after, other major shows started at Melbourne and Geelong and throughout the pastoral areas, and many agricultural societies were formed to run shows. The 1860s were a period in which the principles set out by Shaw in his treatise were widely applied by a significant proportion of sheep breeders.

The intensity of community interest in sheep breeding was reflected in the writings of G.A. Brown who was a journalist working for the *Australasian*, a national weekly journal. Under the *nom de plume* of Bruni, he wrote a weekly column on sheep breeding and visited at shearing the major flocks in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. In addition to describing the origin and breeding policy of each station, he reported on the quality of the wool and the average fleece weight of the ewe flocks. This information was much more reliable than the oft quoted fleece weights of the top cutting rams.

Bruni's reports on Victorian properties during the 1870s showed that for eight properties including Ercildoune, Wooriwyrite, Skene, Mt Fyans, Carngham, Borriyallock, Langi Kal Kal, and Mt Hesse, the flock average was 1.4 to 1.6 kilograms of hot water or spout washed wool. On the estimates used at that time this would be equivalent to 2.2 to 2.5 kilograms greasy wool. The statistics of wool exported and used in the Colony demonstrate that a dramatic increase in average production per sheep had been achieved. In the period 1845 to 1850, wool exports from Victoria divided by sheep numbers equalled 1.1 kilograms which is equivalent to 1.5 kilograms greasy wool. For the period 1875 to 1885, wool exported plus that used for local manufacture divided by sheep numbers averaged 3.6 kilograms. The proportion of wool being washed declined between 1850 and 1875 as more growers abandoned washing, and greasy fleece equivalent would have been 2.5 to 2.7 kilograms.

The figures suggest that the leading flocks visited by Bruni were not producing more than the average but they were growing fine Merino wool, whereas crossbred and mutton producing sheep included in the mean would cut heavier fleeces. Nevertheless overall wool production per sheep had increased by 80 per cent during a 30 year period from 1850. Such an increase could only be achieved if Shaw's message had been heeded by most sheep breeders in the Colony. The development of many agricultural societies in the period suggests a broad based support in the rural community for animal breeding. The increase of 80 per cent in 30 years can usefully be compared with the subsequent performance of Victorian sheep. Between 1880 and 1910, there was no clear evidence of any increase from Victorian statistics on wool exported per sheep grazed. In 1910, Commonwealth rural statistics showed that wool shorn per adult sheep based on farmers returns exceeded 3.0 kilograms. Between 1910 and 1940, this mean increased by 22 per cent and between 1940 and 1970 by 28 per cent.

Shaw's methods were applied elsewhere in Australia. In the Riverina the development of the Peppin strain was followed by the rise to prominence of the Jerilderie Sheep Show and the Peppin Merino became the accepted type of sheep for breeders in the Riverina.

Eventually the dominant sheep shows migrated to the capital cities and State-wide associations of breeders became custodians of Merino breeding in each State. However, the various strains within the Merino breed retained regional characteristics which depended upon local circumstances applying when they were formed. It can be claimed that the Australian Merino was created during the 1860s and 1870s; however, it was not a single breed type but a group of strains which by then had emerged.

Bruni also reported on the annual fleece competitions which had become a feature of the sheep breeding scene in the 1870s. There were Colonial and national competitions and in 1878 Richard Goldsbrough's Great Wool Exhibition for which prizes were calculated on the value of the fleece. Many breeders sent fleeces to an international exhibition in Paris.

One consequence of this development was that flocks from regions in which the vegetation and climate favoured wool growth throughout the year would tend to win events and thus stud breeding became associated with these favourable areas. In this situation Victorian breeders were at a disadvantage relative to those in natural wool growing country in South Australia, the Riverina, and the northern slopes of New South Wales. This is further illustrated in Bruni's reports during the 1870s. Several flocks in South Australia including Mt Crawford, Mt Remarkable, and Conowie and Hill River cut 3.9 to 4.1 kilograms of greasy wool from the ewe flocks. The Peppin Sheep at Wanganella cut 3.5 kilograms in the grease from 11,000 ewes of the station flock in 1879.

However, fleece value was also important and the Victorian wool at that time was worth 40 per cent more because it was finer and more of it was still being washed. The relative quantities of wool exported, sheep numbers, and mean fleece value are set out below for the Australian Colonies in 1878:

AUSTRALIA — EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1878

Colony	Sheep	Wool exported	Price/kilogram	Average per sheep	
				Weight	Value
	('000)	('000 kilograms)	(cents)	(kilograms)	(cents)
New South Wales	29,967	56,000	27.7	1.9	52
Victoria	9,379	33,563	29.3	3.6	68
South Australia	6,377	22,400	21.1	3.5	74
Queensland	5,564	10,200	28.8	1.8	54
Tasmania	1,838	3,350	29.0	1.8	53

After 1875, Victorian flocks ceased to influence sheep in other Colonies; South Australia became the parent stud for Western Australia and New South Wales was influential in Queensland. Nevertheless, Victoria had set an example of establishing breeding aims on a regional basis and achieving widespread support within the community. By 1875, the centre of gravity of sheep breeding in Australia had moved to the north.

Appraisal of early breeding

Shaw's statement of aims and of philosophy owes much to the principles established in the eighteenth century in Britain during the period when Robert Bakewell (1725-1795) founded systematic animal breeding and developed the Leicester sheep and improved the Longhorn cattle. The principles applied in this system used the genetic potential of the animals available by the fusion of different breeds and types, mating selected animals showing the desired visible characteristics, rigid culling, and better feeding aided by improved pastures.

Shaw used the first three of these principles and he put a strong emphasis on breeding to suit the soil and the environment. Although he was not specific about using different breeds and types in most of the flocks in which he was influential, he advised the use of rams of both Saxon and Camden origins and he accepted the ewes available for the foundation females. Shaw appreciated contribution of the Saxon breeders who had improved upon Spanish wools producing superior fineness and softness combined with sufficient soundness and freeness to stand the operation of combing, whereas he considered that descendants of the Spanish sheep in Australia "lacked substance".

His emphasis on suiting the breed to soil and climate was probably less relevant. In practice Shaw was selecting for an economic climate in which the price of wool, the weight of fleece, and meat value of the sheep were the critical factors. He was precise and accurate in selecting for wool value. The high rate of improvement in fleece quality and weight in the period 1850 to 1875 can be attributed to the application of these principles and to the high proportion of the total flocks which were considered in selecting the parents of the next generation of sires. This would occur if a high proportion of sheep

breeders accepted Shaw's advice. The success of the Skipton Show in a period when the difficulties of travel would limit the radius from which sheep could be entered, strongly suggested broad support among sheep breeders.

From 1875 to the First World War

The decade of the 1870s was a watershed for sheep breeding in Australia. Changes in the environment and various social and economic conditions ensured this.

The stock carried on grazing land which had been readily available in Victoria were confronted with the threat of starvation when periodic droughts limited pasture growth. Stocking rates had caught up with the limit of survival under the conditions then prevailing. For the next 50 years stock numbers would build up for periods of five to ten years, only to slide back when drought recurred. By 1925, sheep numbers were only a little higher than in 1875. This is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

The recurrent periods of hard grazing had its effect on native pastures and species such as Kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) disappeared on much of the area.

There was also a change in the attitude to sheep breeding. The wide publicity given to the weight and value of prize winning fleeces and the impressive presence of champion rams which by then were being hand fed, produced an inferiority complex in many sheep breeders who were breeding rams for their own use. Would they not do better in buying all their rams from a breeder of prize winning rams and fleeces? Thus, buying stud rams took the place of breeding rams in selected flocks on stations that had heeded Shaw's advice. In 1875, the Australian Merino Breeders Association was established and a stud book was opened. In general, Victorian stud breeders remained aloof from this association, but buying stud rams became the accepted management strategy.

The capricious fashions which can affect stud breeding were apparent in the importation of the wrinkled Vermont sheep from America. In the early 1880s, leading breeders in New South Wales joined the craze for wrinkles which were intended to grow more wool by

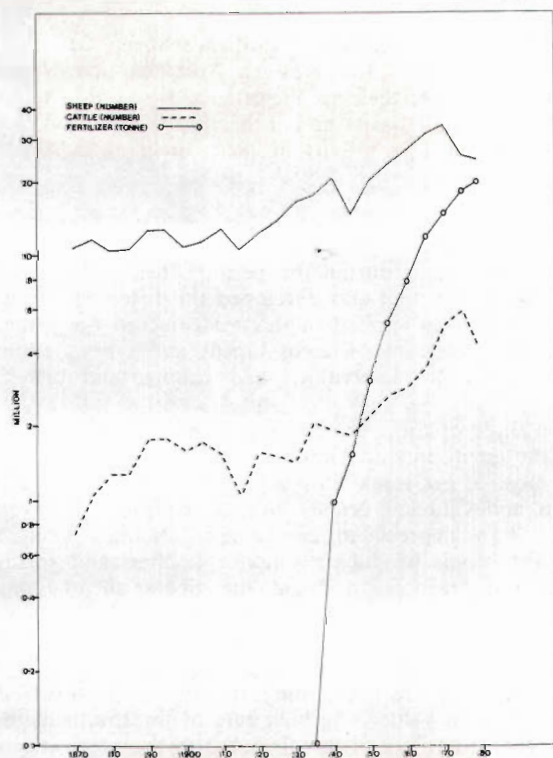


Figure 1. Victoria — Number of sheep and cattle since 1870 and quantity of fertiliser used since 1935.

increasing skin area. The fashion took 30 years to run its course and great damage was done to many of the plain bodied productive flocks which Bruni had described.

In 1900, a letter from J.L. Currie's son to Thomas Shaw, junior, commented: "You are right about fashions changing in sheep. The flocks of Skipton days are I think as good now as then but find no favour. If a Skipton grand champion was exhibited in Melbourne nowadays it is quite likely that the judges would condemn him untried for want of 'weight', i.e., hair grease and wrinkle, for without them he is worthless so say the wise judges".*

Nevertheless some ignored the Vermont fashion and after it had passed they emerged as undisputed leaders. These studs included Chatsworth House and Nareeb.

The practices of pampering show sheep by artificial feeding and shedding were criticised by the older generation, and there was also a suggestion of dishonest shearing to include more than one year's wool in an exhibition fleece or show animal. J.L. Currie voiced this criticism in stating that the practices had brought Victorian sheep into disrepute and would hold them there so long as the one is practised and the other suspected.

By the 1880s, railways were being extended from Melbourne, roads were much better, and coach services were established. It was now possible to conduct a sheep show in Melbourne with a Colony-wide competition. However, costs involved meant that only the large stud breeder could afford to exhibit. Local agricultural shows persisted, but the limelight was on the major event.

Trends in the twentieth century

For the first half of the twentieth century sheep breeding continued to be dominated by stud breeding but was less susceptible to change in response to fashion and longer-term breeding aims were followed.

After the Second World War the modern science of genetics was applied to sheep and demonstrated the form of inheritance of traits including fleece weight, density, and fibre characteristics which contribute to productivity. The important work was conducted by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture and by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The potential gains from selection for such productive traits have yet to be realised in the industry.

From the beginning of the 1970s a new consideration in breeding aims has arisen in the increase in price of sheep meats relative to wool. This is primarily related to the demand from the Middle East countries and also Japan and South East Asia. The Middle East demand is for leaner lamb and young mutton and for mature wethers shipped live to Arabian Gulf ports. This development puts emphasis on fertility, growth potential, and mature size, but the new markets are not concerned with conformation and fatness demanded in the traditional fat lamb export trade to Britain.

The challenge for the future is to combine in the one breed type productive traits for efficient sheep meat production with those for good quality apparel wool.

Refrigerated exports

With the progress in the industrial revolution in Britain major changes were taking place in shipping. Steam engines replaced sail, iron ships replaced timber, and by the 1880s the lighter steel ship was developed and the tramp steamer began to service not only the British Empire but a major proportion of world trade.

By 1880, the refrigerated ship had arrived and filled a need not only for Australia but for Britain which was seeking food for its expanding population in the new industrial cities. The first refrigerated ship *Strathleven* arrived in London in February 1880 with a cargo of 41 tonnes of beef and mutton in excellent condition. The meat had cost 6 to 8 cents a kilogram in Australia and it sold for 18 to 24 cents a kilogram at Smithfield market. The voyage was followed by the formation in Melbourne of the Australian Frozen Meat Export Company. The effect of refrigerated shipping was to open up a new market for the grazing industry so that meat contributed a higher proportion of the total returns from sheep. It was soon apparent that the higher rainfall country could best supply this demand and that it would pay to use specialised sheep for lamb and mutton production.

* Kiddle, M. *Men of Yesterday: a social history of the Western District of Victoria 1834-1890*. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1961, p. 379.

In the favourable districts, Lincolns and Leicesters had long been used for supplying fat sheep for the Melbourne market. In some cases Shropshire, Southdown, and Romney Marsh were used as sires to breed fat lambs by crossbreeding. Under the influence of the new demand, breeding of fat lambs and heavy wethers became important enterprises in favourable districts. However, New Zealand was a strong competitor and supplied half the British market.

In addition to these specialised crossbreeding systems, it was realised that there was scope to breed a dual purpose sheep which would have a heavy fleece of quality wool and also produce lambs and fat wethers. For this purpose the Lincoln was used and it was found that crosses with Merino bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino blood would give dual purpose production. Crosses bred back to Merino were called Comebacks. Richard and Alexander Dennis set out to breed a fixed type of Comeback. They succeeded and in due course breeders of the "Dennis" Comeback joined with other Comeback breeders to establish the Polwarth breed.

Lincoln and Merino crosses were also used as the basis of the Corriedale breed. This was originally developed in New Zealand and similar matings were made by Henry Corbett in Victoria commencing in 1882. The name Corriedale came to be used in both countries for what was a stabilised half-breed. In course of time the breeding of Polwarth and Corriedale sheep and the breeding of Comeback sheep by systematic crossing of Lincoln and Merino accounted for a substantial proportion of Victorian wool production. This was essentially dual purpose wool and meat production and the specialised crossing systems for fat lambs also contributed to the total wool produced.

Cattle breeding

Early role of cattle

It is no coincidence that in 1840 in the Port Phillip District there was one head of oxen to 15 sheep and, at counts in the late 1840s, proportions better than two-thirds of this still prevailed. Cattle were of vital importance to the new settlement in the transport of goods and for meat and dairy products. These came from the one generalised type of animal.

For the transportation of goods at that time cattle were more important than horses, and were given priority in the critical limitation of space on ships. The relative scarcity of horses was reflected in the price being four to six times that of an ox. Horses were reserved for riding and for personal conveyance in the towns. Early drawings of Melbourne and Geelong show the dominance of the ox drays. Oxen continued to be used for inland transportation to the end of the century but with the development of railways and better roads, the journeys were shortened and horses played a more important role. By the 1870s and 1880s, horse drawn wagons were carting wool from stations to the nearest railway or port.

The first cattle brought to Australia were from India and Zebu types predominated in the early days at Port Jackson. However, British cattle were imported at a later date and, among these, the Shorthorn breed predominated, but Ayrshire was also common and there were a few Hereford and Devon. By the time of the settlement of Victoria, the Zebu characteristics had gone and the cattle were, in general, typical of the above breeds and their crosses.

The cattle population of the early Colony included working oxen, house cows, and small herds used for milking in and around the towns and on small farms and breeding herds out on the squatters' runs. The breeding herds produced fat bullocks for the town markets, stores for use as working oxen, and surplus cows and heifers. A major problem with beef cattle was the limited market and its recurrent periods of oversupply which generally made cattle breeding less profitable and less reliable than wool production. Those who persisted with beef cattle were those in rough and forest areas less suitable for sheep and wetter areas where pastures would fatten stock more readily.

In the south-west, cattle were used and bullocks were driven to the Adelaide markets from the Warrnambool and Portland district. East Gippsland with its isolation, forests, and high rainfall, was also more suited to cattle than to sheep. In forest country the main task was to keep track of the cattle by tailing them and to burn sections of the forest as the regrowth would attract the cattle. The herds were mustered annually for marking and branding and any surplus drafted out for sale.

The establishment of a port at Port Albert opened up the prospect of shipping steers to other markets and in 1842, the first ship to leave the port took 50 bullocks to New Zealand. Subsequently Captain L. Macalister established a regular consignment of cattle and sheep to Hobart where he could compete favourably against the local producers. Angus McMillan took to Hobart a pair of bullocks as a sample of 500 more ready for shipping. In the next 12 months, McMillan shipped 900 head.

Between 1860 and 1890, the largest and most regular mobs of fat cattle to supply Newmarket came from the central district of Gippsland between Morwell and the Avon River. Regular mobs made up of bullocks from 10 to 20 different owners would be driven through a track cleared in the bush from Warragul to Dandenong.

Beef cattle breeders

From the beginning the leading squatters were concerned about the quality of their animals and they went to great trouble to acquire well bred bulls. At the end of the 1840s, Niel Black of Glenormiston could boast that his cattle were not surpassed in quality or condition by any in New South Wales. Among the early settlers were the Bolden brothers from a well known family of Shorthorn breeders in the north country of England. They brought with them the best cattle they could get including three bulls and two cows of top quality, one of which was the bull Mussulman costing \$840. The herd went to the Grassmere run near the site of Warrnambool and, despite the risks from dingoes and Aborigines, they multiplied. Unfortunately the two brothers died within three months and the herd was dispersed. Among the purchasers of the registered animals were the Manifold brothers who purchased the Grassmere run, Niel Black, Joseph Ware, the Learmonth brothers, and Charles Hamilton MacKnight.

Meanwhile, Niel Black had shipped out four bulls of first rate quality at a total cost of \$796. Black was meticulous in culling his herd and keeping detailed pedigree records. He soon had one of the premier stud herds in the Colony. Another notable breeder was William Robertson who had a run called The Hill which became a leading Shorthorn stud. Joseph Ware of Minjah was also a prominent breeder and in 1856 he imported the bull Master Butterfly, the unbeaten champion of England. Ware paid \$2,520 for him. The Morton brothers, also from a Shorthorn breeding family in England, established a stud at Mt Derrimut in 1850 and gradually built up a magnificent herd.

During the 1870s, there was a boom in cattle breeding and in stud bulls and high prices were paid. By 1880, the boom came to an end as the breeders had over-reached themselves and were supplying too many bulls. Also in New South Wales and Queensland, the demand for bulls declined as more profitable sheep of the Peppin type began to occupy the northern plains.

The collapse of prices for Shorthorn stud cattle may have discredited the breed and in the rivalry between disappointed breeders it was claimed that some of the studs were becoming too closely inbred. This situation paved the way for the Hereford breed to rise to prominence. As a similar trend was apparent in the United States, the change was doubtless associated with the changing fashions in the international market for stud cattle which Britain was supplying. When Herefords began to dominate in terms of prices paid at stud sales, they were able to expand at the expense of the Shorthorn breed. This situation of leading breeds was repeated at a later stage by the Angus breed, again on a world scale, but the extent to which one breed replaced another differed in different countries. Angus was a much more successful competitor for Hereford in New Zealand than in Australia.

Trends in the twentieth century

In cattle breeding the trend in the first half of this century was to develop a range of highly specialised breeds for both beef and dairy production.

In beef cattle breeding imported cattle continued to be seen as superior to locally bred animals and stud breeding became more closely integrated with that in Britain.

The trend is illustrated in the Hereford breed. The growth of stud breeding is shown by the number of registered animals. After the formation of the breed society in 1880, it required 50 years for the total female registrations to reach 500 but thereafter the cumulative total doubled every 10 to 15 years. Since 1930, over 95 per cent of the genetic

make-up of stud Hereford cattle has been attributable to stock imported from Britain. Any specific adaptation to the Victorian environment which might have been achieved by the early breeders has, of course, been lost, but climatic differences from Britain are not serious.

Since the Second World War, the development of new markets for beef has increased the competition between enterprises capable of utilising pasture. In particular the United States market for manufacturing meat has resulted in a long-term increase in beef prices. When wool prices were depressed in the early 1970s, there was a major swing from wool growing to beef production. While carcase quality is still important on the domestic market, the general level of beef prices depends on the demand for manufacturing meat. In these circumstances it is the total productivity from the breeding herd which determines enterprise returns and this has been shown to be much more strongly influenced by characteristics expressed only in cows, than by conformation and breed type which receive the most attention in conventional breeding. These characteristics include milk production, early puberty, and regular trouble free calving. Some of these appear to have been neglected in the conventional British breeds.

During the 1960s, the development of methods of storing bull semen at low temperatures enabled semen of exotic breeds of cattle to be imported and distributed in Australia for breeding purposes. This meant that new breeds previously unavailable for quarantine reasons could be imported. As a consequence several European breeds characterised by large mature size and high growth rates were established in Victoria.

There is some doubt of the extent to which size *per se* can improve the efficiency of production in a breeding herd, and it does tend to be associated with more calving difficulty. The use of artificial breeding, and the advent of new breeds kindled some interest in cross-breeding which is a means of combining productive traits of different breeds and has been shown to be efficient for animals used for meat production.

The variety of highly specialised modern breeds is in contrast to the generalised multi-purpose types originally imported to Victoria, but the latter may well have had more productive breeding cows.

Dairying

Dairy products were an important part of the diet of the early settlers as they had been in Britain. From the first days of the settlement, cows were milked and butter and cheese were made. Much of this was supplied by house cows even in the towns, but around the towns there were many small dairy herds which provided milk for townspeople. As the settlement progressed, butter making was developed in many areas where seasonal conditions provided good grazing for most of the year. Niel Black at Glenormiston had some of his Shorthorn cattle milked in a small dairy as early as 1842. In the early days in Gippsland, butter was carried by packhorse on rough tracks and roads.

However, it was not until refrigerated shipping became a practical reality after 1880 that the dairy industry had the prospect of developing export trade. The first shipment of refrigerated butter in 1883 realised 29 cents per kilogram which can be compared with 2 cents per kilogram previously obtained by Gippsland farmers. The economic depression of the 1890s stimulated a swing to dairy production. It was one industry that promised a return when beef, mutton, and wool prices were depressed.

In many herds kept mainly for beef, cows were brought into rough dairies and milked. This expansion of dairying was associated with a new approach to the handling of the product. The centrifugal separator was introduced in 1888 and before long creameries were established where milk could be separated and the cream alone sent to the butter factory. The next stage was for dairy farms to have their own separators and deliver cream at regular intervals ranging from daily to once a week.

In 1888, the Victorian Government allocated the sum of \$466,000 to provide bonuses for the establishment of butter factories, creameries, and cheese factories. The bonus was regulated according to the quantity of butter exported and the price obtained on the export market. The factory-made butter was of much better quality than farm-made butter and in five years the value of exported butter increased from \$108,738 to \$1,146,214. Cheesemaking also developed as a commercial enterprise, especially in the Western District. Experts with knowledge of Canadian methods were obtained. By 1900, there were

399 creameries and 212 butter and cheese factories in Victoria. The co-operative movement has always been strong in the dairy industry and through it farmers controlled the marketing and export of their products.

Dairy cattle breeding

As dairying expanded and the handling of the product improved, more specialised breeds of dairy cattle were used. The Shorthorn breed was used for both beef and dairy production, but finally in 1921 dairy Shorthorn breeders formed their own breed society. The first dairy breed society was the Ayrshire formed in 1892 and this was followed by the Jersey in 1907, the Friesian in 1914, and the Red Poll in 1918. The Australian Illawarra Shorthorn was developed as a distinct Australian breed, mainly in New South Wales, and was formally established in Victoria from 1919.

During the 1920s, herd testing was widely adopted in the dairy industry and was applied to both commercial herds and to stud herds. The results of herd tests were applied to bulls by means of the average production of the daughters and those most successful were sought after and their prices were correspondingly higher. In due course the successful studs, in terms of herd testing, were those that prospered.

This linking of production testing with stud breeding was advanced a stage further after the Second World War when artificial insemination enabled the resources of the leading bulls to be widely used. The whole system of testing, selection, and very wide usage of artificial insemination was effective in improving the production of the commercial dairy cattle. The genetic gain was based on very wide and active support by the whole industry and community and involved co-operative investment and professional assistance by geneticists from the Department of Agriculture.

In recent decades the Friesian breed has expanded at the expense of other breeds and has developed into an important branch of the world population of Friesian cattle. Victoria has contributed significantly to export demand for breeding stock in developing countries.

MODIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENT FOR ANIMALS

Clearing forest to provide pastures

The initial occupation of the grazing lands in Victoria had not involved the systematic destruction of forests or trees in the open savannah grasslands. There was simply not enough labour to clear forests except near towns, and grazing was confined to open country with or without a thin covering of trees.

After the gold fever subsided and the more accessible gold was exhausted, gold mining settled down to become an industry conducted by mining companies which worked the basic reefs containing gold and deep alluvial gold. The great increase in population associated with alluvial gold mining was eventually absorbed into the more industrialised society but unemployment was a problem in the late 1850s. Inevitably many of the newcomers challenged the squatters in the possession of the land. This challenge became a political issue as the movement to unlock the land found expression and leadership from competent politicians and strong support from the Melbourne *Argus*. The early legislation to achieve the objective was less than effective and a prolonged political battle ensued before acceptable and effective legislation was enacted. In the end the squatters were able to purchase a substantial proportion of the land held under lease, but many new farms were nevertheless established.

After 1870, pastoral leases ceased to be issued and land for settlement could be purchased from the State. Under the Land Act of 1869, a selector could take up to 149 hectares for \$32 in the first year. The land cost \$2 per 0.4 hectare but payments were spread over 20 years. The Selection Acts and their application are described in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 96–103. The new legislation was the means of opening up areas of land including forest which had not attracted squatters. Between 1860 and 1880, the area of land under cultivation in Victoria increased from 175,000 hectares to 702,000 hectares. This was largely in response to the demand for wheat and much of this land was north from Bendigo to Echuca which from 1864 was served by a railway.

Until 1870, the settlers had left untouched the main forest areas of Gippsland but from 1875 onwards the land was rushed. At that time there was no export trade in dairy products and dairying as a main enterprise did not offer a means of livelihood for such a

large area. The objective of these settlers appears to have been to establish pastures for beef and mutton production with dairying as a sideline. The virgin forest was dense and the trees were huge and the axe was the only means of clearing. Selections of 149 hectares often took up to twelve years to clear and involved the destruction of immense quantities of timber. By the time the farms were established, dairy production was expanding and prices were attractive.

Clearing of forest proceeded in many parts of the State, including substantial areas for cropping in the Wimmera, North Central, and the Mallee. Much of this country was cleared by ring-barking the larger trees, and, as dead timber fell, it was placed around stumps and burnt.

The specific effects of settlement on landscapes, plant communities, and vertebrate fauna were described in some detail in the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 1–43, which is the first article in this series. In particular, it refers to the loss of grey box and sheoak in the Wimmera, the clearing of most of the forest in south Gippsland, the ring-barking of red gums in central Gippsland, and clearing of country that was too steep or infertile in central Victoria and the Otway Ranges.

Shelter belts and plantations on treeless plains

Much of the Western District was grassland carrying an association of casuarina, banksia, and acacias, and devoid of eucalypts. The open country on the Wannon, described by Mitchell, was grasslands associated with red gums (*E. camaldulensis*). Red gum country did not extend east of the Hopkins River or south of a general line through Hamilton and Casterton. The southern part was occupied by grasslands with swamp gums (*E. ovata*) and this merged with dense forests south of Terang and Colac and around Warrnambool. In the centre of the Western District was a virtually treeless plain from Cressy to Darlington and this was passed over by the early squatters. Subsequently it proved to be excellent country for sheep. Berrybank Station in the middle of this plain is described as having only four trees on the whole station when it was occupied by Joseph Gardner Mack and his family.

In the 1870s, the Lismore Plain was the cradle of experiments which in course of time transformed the appearance of grazing country. The experiments involved planting eucalypts in fenced plantations to provide shelter for stock against the bleak conditions prevailing in winter. They were initiated by Alexander Buchanan and continued by L. J. Currie at Titanga. The method involved shallow ploughing followed by one or two strokes of the harrow, before sowing by hand with seed mixed with ashes. Sufficient seed would fall below the turned sod to establish the trees. The method was applied with sugar gums (*E. cladocalyx*), the Tasmanian blue gums (*E. globulus*), and numerous other species of eucalypts. Alexander Buchanan planted 55 hectares between 1873 and 1882. Between 1887 and 1889, 230 hectares were planted by Currie in long shelterbelts extending across the plain. This technique was adopted very widely and plantations of sugar gums, together with pines and cyprus, have changed the appearance of the grazing country and greatly improved it as an environment for sheep and cattle. This development, together with provision of stock water by means of a dam or windmill and trough for every paddock, has provided new habitats for birds and the populations of some native species have greatly increased.

Stock water supplies and irrigation

Good permanent water was a prerequisite for establishing a grazing run, and from the earliest days of settlement great effort went into improving existing or developing new water sources. Wells were dug, small dams were made in suitable catchments, and water holes were developed in intermittent streams. Initially the work was done with hand tools.

During the period when alluvial gold was sought, major works were undertaken to provide water for domestic use in the gold mining towns and for supplies for washing the dirt containing gold. The Chinese community among the gold seekers were especially skilled in dam and channel building, and in moving about the country would often contract to build dams on farm properties as a means of paying expenses.

Oxen, and later horses, were used with ploughs and scoops to undertake more ambitious earth-works. Engineers and contractors developed techniques which in due course became the means of building large dams and the channel systems.

The earliest official ground water investigation was conducted by A. Selwyn in the 1850s. He examined the potential use of artesian wells, and in so doing recognised all the existing sedimentary basins except the Otway basin. By the late 1880s, auger, diamond churn, and Canadian pole drills were all being used in the Mallee and Wimmera in search of the Murray artesian basin. These new techniques for drilling were also used by private contractors in finding suitable stockwater in sands and gravels along streams and in the cracks in the basalt underlying the plains of the Western District.

To make use of such water, windmills were developed to suit local conditions. From this start, the typical Australian windmill was developed as a mass produced product. From the 1890s, drilling rigs and the mass produced, efficient windmills provided new sources of water to establish permanent water supplies. When combined with the use of wire and dropper fencing, the basis for more efficient use of land by stock was established.

By the Irrigation Act of 1886, the year of a severe drought, the Victorian Government took the first step in controlling and developing water resources for irrigation. A number of headworks were constructed and a start was made in establishing irrigation settlements. The early history and subsequent development of irrigation in the State is reviewed in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 116-19.

The next chapter in this series of special articles in the *Victorian Year Book* will examine the effects of irrigation and drainage systems on the Victorian environment.

Introduced birds and mammals

Another effect of animals on the environment was associated with the deliberate introduction of many species of birds and mammals of the European countryside. However, some introductions competed to an unexpected degree with domestic animals. The successful introduction of the skylark in 1853 caused widespread comments of surprise and delight and may have prompted further importations.

The Acclimatisation Society was formed in 1861 and among its most enthusiastic supporters were Frederick (later Sir Frederick) McCoy, Professor of Natural History at the University of Melbourne, Ferdinand von Mueller, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Edward Wilson of the *Argus*, Charles Hamilton MacKnight, Samuel Wilson, James and Thomas Austin, and the Chirnside family. At the end of their first year of activities, the Society claimed that the thrush, skylark, blackbird, and probably the starling, could be considered as permanently established.

The Austins at Barwon Park attempted to acclimatise pheasants and partridge and also imported six red deer and later the rabbit and hare. The earlier importations of domesticated rabbits did not succeed and subsequently they imported the wild grey English rabbit. By the end of 1870, attempts to control or eradicate the rabbit were costing vast amounts of money for both the squatters and the shires. In farming areas great damage was done to struggling selectors who had fewer financial resources. Control methods included trapping and poisoning with carbon bisulphide and phosphorus. Hunting with dogs was also effective and rabbit packs and the poison cart became common on sheep stations. The problem continued until the mid-twentieth century when myxomatosis and the poison 1080 provided a basis for an effective control programme co-ordinated by the Lands Department.

Improvement of pastures

During the period of the late 1850s and 1860s, the squatting runs were consolidated into sheep stations and as well as the many improvements effected in fencing, sheep and cattle yards, and woolsheds, some attempts were made to improve pastures. This followed the English experience in the early nineteenth century when the use of ryegrass with white clover, red clover, and trefoils had been widely adopted as a means of improving the productivity of pastures.

Perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, timothy, Yorkshire fog grass, white clover, and red clover became established from an early date in the more fertile soils and better rainfall areas including Glenormiston, Colac, Clunes, and areas used for milk supply to Melbourne in western Gippsland. However, these areas remained very limited and the productivity does not seem to have been greatly increased. In general the Western District was reckoned to carry about one sheep per 0.4 hectare.

It was not until after the First World War that steps were taken which led to widespread improvement of pastures in Victoria. Success depended upon identifying a legume species which could thrive in the environment and correcting the serious deficiency in phosphorus content which is typical of Australian soils.

Among the many European plants accidentally introduced at the time of settlement (in the form of seed) in fodder for stock or in the wool of sheep, was an annual legume, subterranean clover. Although it persisted in many locations, it failed to spread and made only a small contribution to pasture production. The credit for recognising this clover as a pasture plant capable of improving pasture production belongs to A. W. Howard of Mount Barker in the Adelaide hills. In addition to farming he grew crops for seed and traded in seed. In 1906 he wrote: "In the Mt Barker district we have a weed which I believe will go far to solving the problem of introducing nitrogen into the soils. It first made its appearance 12 years ago in a paddock at Blackiston and now may be seen in most grazing paddocks in the district. When growing amongst grass, a large quantity can be harvested as may be seen in the grass stacks in the district".*

Howard's experience on his farm related to a paddock which had been cropped for oats and fertilised with a phosphate fertiliser.

After the First World War the establishment of a local fertiliser industry greatly reduced the price of superphosphate and direct top dressing of pastures was tried in the Narracoorte district of South Australia. This made a dramatic difference to subterranean clover which became a prolific and vigorous plant capable of setting a large quantity of seed and regenerating each autumn. The development of the superphosphate spinner which when attached to a truck could broadcast fertiliser rapidly, and of a sheepskin roller which could pick up the clover burr and harvest seed much more quickly, can also be attributed to the Narracoorte district. Victorian farmers were quick to adopt these techniques and from the mid-1920s pasture improvements based on subterranean clover and superphosphate extended rapidly.

The early commercial seed of subterranean clover was very variable in terms of the characteristics of the plant produced. This observation was made by J. E. Harrison of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. He obtained seed from many locations, and planted rows of individual plants in which growth habit and flowering data could be observed. He demonstrated that many strains existed and that pure strains such as Bacchus Marsh and Tallarook could be produced. The work led to the first system of pasture seed certification in Australia.

In 1932, the Victorian Pasture Improvement League was formed as a co-operative group involving farmers and the Department of Agriculture. The League established demonstration plots throughout the grazing country in Gippsland and the Western District and these became the site of many local field days on pasture species and the fertiliser needs of pastures.

Meanwhile the depression of the 1930s was having a drastic effect on farm incomes and there was very little money for investing in pasture improvement. Nevertheless the use of fertilisers on pastures continued and stock numbers built up to record levels. The stage was set for a revolution in pasture production, but fulfilment of the potential was further delayed by the Second World War and the severe droughts and rabbit plagues which were concurrent with it. From the end of the Second World War, pasture improvement proceeded apace and the only limitation was the rate at which flocks could increase.

For the next 20 years sheep numbers increased at a mean rate of 4 to 5 per cent per year. This response may be attributed to the higher nutritive value of improved pastures.

The quantity of beef produced rose with increasing herd numbers and carcase weight grew despite a decline in the mean age of slaughter which in turn would increase the turn-off rate from beef herds. Likewise the mean carcase weight of slaughtered sheep increased by 19 per cent, and fat lamb production was greatly expanded.

The effect of pasture improvement went beyond pastures and animal production. It involved the whole ecology of the region and the addition of phosphorus in the soil was adding a catalyst to the biological process of photosynthesis. Net primary production of plant tissue was increased four to eightfold and this supported more animals, insects and

* Quoted by J. E. Harrison in a letter to *Stock and Land* 30 October 1963.

GRAZING IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT

The settlement of the grazing lands which Major Mitchell had termed “Australia Felix” was for the prime purpose of grazing sheep and cattle. Animals also provided the means for travelling and transporting essential goods for occupying the land and for conveying products for sale to coastal harbours. Of all man’s activities, the grazing of animals had the greatest effect on the original plant communities, soils, and wildlife. Thus, as well as providing a sound basis for the economic development of Victoria, the grazing industry has had a definitive effect on the appearance of the countryside.



Tom Roberts, (b. England 1856 arr. Australia 1869 d. 1931.)
Shearing the Rams, 1890 oil on canvas on board 121.9 x 182.6 cm. Felton Bequest 1932.
Reproduced by permission of the National Gallery of Victoria

Tom Roberts' painting epitomises the squatting age. The shearing shed is Australian in concept, materials, and design, but the focus is on the men.



The Spurwing Plover (now called the Masked Lapwing) lives and nests on open pastures. It has adapted to improved pastures and has benefited from the presence of farm dams.

Australian Bureau of Statistics



The widespread use of farm dams for stock water has provided suitable habitats for ducks, but this may have been partly offset by the drainage of swamps.

Department of Fisheries and Wildlife



The hare is one introduction from Europe for which the Austins of Barwon Park need have no regrets. It has adapted to the Victorian environment.

Department of Fisheries and Wildlife



The Wedge Tail Eagle is a carrion eating raptore. It has been regarded as a predator of lambs by some pastoralists and has declined in numbers because of control measures.

F. P. Stephens



The Magpie has increased greatly, as more insects have become associated with improved pastures, and as nesting sites have increased in farm plantations.

F. P. Stephens



The creation of large areas of open grasslands with improved pastures has suited the Stubble Quail. It nests in long grass in the spring.

J. R. McCann



The Hentys' homestead was built on the shores of Portland Bay, the sawn timber shingles and bricks having been brought on the "Thistle" in 1834. Major Mitchell visited the Hentys in 1839 and watched a whale chase in the bay from the verandah.

"New Idea"



(Above) The "Titanga" homestead was built by Alexander Buchanan in 1872. It is a comfortable family house with a wide verandah supported by iron columns and is typical of the period.

Henrietta Lang



The "Hermitage" homestead on Mt Hermit which was built in 1850 by David Reid, the husband of Hamilton Hume's niece. Situated near Barnawartha in north eastern Victoria, it has been in the Whitehead family since 1857, and carries a National Trust B classification.

F. D. Ackroyd



(Above) This early photograph shows a homestead site emerging from forest. For the settler it involved total commitment to many years of exhausting work.

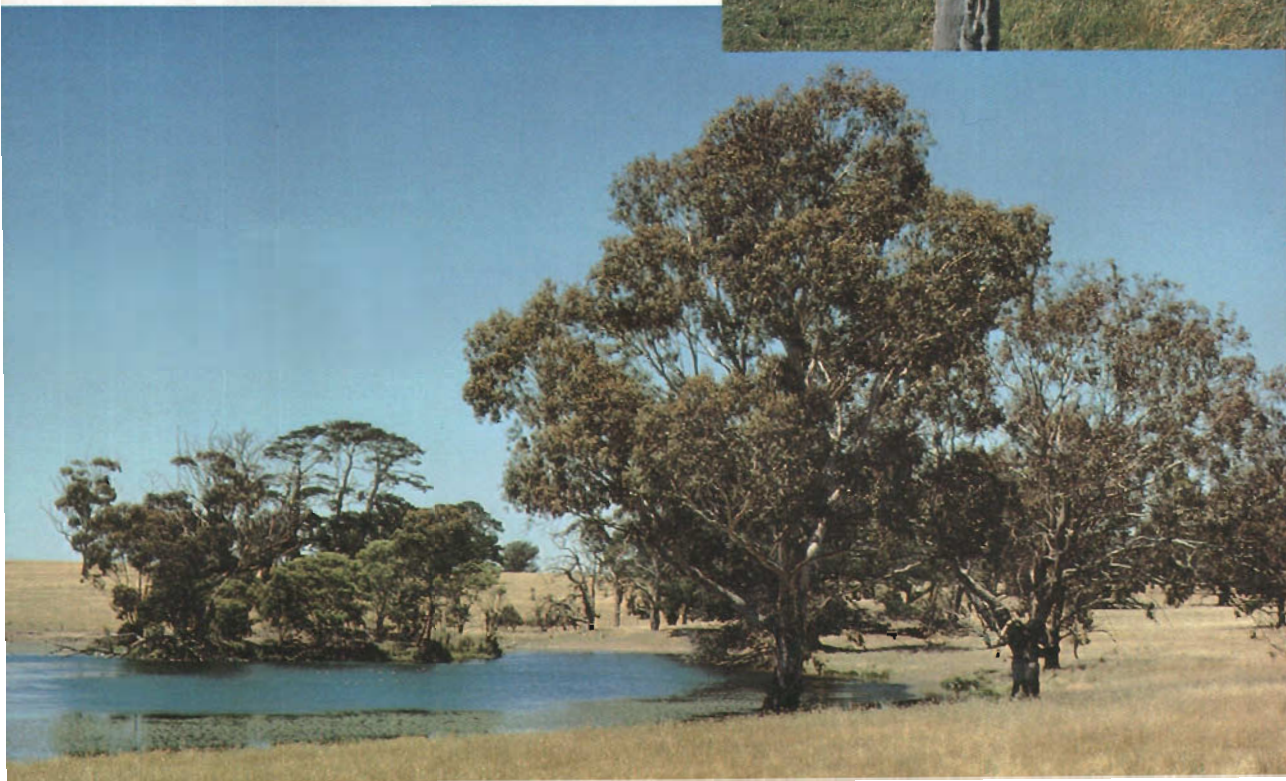
La Trobe Library

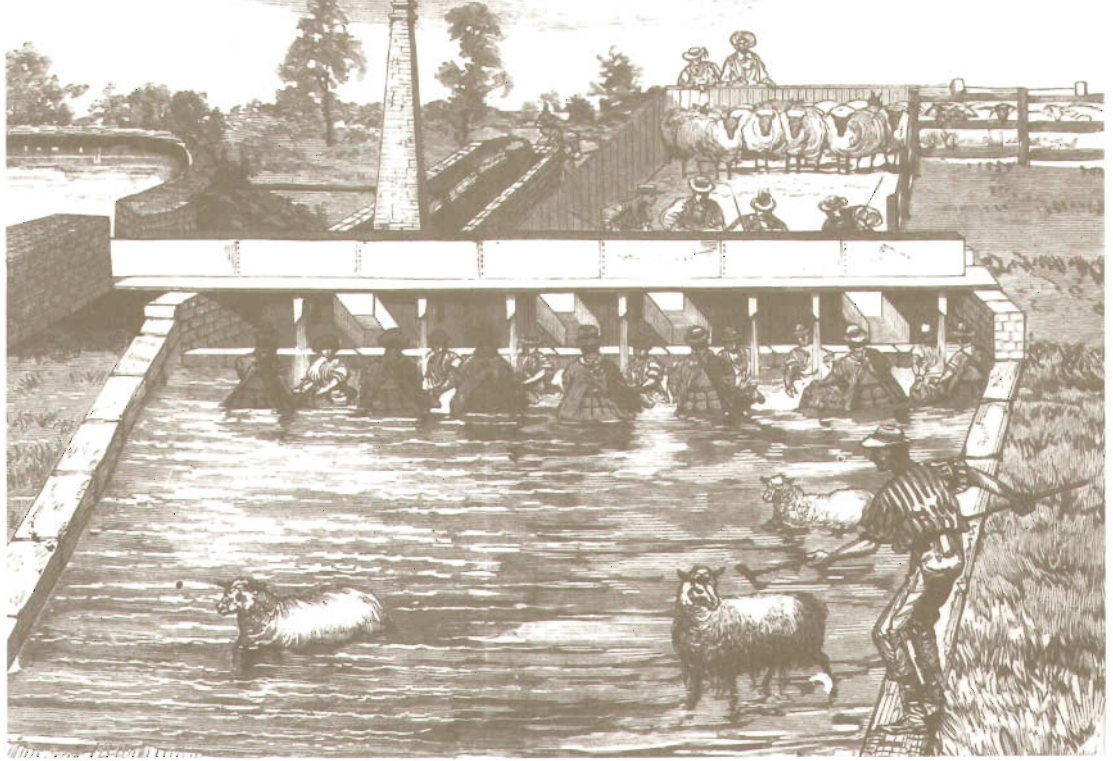
(Below) The landscape of "Titanga", Lismore, has been radically changed since the 1870s by the planting of 200 varieties of eucalypts and other natives and exotics. This has provided more adequate shelter and beautification of the landscape.

Henrietta Lang

(Right) A demonstration of the pasture treatments comparing superphosphate and manure on pasture containing subterranean clover.

J. E. Hosking





The sheep wash was a major capital investment on early sheep stations, and the washing process an exhausting task for the station hands and shearing team. Only a product of high value could have borne the costs of this procedure.

"Australian Sketcher" La Trobe Library

S. T. Gill's contemporary drawing of a shepherd and flock expresses the loneliness of the early sheep stations. The flock moves towards the primitive homestead for folding at night. The small fenced enclosure is for growing cereals.

La Trobe Library





The bullock wagon bore the brunt of heavy transport in the early Colony. Bullocks were slow but they could manage bad roads and live off the land. After 1870 with better roads and some railways, horses replaced bullocks.

Department of Administrative Services

(Right) Millions of bales of wool left Australia by the process illustrated. The bales were processed by hydraulic presses to reduce bulk. The procedure is now being replaced by the use of high density bales packed in containers.

Geelong Advertiser

(Below left) Skirting fleeces and rolling them before pressing was an early development in the preparation of wool for sale. Skirting removes stained or sweaty wool and clumps of burr or seed where these are problems.

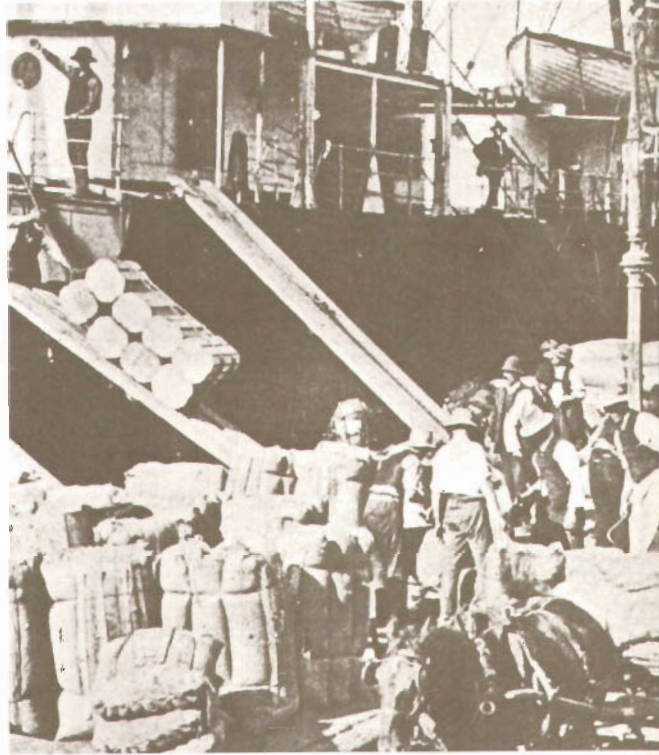
Australian Wool Corporation

(Below right) The sample staples of Merino fleece wool indicates fineness, crimp frequency, and yield all of which are important to wool marketing and sheep breeding.

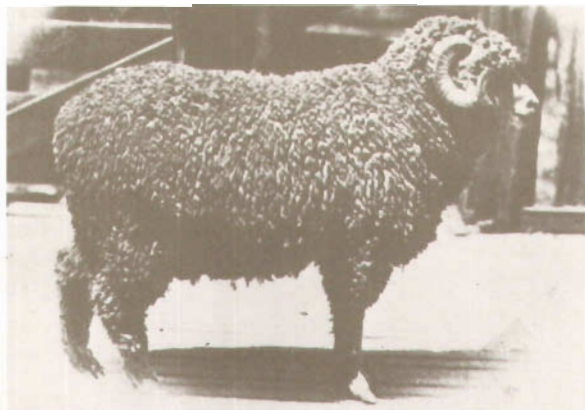
Australian Wool Corporation

(Opposite page) The demand for sheep meat in the Middle East is a new factor in Australia's export trade, and is changing economic priorities in management. The export of live sheep is a recent aspect of this change.

G. Baker







An Ercildoune ram from a sale catalogue of 1884. This was typical of the sheep of the Skipton show era, and represented Thomas Shaw's vision for the Australian Merino.

Robert Ingpen



The Vermont type of sheep which dominated stud breeding between 1880 and 1914. Having done great damage to Australia's commercial flocks, they were finally abandoned.

Department of Agriculture



The Border Leicester is one of the British longwools, and is used to produce Crossbred ewes for fat lamb production.

Kennedy Burnside



The Lincoln with its long coarse wool made a significant contribution to Australian sheep breeding in the formation of the Corriedale, Polwarth, and Comeback. It survives in very small numbers.

Kennedy Burnside



The Merino is still the dominant breed in Australia. There is increasing interest in crossing the various strains to achieve larger and more productive sheep.

Australian Wool Corporation



When the export trade in frozen meat commenced, the Corriedale was developed as a dual purpose breed. It is more often a wool and mutton breed than fat lamb producer.

Kennedy Burnside



Sheep grazing is a competitive economic enterprise in all but the most favourable natural conditions.

F. D. Ackroyd

(Below left) Shearing is the annual harvest of wool for the owner. Research has so far failed to replace the long established technique.

Nigel Smith

(Below right) Corriedale lambs 6 months of age waiting to be shorn. Wool value and their suitability for live exports are important factors in running these sheep.

F. D. Ackroyd





The Simmental is a new breed in Victoria, being derived from semen imports in the past decade. In Europe it is a dairy and beef animal of large body size. It has potential as a crossing breed for beef production.

Victoria Ferguson Livestock Publicity

The Murray Grey breed developed in Victoria mainly since the Second World War. The grey cattle first appeared on upper Murray properties. It is now a firmly established breed which does well in carcase competitions.

Murray Grey Beef Cattle Society





(Above) The Polled Hereford is a fairly recent genetic modification of the Hereford. Together the Herefords comprise the major breed in Victoria and the red and white cattle with their white faces are features of the countryside.

Australian Bureau of Statistics



(Above) In recent decades the Friesian has been crossed with other breeds to become the dominant dairy breed. Steers of Friesian breeding perform well for beef production. Victoria exports significant numbers of breeding stock to developing countries.

Friesian Society of Australia



(Below) The black polled Angus is the second most popular breed of cattle, being used in about half as many herds as the Hereford. It is low and compact and early maturing. In crossbreeding the colour and polledness tend to be dominant.

Angus Society of Australia



(Below) The Angus Hereford cross produced uniform progeny which are black and polled with a white face. In crossbreeding the main advantage comes from the use of crossbred dams which have better fertility and wean heavier calves than the parent breeds.

Australian Bureau of Statistics



(Left) The Shorthorn was the first British breed to become dominant in Victoria. It still has devoted stud breeders and a loyal but small commercial following. It has achieved a high degree of uniformity of appearance.

Australian Bureau of Statistics



S. T. Gill's drawing "On the Barwon" depicts the type of cattle first imported. They were large general purpose animals providing beef, work oxen, and dairy products, and were quite variable in appearance.

other organisms decomposing unused residues of plants and animals, and more vigorous flora and fauna in dams, streams, and lakes.

EFFECTS OF PASTORAL INDUSTRY ON WILDLIFE

The development of the pastoral industry in Victoria had a major effect on wildlife species: in some cases it led to their near extinction and in others it helped them to multiply. Both effects were caused mainly by the alteration of habitat in the clearing of trees, with its consequent variation of the flora and insect life on which the food chains of the various species depended.

The dingo was exterminated over most of the pastoral land in the early years because of the damage it caused to sheep flocks. It still persists over the mountainous parts of eastern Victoria where it has crossed with domestic dogs; the progeny have become greater destroyers of sheep than the original pure dingo.

Kangaroos were killed by the early settlers for meat and dog food, and because they ate pastures. However, they managed to survive in small pockets, and are now plentiful in such areas as the Grampians, the Macedon Ranges, and many national parks, and most country east of the Hume Highway. Generally they are on the increase. Much the same could be said of the emu, although its numbers are generally fewer.

The clearing or part clearing of the timber created large areas of open or semi-open grassland which suited the magpie and grass frequenting species such as the Stubble Quail and larks.

The creation of many farm dams was a benefit to the Spurwing Plover (now called the Masked Lapwing) and to some ducks, although the benefit to ducks may have been partly offset by the draining of swamps and the reduction in numbers of tree hollows for nesting.

The increase in the amount of carrion from dead farm animals and later from rabbits must have been of great benefit to crows and ravens and carrion eating raptors such as the Whistling Kite and Wedge-tailed Eagle. However, the eagle has declined in numbers because it has been regarded by some pastoralists as a predator of lambs and sheep.

The two white cockatoos, the Sulphur Crested and Long Billed Corella, have a greatly increased food supply from grain crops and have prospered; the spread of onion grass in western Victoria has been of benefit to the corella which digs up the bulbs. The notable spread southward of the inland galah during the past 30 years or so is almost certainly due to the increase in seed available to it.

The creation of more open grassland in earlier years caused the Plains Wanderer to increase, but the more recent practice of changing native grasses to more productive clovers and rye grass has probably been the cause of it becoming an extremely rare bird in Victoria.

The increase in grassland in earlier years must have helped the bustard; however, because it can easily be shot and has very desirable flesh, it has become a very rare bird. For the same reasons, the magpie goose has become almost extinct in Victoria. Both these birds are being bred at Serendip by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department for possible release in the wild.

However, the clearing of trees decreased the flowers available to the many nectar eating birds which abounded in Victoria such as the four brush tongued lorikeets and the many species of honey-eaters with their specially adapted tongues for extracting pollen. They all still exist, but in reduced numbers, and only in areas which retain the original vegetation. These are mainly in national or other parks, in mountainous country too steep to clear, in unfertile land not worth clearing, and in many instances, in home gardens.

The stone plover (now called by the official name of Bush Thicknee) has almost disappeared as a result of the clearing of timber and predation of foxes and feral cats. It was once very common and widespread.

Many species of birds and mammals of the denser shrublands exist in the remaining pockets of their original habitat only, and the clearing and draining of heathlands have caused some heathland species of both birds and mammals to become restricted in range.

The population explosion in the last century of the rabbit caused many pastoralists to keep large packs of dogs to help in their destruction, but the dogs also killed the Spotted

Native Cat and the Barred Bandicoot. The latter was extremely common on the grassy plains of western Victoria but became almost extinct in the 1920s. It is being bred at Serendip for possible release in the future; with the use of myxomatosis and 1080 poison to control the rabbit population it may increase in the wild. As well as being killed by dogs, the Spotted Native Cat declined for unknown reasons, possibly because of some introduced disease; it is now considered virtually extinct.

The greatest effect on wildlife has taken place in western and central Victoria where most of the land is fertile and not mountainous, and where the clearing of timber has been worthwhile for the grazing of cattle and sheep. Although many species have been wiped out in areas of the Wimmera and Mallee where the land has been cleared for cereal growing, there are still large areas reserved in national or other parks which harbour all the species which once existed. Barring disastrous and widespread fires they can be considered to be safe for posterity.

A very large proportion of the land east of the Hume Highway has never been and will never be cleared of timber; all the species that once lived there still do so, even if in restricted areas.

The present significant increase of national and other parks in Victoria will probably ensure that there is sufficient habitat for all the original species of wildlife to survive, except the Spotted Native Cat which may be extinct here but is still plentiful in Tasmania.

CONCLUSION

The use of domestic animals, particularly grazing sheep and cattle, was central to the purpose and process of settlement and to the economic success of the venture.

In due course the developed resource of the grazing lands and the populations of sheep and cattle became the major component of the economy of Victoria, except for the period when gold was dominant. This prime position in the economy was subsequently threatened by manufacturing, mining, and energy industries, but the threefold increase in productivity in the past 50 years has enabled it to continue as a most significant contributor to the prosperity of the State.

The development of the grazing industry was influenced by the cultural and agricultural background of the settlers who were required to adopt the British tradition to a much drier climate, much less fertile soils, and a much more extensive economy. Where the British tradition worked it was adopted; where it did not, great ingenuity was shown in providing a solution as in the cases of washing sheep, controlling scab, fencing, homestead buildings, and mechanised shearing.

These two aspects of the adaptation of traditional methods to a new environment are illustrated in animal breeding. The breeds of cattle available from Britain at the time were well adapted to the multi-purpose use involving breeding work oxen, fat bullocks, and cows capable of being used for dairying. The British tradition of stud breeding was adopted and Victorian breeders have in general continued to operate as an extension of the British cattle breeding. As a consequence there has been little adaptation of cattle to the Victorian environment.

With respect to sheep, the initial approach was different. There was no British breed of sheep which produced the high quality wool required by the British wool industry. The Australian Merino was developed as a group of strains each originating in a different region and the Victorian contribution to this was the development of this process involving definition of aims, arousing widespread interest, and providing a basis for community participation in the project. Although frequently described as selecting to suit a particular environment, economic aspects including wool value and fleece weight were the priority selection criteria. The formation of the Australian Merino during the period 1850 to 1880, which was accompanied by an increase of the order of 80 per cent in clean fleece weight, must be regarded as one of the great achievements in the history of animal breeding.

The adaptation of the environment to the animal requirements in the form of pasture improvement was the most significant development. A permanent change has been made to the fertility of Victorian soils and to the plant communities which constitute the pastures. The result has been the evolution of a new ecology in which domestic animals and wildlife, both native and introduced, share a plant community composed of native and introduced species.

The original squatters and their successors are often criticised for negative attitudes towards the environment and wildlife. While there is some justification for this, lack of knowledge at the time must be recognised and the mistakes of the squatters in the introduction of species which became vermin and noxious weeds were actively supported by the leading scientists and academics of the time. While too much forest was cleared in many areas, there are credits in other parts including the widespread planting of shelterbelts and the preservation of a high proportion of the red gum forests of western Victoria.

Of the squatters who came to make their fortunes and return to England to retire, most stayed to die in the land they had so tenaciously adopted.

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GEOGRAPHY

SETTLEMENT OF VICTORIA

Exploration and the pastoral period, 1800-1851

Early explorations of Victoria were made by Lieutenant Murray in 1802 when he discovered the harbour of Port Phillip Bay, and by Hume and Hovell in 1824-25 when they crossed the centre of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales (as Victoria was then known). Two small settlements had also been established on the coast at Sorrento in 1803 and at Corinella in 1825, but it was not until 1834 that the Hentys from Van Diemen's Land founded the first permanent agricultural settlement in the District at Portland.

One factor which deterred settlement of the District was the New South Wales Government's refusal to allow permanent occupation south of the Nineteen Counties of New South Wales in accordance with its policy of concentrated settlement. However, the shortage of pasture land in Van Diemen's Land, and the effect of a new Impounding Act encouraged unauthorised occupation in the District. Various persons initiated settlements in 1835 including Batman (on behalf of the Port Phillip Association) at Port Phillip and McKillop in Gippsland.

By 1836, only a small number of squatters from both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land had followed the early settlers and occupied parts of the District, but the rush of squatters which occurred after Major Thomas Mitchell's enthusiastic reports of his exploration of the rich western district in that year prompted a keener interest in the settlement of the District.

Authorised settlement under the Imperial Land Acts and Regulations of the time commenced when Governor Bourke authorised the location of settlers on 9 September 1836. The first sale of Crown land was held on 1 June 1837 when allotments surveyed by Robert Hoddle, Surveyor-in-Charge, were auctioned in Melbourne and Williamstown.

In those years sale by auction under the Imperial Acts was the usual method of disposal of Crown land. Special Orders in Council were also part of the system: nine blocks of 2,072 hectares each and one of 12,700 hectares being sold without public competition. These lands were commonly termed Special Surveys and well known examples of this type of alienation of Crown land are Elgar's Special Survey at Box Hill and Dendy's Special Survey at Brighton. The Orders in Council also provided for the pastoral occupation of Crown lands and in 1847 authority was given to enable lessees of pastoral runs to purchase areas up to 259 hectares of each run; these usually embraced the homestead and the best land adjoining, and were known as Pre-emptive Rights.

In 1840, the population of Victoria was 10,291 persons and there were 782,283 sheep. By 1851, the start of the gold rushes, there were 97,489 persons, 6,032,783 sheep, and 378,806 head of cattle.

During the period from the first settlement to 1851 pastoralists were dominant. At first they occupied a large proportion of the Port Phillip District without written authority and later were successful in having the Imperial schemes modified for expansion of settlement. This period saw some efforts to promote closer settlement as an alternative to restricting the pastoralists, but these efforts were hampered by lack of markets for agricultural

products, poor information about resources, and the lack of a serviceable transportation network.

Gold rush period and agricultural establishment, 1851-1890

Two important events occurred in 1851: first, the discovery of gold and second, the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales and its creation as the Colony of Victoria.

The gold rush, which caused an increase in the population of Victoria from 97,489 in 1851 to 539,764 in 1861, also brought about a social, political, and economic revolution. The great influx of gold seekers created a huge demand for all types of primary products. In addition, the influx coincided with technical advances in agriculture and improvements in transport. This increased population, many of whom were turning from gold seeking to more stable occupations, was the main factor responsible for the next phase of land settlement. The opening of the lands was seen as the prerequisite for a programme of encouraging closer settlement and immigration.

Although Victoria was granted self government on Separation in 1851, Great Britain retained control of the Crown lands until Royal Assent was given to the Constitution Act in 1855. By that Act, the laws then in force for New South Wales were to continue in operation in Victoria until altered by the Victorian legislature and it was not until 1860 that the first Land Act was enacted in Victoria. This was known as the Nicholson Act and "selection" as commonly understood dates from this period. The system of alienation by auction sale and pre-emptions by pastoral tenants of their homestead areas had by this time disposed of nearly 1.8 million hectares — about 8 per cent of the Colony's area.

When about 323,750 hectares had been sold (about half to selectors) under the 1860 Act, a further important Act was passed in 1862. This marked the adoption of distinctive principles of land legislation now emerging in Victoria, namely, selection after survey, and conditions which showed that settlement, and not merely alienation, was the aim. About 567,000 hectares was disposed of under the 1862 Act. However, the use of "dummy" selectors who were paid by the squatters, and other ruses defeated the intention of both pieces of legislation to provide land for genuine new settlers.

Further legislation in 1865 abolished the system whereby affluent selectors could obtain the freehold of allotments by immediate payment of the purchase money and substituted a full leasing system under which allotments from 16.2 hectares to 259 hectares could be selected but not freeholded until three years had elapsed and improvements to a value of two dollars per 0.4 of one hectare were effected. Under this Act about 1.2 million hectares were selected but only about 600,000 hectares matured into freehold titles. This Act also met the demands for occupation of land adjacent to goldfields by authorising the issue of licences for residence or cultivation for areas up to 8 hectares. Licensees were later given the right to freehold these sites.

In 1869, a new and very comprehensive Land Act was passed. It was perhaps the most successful in Australia in this period as by 1878 nearly 4.5 million hectares, mostly in Gippsland and the plains of the north-west, were selected under its provisions. "Dummying" was almost eliminated and none of the large estates increased. Some important features of the 1869 Act were selection on the basis of merit, a limit of 130 hectares only to be held by one person by selection, and a limit of 81,000 hectares which could be sold by auction each year.

Later Acts introduced modifications and provisions in respect of specific types of land such as Mallee land. The total area of land alienated by 1884 was approximately 10 million hectares of which 7.5 million hectares had been disposed of by selection. A consolidated Land Act was passed in 1890.

As authorised settlement proceeded, towns and villages were surveyed and proclaimed, commons were proclaimed, and many areas of land were reserved for various public purposes. A notable reservation occurred in 1881 when virtually all the significant rivers, streams, and lakes in Victoria and the frontages thereto were reserved for public purposes.

Agricultural development and intensification since 1890

This period saw gradual sub-division and development of land for better utilisation. Victoria had established its distinctive land laws in a period of prosperity and had pushed

a network of railways into the agricultural districts. These factors were instrumental in encouraging higher production and consequently were responsible for steady sub-division and development.

By the early 1890s, however, the land situation in Victoria as in all the Australian Colonies, had become unsatisfactory. The area under cultivation had not kept pace with the alienated area of land, and rural population was not increasing. There was a general land hunger and intending settlers had difficulty in obtaining suitable land.

Many large holdings of alienated land were undeveloped, and the Victorian Government eventually decided to pass legislation for a closer settlement scheme enabling the State to purchase such land and to sub-divide it. Early in this century, the re-purchase was effected by voluntary means, but after the First World War compulsory acquisition was also provided. Later a similar scheme was introduced for ex-servicemen of the Second World War.

Irrigation schemes, the first of which commenced before 1900 enabled the more intensive development of various areas which would otherwise have remained in large and comparatively under-developed holdings.

Settlement since the 1830s has resulted in some 60 per cent of the land of Victoria having been alienated from the Crown, and some 12 per cent having been reserved for national parks, forests, and other public purposes. In line with modern practice, virtually all the remaining Crown land in the State is being or will be reserved for the conservation of natural resources.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The Ministry for Conservation was created by an Act of Parliament in December 1972. It is an "umbrella" organisation bringing together the following government agencies concerned with conservation and environment protection: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and Soil Conservation Authority. The Ministry also includes the Divisions of Assessment, Environmental Studies, and Administration.

At the head of this organisation is the Minister for Conservation, who is advised by the Director of Conservation and his staff. The Minister is responsible for achieving the objects of the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, which are, first, the protection and preservation of the environment, and, second, the proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of Victoria. Through the Minister, the Ministry for Conservation provides a central focus of advice to government on a wide range of environment, management, and protection matters.

The Ministry's central Divisions have a total staff of approximately 140 officers. Besides providing administrative, financial, and technical support to the agencies, these Divisions carry out a number of specialist and inter-disciplinary activities.

Environment Assessment Division

This group advises government and private developers on the possible environmental effects of proposed undertakings, before work begins. This approach is designed to ensure that potential environmental problems are recognised and discussed at the planning stage. The *Environment Effects Act 1978* is outlined later in this section.

Conservation Planning

The Conservation Planning Branch of the Division works with agencies in the Ministry to co-ordinate reports and submissions on planning issues for presentation to planning tribunals, municipal councils, and other bodies. Its staff are frequently called upon for advice on government purchases of land for conservation purposes, such as for addition to national parks, wildlife reserves, and other conservation areas. Advice is also given to members of the public seeking assistance in finding the best environmental solution to planning problems.

Environmental Studies Division

The Environmental Studies Division, which has branches for Environmental Studies, Marine Studies, and Technical Services, serves the needs of the Ministry for Conservation including its agencies, and the Victorian Government in general. By means of multi-disciplinary research programmes, it provides environmental information to assist planning, management, and use of resources throughout the State. It also provides statistical and computing services needed to acquire and handle environmental data.

Major regional studies on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes, together with their respective catchments, have been carried out. Current tasks include investigations on alpine and river ecology, dry land salting, energy, water-based recreation needs, and the use of environmental data in planning.

The Marine Studies Branch provides data relating to marine chemistry and biology, to assist the management and protection of marine resources. It also undertakes research to benefit the commercial fishing industry. The Branch moved to new headquarters at Queenscliff early in 1980.

Administration Division

A wide range of services is provided through the Administration Division: Accounts, Personnel, Drafting, Information and Extension, the Library, Registry and Mail, Transport, Property, and Stores. The Division is also responsible for the framing of legislation, the administration of national estate matters, environmental architecture and landscape design, and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Legislation

The Minister for Conservation administers eighteen Acts of Parliament, as follows: **Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, **Environment Effects Act 1978*, *Environment Protection Act 1970*, *Fisheries Act 1968*, *Land Conservation Act 1970*, **Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972*, **Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, *National Parks Act 1975*, *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966*, **Protection of Animals Act 1966*, **Reference Areas Act 1978*, *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1968*, *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958*, *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972*, *Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act 1979*, *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974*, *Wildlife Act 1975*, and *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*. The *Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act 1978* is unproclaimed.

The central divisions of the Ministry are responsible for implementing the six Acts marked with an *. The other Acts form the basis of the activities of most of the agencies which combine to form the Ministry for Conservation. For example, the National Parks Act gives the responsibility for management of national parks and other parks to the National Parks Service. Details of the most recent developments involving new legislative responsibilities for the Ministry are given below.

Environment Effects Act

The object of this Act is to ensure that the environmental effects of proposed new developments which could be of environmental significance are carefully described and considered before any decisions are made. The Act provides for the preparation of an Environment Effects Statement by the proponent of the development. This report describes the proposal, any alternatives to it, and expected effects on the environment, social effects, cost, and need. Where appropriate, public comment is invited. An assessment by the Minister for Conservation weighs all this information and provides advice to the decision makers. Although the Act refers specifically to *public works*, it also provides for advice to be sought from the Minister in other significant cases.

Protection of Animals Act

This Act, together with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, was transferred from the administration of the Chief Secretary to that of the Minister for Conservation on 1 July 1979. In essence, the Act makes cruelty to an animal an offence. It provides for the registration of practitioners for the purpose of carrying out animal experiments and for the issue of permits for rodeos.

Reference Areas Act

Under the Reference Areas Act, the Governor in Council may declare an area of public land to be a reference area. The Act also provides for the appointment of advisory committees. Their task is to recommend how reference areas should be protected, controlled, and managed "so as to preserve the areas in perpetuity as a reference to which persons concerned with the study of land may be permitted to refer for comparative purposes, particularly when solutions to problems that arise from the use of the land by mankind are being sought".

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$33.7m in the financial year 1978-79. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$16.4m. Staff of the Ministry and its agencies totalled 1,223 persons at that time.

VICTORIA—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION AND ITS AGENCIES (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Ministry and agencies	2,707	3,622	3,924	4,595	5,321
EXPENDITURE					
Ministry					
Salaries, grants, and expenses	2,797	3,164	3,035	4,301	4,951
Land purchases	1,127	4,095	1,361	2,658	2,310
Environmental studies	906	1,181	1,614	2,211	2,516
Agencies					
National Parks Service	2,566	4,621	4,666	6,083	6,459
Environment Protection Authority	3,167	4,156	4,923	5,684	5,913
Soil Conservation Authority	3,184	4,325	4,096	4,553	4,736
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	3,266	4,433	4,348	5,145	5,944
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	384	631	698	908	892

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 36-9

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority, constituted under the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, is responsible for protecting and improving the air, land, and water environments of Victoria through the management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution, including litter. The three-member Authority is responsible to the Minister for Conservation and is supported by about 240 professional, technical, and administrative staff. The Authority is one of several agencies within the Ministry for Conservation.

The major activities of the Authority centre on the management of air quality, water quality, wastes on land, environmental noise, and waste control systems.

Air quality control in Victoria

Industrial development and the establishment of large urban areas with high densities of motor vehicles have inevitably resulted in increased emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere. The impacts of air pollution may include chronic and acute health effects, damage to plants and materials, and undesirable changes in the natural and aesthetic environment. Although the costs of these impacts are very difficult to assess, a growing level of public concern has prompted the establishment of air quality control programmes by most industrialised nations.

The simplistic approach to improving air quality is to reduce the rate at which pollutants are discharged into the atmosphere. In reality, however, an effective control programme is very complex, involving numerous environmental, technical, social, and economic factors. The Environment Protection Authority has endeavoured to develop an effective control programme with a draft *State Environment Protection Policy for the Air*

Environment of Victoria. Declaration of the State Environment Protection Policy by the Victorian Government assists in resolving many difficulties and uncertainties for both the Authority and emitters of pollutants, previously hampered by the lack of an overall policy. The draft Policy recommends air quality objectives and an integrated approach to air quality control.

The Authority has been controlling emissions to the air through a licensing system and regulations since 1972. Compared to many industrialised countries, Victoria is relatively free of serious air pollution. However, in some areas, notably the Port Phillip Region (which takes in Melbourne, Geelong, and Western Port) and the La Trobe Valley Region, levels of pollution have been rising steadily. If the existing controls were permitted to remain unchanged, emissions of the five most common contaminants (carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, sulphur oxides, and particulates) could be expected to increase by about 70 per cent by the year 2000.

The aim of the draft Policy is to keep the concentration of the most common contaminants below an acceptable level most of the time and below a detrimental level all the time. The Authority sees the licensing and regulation systems as the main means of control for factories and other stationary sources.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 39-40

Land Conservation Council

Increasing concern throughout the 1960s regarding the management of Victoria's natural resources culminated in the 1969 controversy over land-use in the Little Desert. This controversy resulted in the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 which established the Land Conservation Council in February 1971 to replace the Land Utilisation Advisory Council originally formed in 1950.

The Council consists of twelve members and comprises an independent chairman; the heads of government departments concerned with soil conservation, agriculture, forests, lands, rivers and water supply, minerals and energy, fisheries and wildlife, and national parks; as well as three other members with experience in various aspects of conservation. The latter three members are appointed by the Governor in Council, two being selected from a panel of names submitted by the Conservation Council of Victoria.

The primary function of the Council is to carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land in Victoria the *Land Conservation Act* 1970 requires that the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to:

- (1) Preservation of ecologically significant areas;
- (2) conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest;
- (3) creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, areas for leisure and recreation, and reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- (4) preservation of species of native plants; and
- (5) land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

For this purpose the Council has divided Victoria into 17 study areas. It has completed descriptive reports for 14 of these areas and has submitted final recommendations on land-use to the Victorian Government for 11 of the 17 areas. A map of these study areas can be found on page 30 of this *Year Book*.

The allocation of land for various uses in the alpine area is an issue which generates much interest with individuals and groups holding strong, and, in many instances, opposing views. The community's interest in the area is indicated by the unusually large number of submissions which were made to the Land Conservation Council. Approximately 15,500 submissions were received.

It is not possible to satisfy all of the competing demands. However, the recommendations attempt to achieve balance in providing for the present needs of most forms of use, while retaining flexibility and the opportunity to adjust to future changes in the demands. The recommendations provide for timber production to be an important use for over 70 per cent of the public land. They also provide for the many recreational activities that take place in the area as well as other uses such as environmental education,

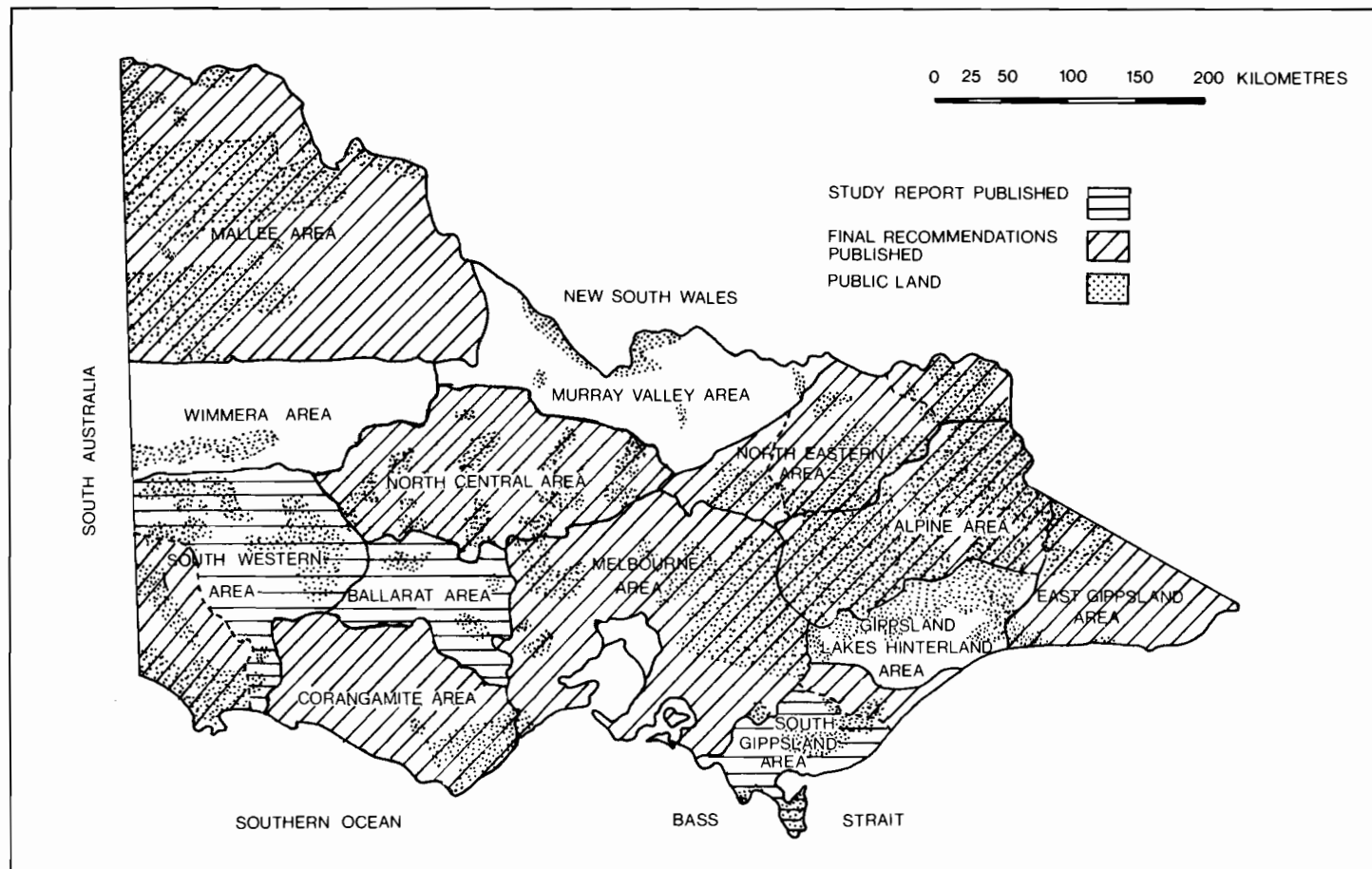


FIGURE 2. Victoria—Land Conservation Council study areas.

mineral and stone production, and the use of land for surveys and utilities. Grazing under licence is permitted to continue throughout 95 per cent of the public land.

The value of the area for water production has been a major consideration during formulation of the policies on which the land-use recommendations are based.

In addition, at the request of the Governor in Council, a special investigation was undertaken for the Stradbroke Area situated in the South Gippsland District 1 Area. A descriptive report and final recommendations have been published for this area.

Over a period of ten years, an important effect of the Council's recommendations has been the substantial increase in the area of the State permanently reserved for conservation purposes. This has been achieved mainly through a system of national, State, and regional parks dedicated for conservation and/or recreation purposes. In addition, the Council has established several new categories of land-use primarily for conservation, or low intensity recreation, or education. These uses include reference areas, wilderness areas, natural features and scenic reserves, flora reserves, flora and fauna reserves, bushland reserves, coastal reserves, river, stream and lake reserves, education areas, and historic areas.

In February 1971, there were 22 national parks in Victoria covering some 196,000 hectares, or 0.86 per cent of the State. Since that time the Land Conservation Council has reviewed land-use for just over two-thirds of Victoria's public land and, as a result of its recommendations, many of the existing parks have been enlarged, new parks have been created, and two wilderness areas established.

As well as its role in preserving areas of special conservation significance, the Council has a responsibility to ensure that sufficient natural resources are available to meet the current and future needs of the community. One of the most important resources affected by the Council's recommendations is timber. Throughout rural Victoria the timber industry is an integral and often principal component of the total regional economy and many rural communities rely heavily on the timber industry for their economic viability.

In each of its study areas the Council has recommended, therefore, that large areas be reserved for hardwood production. These areas generally include the most highly productive hardwood stands, and although they are managed primarily for timber production, provision is made for other uses such as water production, conservation of flora and fauna, and many forms of outdoor recreation. To ensure these other values are protected adequately the Council has published principles for forest operations covering soil conservation and catchment protection, recreation and aesthetics, nature conservation, and historic sites. In addition to the timber reserved for hardwood production, the Council has also allocated large tracts in some study areas for softwood production.

Some additional resources are also retained in areas left as uncommitted land. This category of land-use ensures that sufficient areas are retained to meet future requirements, although the land may also be used to meet certain present needs provided the use does not bring about changes in the land that are difficult to reverse. In addition to these major categories of land-use, the Council has recommended smaller areas for agriculture, mining, and public utilities.

Alpine area

The alpine area of Victoria includes a large portion of the Victorian Eastern Highlands, extending along a part of the Great Dividing Range from Mansfield and Licola, eastwards to the Snowy River and the Murray River headwaters. Topography ranges from the sharp-crested ridges and spurs rising between deeply incised valleys, typical of the mountainous tract, to tablelands and plateaux—which at higher altitudes are known as the "high plains", and the flat or undulating river basins.

About one-quarter of Victoria's river system rises in the area and drains into the Murray River system to the north, the Gippsland Lakes to the south, and the Snowy River to the east. A wide range of natural environments from dry "rain shadow" valleys to wet montane forests are included in the area, as are most of the sub-alpine and all of the alpine environments of the State.

The broad range of plant species, from alpine communities, such as mosslands and herbfields, to "jungle" gully associations typical of East Gippsland, and the vegetation of the dry and warm Snowy River Valley, forms a variety of habitat which is highly significant for the conservation of many species of animals.

In June 1979, the Land Conservation Council made recommendations to the Victorian Government for the future use of the public land in the alpine area. These recommendations have included the most outstanding areas in terms of scenic and recreational quality, vegetation communities and natural features in two new national parks, a wilderness area, and extensions to two existing national parks in East Gippsland. Various other areas where nature conservation will be a major objective of management include reference areas, natural features and scenic reserves, and historic areas.

In all, more than 30 per cent of the public land of the alpine area will be managed primarily for nature conservation. The allocation of land for various uses in the alpine area is an issue surrounded by considerable controversy, with individuals and groups holding strong and, in many instances, opposing views.

The conflicts which arise when the livelihood, recreational pursuits, and special interests of user groups compete for a given area of land are indicated by the unusually large number of submissions from the public which were made to the Land Conservation Council. Altogether some 15,500 submissions were received.

It is not possible to satisfy all of the competing demands. However, the recommendations attempt to achieve balance in providing for the present needs of most forms of use, while retaining flexibility and the opportunity to adjust to future changes in the demands. The recommendations provide for timber production to be an important use throughout nearly 70 per cent of the public land. They also provide for the many recreational activities that take place in the area as well as other uses such as environmental education, mineral and stone production, and the use of land for surveys and utilities. Grazing under licence is permitted to continue throughout 95 per cent of the public land.

The value of the area for water production has been a major consideration during formulation of the policies on which the land-use recommendations are based.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 40-1

Soil Conservation Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority is charged under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1958 with the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of matters relevant to the use of all land including Crown land, in such a manner as to achieve the above two objectives; and the promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of the water resources available to them.

Working through Committees of Management, the Soil Conservation Authority provides advice and financial assistance for control of erosion on the 1,600 kilometres of Victoria's coastal foreshores. Responsibility for supervisory control of earthworks and grazing on land over 1,200 metres has the aim of minimising erosion in Victoria's valuable alpine snowfields and water catchment areas.

To achieve these aims, the Authority carries out a variety of tasks. It gives technical advice to individual landholders, local government organisations, and other government departments on the prevention and control of wind and water erosion and soil salting. It provides a service to farmers on the siting, design, and survey of dams and pipeline water supply systems for stock and domestic purposes and outside irrigation areas, and it also advises farmers on irrigation development.

In the catchments to town water supplies and major storages, the Authority has responsibilities for determining land-use which will ensure the continuing production of high quality water.

Many of the above activities demand continuing research. Data on land, including geology, soil, topography, vegetation, and climatic characteristics, is being documented by the Authority on a State-wide basis. This data is used to assess the capability of land for various uses. Planning authorities are major users of this information.

The Authority carries out studies into water movement and water yield in pastured and forested catchments, as well as laboratory studies into a variety of soil characteristics related to its constructional or agronomic qualities. Field operations are also supported by agronomic research into the prevention and control of erosion.

In seeking to make the community aware of the problems associated with soil erosion and what can be done to check them, the Authority encourages and conducts educational excursions for schools, universities, and colleges; appraises the economics of soil conservation and land-use practices; and organises field days, competitions, and exhibits for farmers. As a further service, in association with the Victorian Education Department, the Authority prepares teacher and class project materials and guides for field excursions on soil conservation related to secondary school syllabuses.

The Authority provides assistance to encourage landholders to participate in approved erosion control schemes and to adopt soil conservation management practices. Grants are provided towards the cost of approved works and long-term loans are provided for extensive soil and water conservation programmes.

Further references: Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 491-2; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966, pp. 465-6; Group conservation, 1969, pp. 295-6; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1975, pp. 288-9; 1978, pp. 41-3; Dryland farming and land restoration, 1979, pp. 31-2; Dry salting in Victoria, 1980, pp. 41-3.

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development within, and preserving and improving the condition of, the Port Phillip area. This area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide; and the inshore waters and seabed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Barwon Heads in the west to Cape Schanck in the east, including Port Phillip Bay.

Around this coastline live two-thirds of the population of the State, and in very hot weather crowds of up to 300,000 persons can be expected to visit its many beaches. Besides its recreational importance Port Phillip Bay provides this population with some of its food, many of its commercial facilities, and the two main ports of Melbourne and Geelong through which the largest proportion of Victoria's sea trade is conducted.

The government agencies having representatives on the Authority are the Town and Country Planning Board, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. Attached to the Authority is a Consultative Committee which comprises representatives from the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, Municipal Association of Victoria (four councillors), State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Department of Police and Emergency Services, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and two persons nominated by the Minister representing other interests.

The Authority exercises an overview of all developments within its area. No structures can be erected or works commenced without its consent. Its approach to granting consent is based on the criteria of permitting those activities which must be located near the shoreline. The Port Phillip Coastal Study was based on a concept by the Port Phillip Authority and aims to provide the Minister for Conservation with a set of comprehensive coastal management guidelines. Segments of the coastline are allocated for recreation of high, medium, and low intensities, for nature conservation, for ports; and some segments are left unallocated to meet future demands. The Authority permits activities appropriate to these designations to occur to varying extents. Further to this, a strategy has been prepared which aims to rationalise the provision of boating facilities around the bay.

The Authority has been producing a series of coastal feature maps of Port Phillip Bay. They are detailed maps depicting the geographical features of the foreshore, status of the land, vegetation growth, man-made structures, car parks, sporting areas, etc. An 80 page *Topography and Vegetation Inventory* has been completed. Cross-sections of all the main areas around the Bay have been taken and their topography and vegetation detailed in a legend form.

A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastline have been undertaken. The subjects covered include existing facilities; beach use; beach population; attitudes to the foreshore; vegetation of the Port Phillip Bay; and shoreline unit classifications. A number of booklets and pamphlets of an informative nature have been produced for general public information. They deal with areas of the foreshore, as well as aspects of use of the Bay such as boating safety.

The Authority operates a coastal plant nursery at "Seawinds", Dromana, where coastal species indigenous to the Port Phillip region are propagated and grown. They are available to Committees of Management, conservation groups, and other bodies dealing with foreshore land. The Authority's Coastal Vegetation Service provides advice on aspects of vegetation management and landscaping.

Further references: Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 48-50, p. 382; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 50-1; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975, P. 51; 1980, pp. 43-4

National Parks Service

Recent legislation and existing parks

In December 1978, the *National Parks Act* 1978 was passed by the Victorian Parliament. The effect of the new legislation has been to increase the area included under the National Parks Act to approximately 775,000 hectares—almost three times the area previously included under the Act. The Act came into force on 26 April 1979, but some of the new parks were declared from 26 April 1980.

New parks

Four new national parks were declared on 26 April 1979. These are Croajingalong (86,000 hectares), Snowy River (26,000 hectares), Tingaringy (18,000 hectares), and Baw Baw (13,000 hectares). At the same time, a number of other parks came under the Service's control, including the Big Desert Wilderness (113,500 hectares) and Coopracambra State Park (14,500 hectares).

A feature of these new parks is that this is the first time parks in Victoria adjoin parks across the borders of New South Wales and South Australia. On the New South Wales border, Croajingalong National Park links with the Nadgee Nature Reserve, Coopracambra State Park links with Nungatta National Park, and Tingaringy National Park links with Kosciusko National Park. On the South Australian border, the Big Desert Wilderness links with the Scorpion Springs and Mt Shaugh conservation parks.

Another feature is the considerable length of coastline brought under the National Parks Act. The three coastal parks (Discovery Bay, Cape Schanck, and Gippsland Lakes) and three national parks (Port Campbell, Wilsons Promontory, and Croajingalong) cover approximately one-third of Victoria's coastline.

On 26 April 1980, seven further new parks were declared. These are the Chiltern, Eildon, and Wabonga Plateau State Parks, Lake Albacutya, Murray-Kulkyne and Yea River Parks, and Beechworth Historic Park. In addition, three existing national parks—Kinglake, Mt Buffalo, and Hattah Lakes — were significantly enlarged, the last becoming the Hattah-Kulkyne National Park.

Several of these new areas are not in an unspoiled natural state, and long-term programmes of vermin eradication and weed and erosion control will be needed to restore them. The latest additions bring the area of land managed by the National Parks Service to 774,559 hectares, which is 8.5 per cent of the State's public land, and 3.4 per cent of the total area of the State.

Areas other than national parks managed by the National Parks Service

Most Victorians are familiar with their State's established national parks, such as Mt Buffalo, Port Campbell, and Wilsons Promontory. But far fewer are aware that as well as the 27 national parks in Victoria there are also 30 other areas throughout the State managed by the National Parks Service, and that these "other parks" offer scenic, historical, and educational values, a wealth of flora and fauna, and a wide variety of opportunities for recreation.

Twenty-four national parks were established in Victoria at intervals between 1898 and 1970, generally as a result of the interest and enthusiasm of local groups, often of field naturalists. Some were small, such as Bulga, declared in 1904 with an area of only 20 hectares, and others large, like the 9,583 hectare Wyperfeld National Park, permanently reserved in 1921 and later enlarged; but all were given the name "national park" as an indication that they were areas to be preserved undisturbed as examples of the nation's natural heritage.

With the growing interest in conservation in the 1960s came the realisation that national parks had to be large to be effective in protecting habitats and plant and animal species. A

meeting of State conservation ministers in 1970 agreed to formally define a national park as "a relatively large area set aside for its features of predominantly unspoiled landscape, flora, and fauna, permanently dedicated for public enjoyment, education, and inspiration, and protected from all interferences other than essential management practices so that its natural attributes are preserved". The United Nations has stated that 10,000 hectares is the minimum acceptable size for a national park.

Based on these criteria, many of Victoria's existing national parks do not qualify as such, but as their names were laid down in legislation and had become widely accepted, it was thought undesirable to change them.

The National Parks Service was given authority to manage areas other than national parks by the *National Parks Act* 1975, which retained the concept of the traditional national park, but in addition made it a responsibility of the Service to manage in an appropriate manner other types of parks where recreation, education, preservation of historic features, or some other activity may be the primary use, rather than conservation of the natural environment as in national parks. However, nature conservation in these parks is usually one of the main objectives.

Schedule Three of the *National Parks Act* 1975 made provision for Victoria's first "other parks", Warrandyte State Park and Cape Schanck Coastal Park. Now, fifteen State parks, ranging from the 50,700 hectare Pink Lakes State Park in the Mallee to Melba Gully State Park in the Otways, only 48 hectares in size, and two coastal parks (Discovery Bay and Gippsland Lakes) are managed by the Service. Other areas which have also come under National Parks Service management in the last five years are the Big Desert Wilderness (Victoria's first officially designated wilderness and its largest park); Steiglitz and Beechworth Historic Parks, which comprise Crown land areas containing historic features around the two towns; "Seawinds" and "Pirianda", two ornamental gardens; and Haining Farm, an operating dairy farm at Launching Place, which is open for school visits, and has become very popular as an excursion destination.

Victoria's new diversified system of parks, still developing as the Land Conservation Council continues its work, will cater for both conservation and recreation needs in the years to come. The National Parks Service, which has grown considerably in the past decade, is planning and developing the parks with both these needs in mind.

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, MAY 1980

National parks	Area	Other parks (a)	Area
	(hectares)		(hectares)
1. Alfred	2,300	1. Beechworth H.P.	1,130
2. Baw Baw	13,300	2. Big Desert Wilderness	113,500
3. Brisbane Ranges	7,470	3. Cape Nelson S.P.	210
4. Bulga	80	4. Cape Schanck C.P.	1,075
5. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,300	5. Cathedral Range S.P.	3,570
6. Churchill	193	6. Chiltern S.P.	4,250
7. Croajingalong	86,000	7. Coopracambra S.P.	14,500
8. Fern Tree Gully	459	8. Discovery Bay C.P.	8,450
9. Fraser	3,750	9. Eildon S.P.	24,000
10. Glenaladale	183	10. Gellibrand Hill P.	(b) 266
11. Hattah-Kulkyne	48,000	11. Gippsland Lakes C.P.	15,500
12. Kinglake	11,270	12. Haining Farm	64
13. The Lakes	2,380	13. Holey Plains S.P.	10,450
14. Lind	1,166	14. Lake Albacutya P.	10,700
15. Little Desert	35,300	15. Langwarrin	(b) 206
16. Lower Glenelg	27,300	16. Lysterfield	(b) 1,216
17. Morwell	140	17. Melba Gully S.P.	48
18. Mt Buffalo	31,000	18. Mt Samaria S.P.	7,600
19. Mt Eccles	400	19. Mt Worth S.P.	423
20. Mt Richmond	1,707	20. Murray-Kulkyne P.	1,550
21. Organ Pipes	85	21. Nepean S.P.	1,050
22. Port Campbell	700	22. Nyerimilang	(b) 176
23. Snowy River	26,000	23. Pink Lakes S.P.	50,700
24. Tingaringy	18,000	24. Pirianda Garden	(b) 11

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, MAY 1980—*continued*

National parks	Area	Other parks (a)	Area
	(hectares)		(hectares)
25. Tarra Valley	140	25. Steiglitz H.P.	655
26. Wilsons Promontory	49,000	26. Wabonga Plateau S.P.	17,600
27. Wyperfeld	100,000	27. Warby Ranges S.P.	2,821
		28. Warrandyte S.P.	218
		29. Werribee Gorge S.P.	375
		30. Yea River P.	220
		Miscellaneous areas (mainly purchased lands)	1,630
Total national parks	483,623	Total other parks	294,164

(a) C.P. = Coastal Park; H.P. = Historic Park; P = Park; S.P. = State Park.

(b) Managed by National Parks Service but not declared under the National Parks Act.

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1-35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 44-6

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM

The Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium form a Division of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

The Gardens were established on the present site in 1846 and now occupy 36 hectares approximately 2 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. They contain a reference collection of plants from all over the world which are used for scientific, educational, and pleasure purposes, and are beautiful examples of the English landscape tradition of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The basic landscaping was carried out by W.R. Guilfoyle in his period as Director from 1873 to 1909. Baron von Mueller, his predecessor, was responsible for the importation of much of the plant material used by Guilfoyle. Mueller, who was Government Botanist for 43 years prior to his death in 1896, was also responsible for the establishment of the National Herbarium. The collection of dried and pressed plant specimens, the largest in the southern hemisphere, contains over 1 million sheets including many of the specimens collected on early historic exploratory journeys. Associated with the herbarium is an archival library of taxonomic and horticultural material.

The Gardens, with the Herbarium, form a resource for scientific, educational, legal, horticultural, and recreational purposes for which there is an ever increasing demand.

In addition to the main gardens in Melbourne, is the native plant garden at Cranbourne to the south-east of Melbourne, and the mansion gardens of Werribee Park to the south-west of Melbourne.

Cranbourne Annexe

The Cranbourne Annexe of the Royal Botanic Gardens was purchased in 1970 from the Commonwealth Government. The initial area of 160 hectares was enlarged in 1977 by the purchase of 22 hectares on the southern boundary. Included in this area was a section that had been sand mined which threatened the viability of the annexe.

Apart from the past sand mining and limited military use, the area has remained in a near natural state of the original heathland that characterised parts of the Mornington Peninsula and served as the habitat for many faunal species, including the rare New Holland Mouse.

A report on the area of the Annexe, released in 1979 by the Ministry for Planning, has recognised that the area is the largest remaining area of acid sand heathland close to Melbourne and is an important asset to the State of Victoria, deserving the utmost care in its development and management under the provisions of section 8A of the Third Schedule to the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961. The report also recommended the acquisition of the adjacent small area of the last remaining flat clay soils that support

Eucalyptus radiata woodland, with native grass understorey, orchids, and other plants that were cleared for agricultural development over most of the Mornington Peninsula.

In order to understand fully and document the ecology of this reserve, postgraduate research by students from the Faculty of Science at Monash University has been encouraged. As a result, a number of botanists and zoologists have published their findings in journals of international standing.

Up to date, development of the Annexe has been confined to the north-west corner where 1,600 plants representing 362 Australian species have been planted by the Royal Botanic Gardens by October 1979. Losses have been low at some 10 per cent. Specialist societies have provided valuable collections of *Banksias* and orchids, and it is planned to establish national collections of *Acacia*, *Banksia*, *Casuarina*, and Conifers at the Annexe.

One of the major prerequisites for success of this project is constant supervision. A house has been constructed to accommodate a senior gardener, and work is proceeding on the installation of water reticulation and a reservoir to supply the north-western area.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1979, pp. 706-7; *Illustrated flora of Victoria*, 1979, p. 36; *Werribee Park*, 1980, pp. 47-8

ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens

In 1857, a Society known as the Zoological Society of Victoria was formed and this led to the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens being the first to be established in Australia. The original site of the Zoological Gardens was known as Richmond Paddock, and was located opposite the Botanic Gardens, on the Yarra River. The collection was moved to the present site of 22 hectares in 1862.

In 1910, the Society, which had been incorporated with the Acclimatisation Society, was granted a Royal Charter, and became known as the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. This Society controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when the Victorian Government assumed responsibility for the administration of the Gardens through the Zoological Board of Victoria. The responsibility for ministerial jurisdiction of the Zoo was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Ministry for Conservation from 1 June 1973.

A reconstruction programme for the Zoological Gardens commenced in 1965 and embraced all aspects of animal exhibition, essential services, catering, and gardens beautification. The most recent projects are an Arboreal Primate Exhibit; a Platypus Exhibit where Australia's most unique mammal can be viewed inside through glass and outside in a Billabong setting; the Great Flight Aviary (the longest in the world) in which birds of three distinct Australian habitats can be seen in a background of appropriate plants; and Bushland, a fauna park for native birds and mammals.

In 1969, the Zoological Board of Victoria established an education service with the appointment of a trainee education officer. The following year a teacher was seconded to the Zoo on a half-time basis from the Victorian Education Department. There was such a substantial demand for lessons in the Zoo during 1970 that the next year a teaching staff of four full-time and three half-time teachers was seconded from the Education Department. The Zoological Board provided office space and appointed a full-time administrative officer to the Service. By 1977, the total teaching and administrative staff in the Zoo's Education Division had risen to fifteen, including a teacher experienced in handling handicapped children. The Board, through the generosity of donations from industry, community service groups, and foundations, had by this time also provided four classrooms, as well as a building specially equipped for handicapped children.

In 1977, a major step forward in the Zoo's education programme was the completion of an Education Resource Centre, achieved by reconstructing the former tea rooms. The old world charm of its exterior was retained while the interior was completely altered to permit comfortable teacher accommodation to be combined with modern resource capabilities and meeting rooms for kindred institutions.

On 6 October 1977, 120 years following the first meeting of the then Zoological Society, the Gardens received the Royal prefix, and became known as The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens.

Werribee Zoological Park

In 1975, the Board was given powers to manage areas other than the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, and this applied in particular to the Werribee Zoological Park, a rural area of 120 hectares, which formed part of an estate purchased by the Victorian Government in 1973 to preserve the area and the historic home on the site. The development of Werribee Zoological Park, predominantly for hoofed mammals, Australian animals, and water-birds, commenced in 1975. A conceptual master plan was prepared in 1978 with particular emphasis on visitor movement, relevance of existing buildings, the types of enclosures required, and educational opportunities.

Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park

At the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, about five kilometres south of Healesville and about 65 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, is the Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park. The Park occupies 173 hectares of timbered country with tall native trees, chiefly eucalypts, and smaller shrubs. In 31 hectares of this area the public can move quite freely among many of the animals. The remaining 142 hectares are kept as a permanent reminder of the original appearance of the countryside. This part is called the Coranderrk Bushland. It was once part of the old Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve, where members of the diminishing Yarra Yarra tribe were housed by former governments.

The Aborigines who lived in the area before the arrival of European settlers were led by "King" Barak. They called the valley through which Badger Creek flows and the mountain from which it rises Coranderrk. This name was given by them to a plant which flourished over the whole area and which always flowered there early in summer.

The Fauna Park was established in 1922 as a research station by Dr Colin MacKenzie, an anatomist from Melbourne. He studied the arrangement of the bones, particularly in the front legs of Australian animals and found a way of making special splints to help children who had infantile paralysis.

When Sir Colin went to Canberra in 1928 to become the first Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy, all the animals and cages at Healesville became part of a public reserve where visitors could go and picnic and see the animals. In 1944, the Victorian Government, realising the importance of this area as a sanctuary for scientists and tourists, appointed a small committee to manage it. In 1978, this Committee was replaced by the Zoological Board of Victoria.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The National Museum of Victoria was founded in 1854 and is constituted by an Act of Parliament, the *National Museum of Victoria Council Act 1970*. The control and management of the museum is vested in the National Museum of Victoria Council, a body corporate responsible to the Minister for the Arts for the State of Victoria. Staff are appointed under the *Victoria Public Service Act 1974*.

Soon after it was founded, the Museum was established at the University of Melbourne with a subsequent move, in 1899, to the current premises in Russell Street. The Museum is a centre for scholarship and research in the fields of natural history (zoology and geology) and anthropology, and for education in these fields. It also functions, under the Act, as the repository for the State collections of natural history, ethnological, and archaeological specimens. The collections provide the basic materials for both the research and education activities of the Museum.

Collections

Through the efforts of its staff and the generosity of Victorians, the National Museum of Victoria has amassed collections of major international standing during its 126 years of activity.

These collections include millions of zoological and geological specimens and over 100,000 human artefacts. Although the emphasis is on the natural history and anthropology of Victoria and the south-eastern corner of Australia, the collections include a great deal of material from other parts of Australia and from other countries. The

collections of Australian and Oceanic ethnology are particularly significant, ranking among the finest in the world.

The collections form a valuable resource for scientific study. The records associated with the specimens form a "data base" of zoological, geological, and anthropological information which may be used in many ways in the service of the community. The collections are also a vast source of material which may be used in exhibitions and other ways to inform and inspire the public about Australian wildlife, geological history, and the cultural achievements and life-styles of the peoples of the region.

Research

Research in the National Museum is principally collection-orientated. In Zoology, most research concerns the classification, distribution, evolution, and descriptive ecology of Australian fauna. It includes environmental surveys on behalf of other Victorian organisations in terrestrial, inland water, and marine environments. Palaeontologists in the Division of Geology study the taxonomy and distribution of fossil species giving a time dimension to the understanding of the Australian fauna and environment. In mineralogy and petrology, the main objective is to record and describe systematically the minerals and rocks of the region. In Anthropology, the emphasis is on material culture of Aboriginal and Oceanic societies.

Although research emphasis is given to the natural history and anthropology of south-eastern Australia, the study of comparative material from elsewhere is generally necessary to keep the results in scientific context.

Research results by staff are published in professional journals throughout the world and in the Museum's own journal entitled *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* (which is also available to other scientists who have studied material in the Museum's collections or matters of interest to the Museum).

Education

The National Museum plays a diverse role in public education. The "schools programme" is run by teachers seconded from the State Education Department and the Catholic Schools System. During the school year, classes attend the Museum and are instructed by the teachers in the exhibition galleries and in special teaching facilities. In addition, many children visit the Museum supervised by their own class teachers assisted by written material produced in the Museum's Education Office.

Public gallery exhibitions of specimens from the collections, put into environmental, cultural, or other context, tell of the wildlife and geological history of the region and of the life-styles and material cultures of the peoples inhabiting it from pre-historic times to the present. Although the exhibitions at present are often old-fashioned and limited in scope, the National Museum has enormous potential to provide a quality exhibitions programme because of its possession of such extensive historic collections. A long-term exhibitions development programme is now under way.

A modern museum can be a place where learning is fun and entertaining, where persons can participate in activities as well as observe and enjoy beautiful and interesting items exhibited in glass cases. Given the limitations of the existing building this is difficult to achieve in the National Museum. But plans are under way for a new building where the people of Victoria may enjoy a museum service appropriate to the extraordinary richness of the scientific and cultural collections they have inherited.

Friends of the National Museum Society

In 1979, through initiatives from the public and with support of the National Museum of Victoria Council, the Friends of the National Museum Society was established. By the end of that year there were over 800 members. The Society has an ongoing active programme of lectures, films, field-trips, workshops, and social events. The objectives of the Society are to lend its support to the re-development of the Museum and stimulate contact between the Museum and the public.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 48-9; *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences*, 1980, pp. 49-50

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoriae* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ("An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land") as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoriae* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ("An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies"), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

Boundaries

On 2 May 1851, The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851 was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria* No. 47) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';

'the sea';

'the sea shore';

'the sea coast';

'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';

'including all the islands at Port Fairy';

'Port Phillip Bay';

'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

'the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';

'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was determined by the New South Wales Constitution Statute (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae* c.54 of 16 July 1855), which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

In May 1980, the High Court of Australia clarified the situation further by ruling that the northern boundary of Victoria followed the top of the southern (left) bank of the Murray River, all territory to the north being within New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

In 1866, following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. These he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 115 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41'' .36$ to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water line at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being '... on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, ... and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s, it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846, surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847, after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868, a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of precise observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.60 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

The *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new Colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude 39° 12' south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act* 1973 (No. 161), and it received the Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the air space over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the sea-bed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act* in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 15.24 metres below the surface. Since 3 July 1973, the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres — e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g., 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill — 305 metres; and
- (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1955-1973*, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22½' E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S.—a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is therefore slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	square kilometres	
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
Victoria	227,600	2.96
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	100.00

Mountain areas

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee Plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams. Further information on the Great Dividing Range in Victoria can be found in Chapter 1 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Considerable physiographic and geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, and sedimentary, metamorphic, and tectonic structures all in evidence. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrain are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore Gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore Gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare, although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300 metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feathertop (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of

the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to auriferous deep leads (gold bearing gravels). Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems and provide recreation and wildlife preservation opportunities.

Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters and provide opportunity for port and harbour development.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones and clay rocks. Wave action has eroded along fractures and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island is cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons

Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these sand ridges are actively eroding and sand is spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion is noted along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge: in the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marsh form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 3 on page 48. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Murray Basin Plains: | 4. Gippsland Plains: |
| (a) The Mallee | (a) The East Gippsland Plains |
| (b) The Riverine Plains | (b) The West Gippsland Plains |
| (c) The Wimmera | 5. Southern Uplands: |
| 2. Central Highlands: | (a) The Otway Ranges |
| A. The Eastern Highlands | (b) The Barrabool Hills |
| B. The Western Highlands: | (c) The Mornington Peninsula |
| (a) The Midlands | (d) The South Gippsland Highlands |
| (b) The Grampians | (e) Wilsons Promontory |
| (c) The Dundas Tablelands | |
| 3. Western District Plains: | |
| (a) The Volcanic Plains | |
| (b) The Coastal Plains | |

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern Plains or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a north-south fracture known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of the Murray, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry abandoned stream courses known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the Mallee country starts, with its surface cover predominantly of fine sands. Parallel north north-

east to south south-east orientated Pliocene beach ridges or dunes which ripple the landscape are the basic landscape element of the Mallee, and formed on the margin of retreating sea. Hollows between these ridges are partly filled by Pleistocene fluvio-lacustrine clays; the ridges are partly obscured by younger east to west orientated longitudinal dunes, parabolic dunes, and sand plains. Of significance are areas of groundwater discharge such as the gypsum playas and salinas, as exemplified by Lake Tyrell.

The Mallee is the marine plain from the former Murray Basin, with a veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous marine Tertiary sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredgwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River all the Mallee streams, because flow volumes are low and percolation and evaporation high, fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered by lunettes.

The *Wimmera* is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Murray Basin or the Mallee, as the sand-strewn surface of this basin is commonly known.

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of at least 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briagolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic mudstones.

The *Western Highlands*, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and generally are subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found only near fault scarps. The general elevation reaches a maximum of about 600 metres at Ballarat, but elevations are usually considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of basalt from the Upper Tertiary cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip near Ballarat.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the declining general level of the highlands as they trend westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a warped plateau reaching to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River system.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, apart from where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps to cause, in some cases, gorges.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upwarping movements and faulting during Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Werribee to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

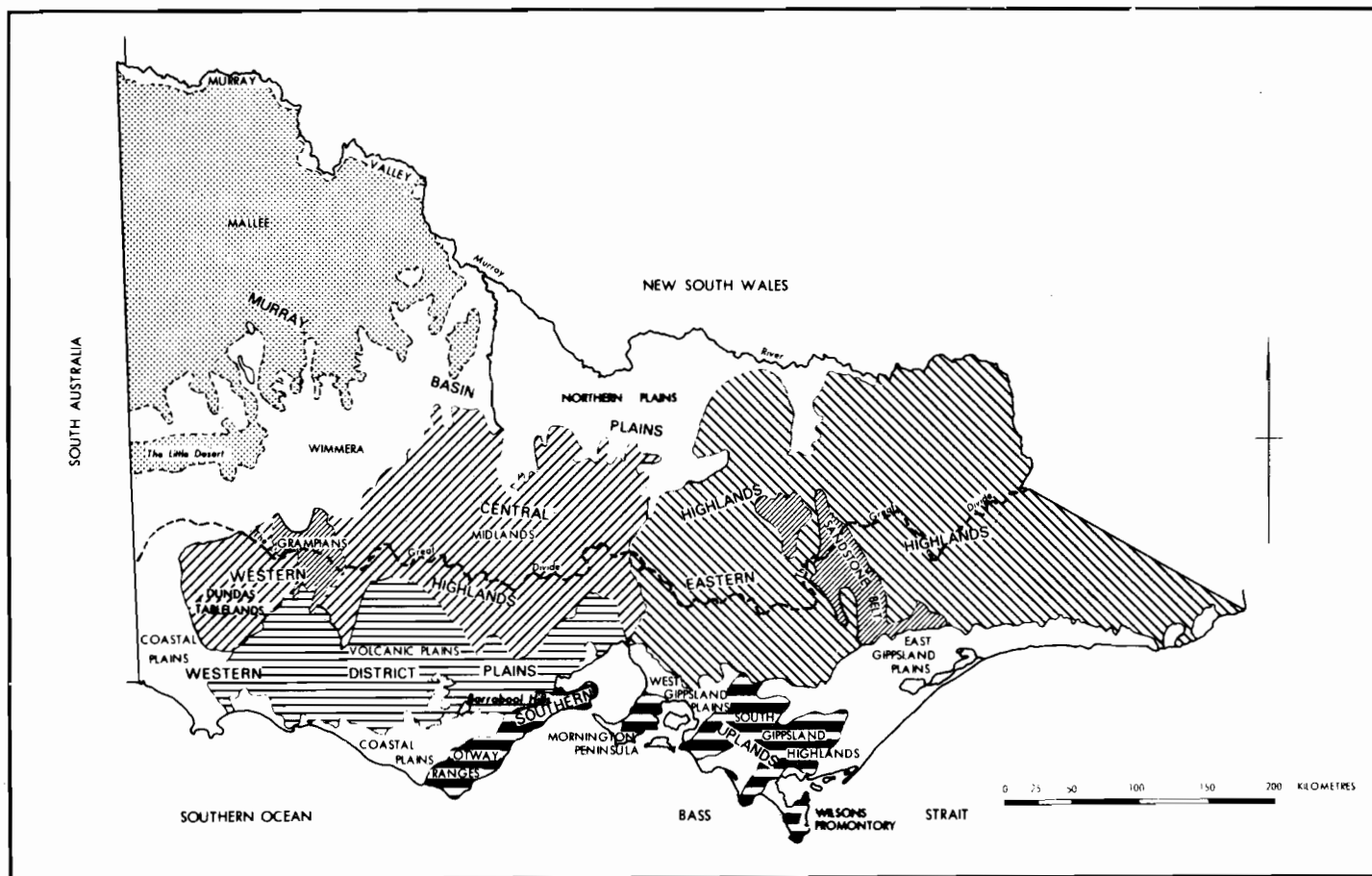


FIGURE 3. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

Volcanic Plains

With an area of 2,300 square kilometres, the Volcanic Plains are the third largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area shows extensive minor irregularities known locally as "Stony Rises", formed by lava collapse during solidification; these are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the "Stony Rises" can thus be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Crater lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault-scarp to the north-east, extends to the west and north-west from Portland.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are fractured by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and fresh-water sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the La Trobe Valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays, and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium-filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present-day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; earlier dunes are even found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

Southern Uplands

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J.W. Gregory as the "Great Valley of Victoria". These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive land-slipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunklands and the Port Phillip Sunklands. A subdued spit of calcareous dune rock extending westwards from the Peninsula to Portsea almost closes Port Phillip Bay.

Land surface of Victoria

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between the rock types present, themselves events in geological history, changes in elevation and deformation recorded in that history, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive lengths of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplifts.

Jurassic erosion surface

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobberas, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw Baw Plateau: they are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of a sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold-bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic erosion surface on the Kinglake Plateau, the hill summits immediately east of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and even Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were outpoured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying auriferous gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarps, assisted by the melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port their present configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the Mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, with the result of larger streams with more erosive power, and changing Quaternary climates are recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

Further reference: *Geology of Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 77-80

Hydrology

Water resources

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow is accounted for between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

Rivers

Topography

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous mass in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 40.)

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland

lakes in the Wimmera-Mallee region, with the Avoca, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system, to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the La Trobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed many years ago for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yaloak River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway Ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. Water quality of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, distinctive of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth to form sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

Salinity

Rivers in the Eastern Highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower Central Highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

Flooding

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres				
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	Site of gauging station
	kilometres	square kilometres					
NORTHERN RIVERS							
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,507	6,148	675	90	Jingellic, N.S.W.
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta
Kiewa	185	1,145	567	2,071	166	94	Kiewa
Ovens	228	5,827	1,312	4,897	221	64	Wangaratta
Broken	193	1,924	227	1,091	19	94	Goorambat

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS—*continued*

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres				
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	Site of gauging station
	kilometres	square kilometres					
NORTHERN RIVERS —continued							
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,211	7,369	145	98	Murchison
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore
Loddon	381	4,178	235	740	9	85	Laanecoorie Reservoir
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80	Coonoor
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	—	77	Horsham
SOUTHERN RIVERS							
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,838	4,002	381	43	Jarrahmond
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	15	Swifts Creek
Mitchell	251	3,903	959	2,834	193	42	Glenaladale
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr
Macalister	202	1,891	502	1,533	45	61	Lake Glenmaggie
La Trobe	251	4,144	937	3,240	271	65	Rosedale
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip
Yarra	246	2,328	783	1,494	176	62	Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	49	Keilor
Werribee	124	1,155	92	314	7	63	Melton Reservoir
Moorabool	153	1,114	76	221	1	34	Batesford
Barwon	188	1,269	141	328	7	14	Inverleigh
		(excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)					
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	48	Wickliffe
Glenelg	457	1,570	127	540	3	60	Balmoral

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in level much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the Lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lakes in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1889, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one-sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

Further reference: Natural Resources Conservation League, *Victorian Year Book*, 1965, p. 47

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1958; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and its adoption obviates the multitude of local datums formerly in use throughout the State. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps have been published. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the

large provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service. Belonging to the Central Plan Office, a Map Sales Centre now operates at 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, where an Aerial Photography Library comprising approximately 300,000 photographs is maintained. Photographs may be inspected and orders lodged for the purchase of prints and enlargements. Maps and plans are also available for purchase from the Map Sales Centre.

Recent land legislation

Land (Amendment) Act 1978

This Act made several amendments to the *Land Act 1958*.

The first amendment gave power to the Minister of Lands to constitute a Local Land Advisory Committee for any area. Such a Committee comprises representatives both of relevant government bodies and of the local farming community. Its purpose is to encourage co-operation between all concerned with the care, management, and use of Crown land occupied under cultivation leases, grazing licences, or agistment permits. It is also expected to advise the Minister on any related matters, and to recommend whether or not specific areas of Crown land should be made available for use for these purposes at any time.

Other new powers provide for the granting of agistment permits and the issue of cultivation leases.

The Act also increased the maximum term of a grazing licence from 7 to 21 years and introduced provision for land management conditions to be imposed. The provision by which rental for non-freeholding leases has been reviewed every ten years was amended so that reviews will be effected every five years.

The new legislation introduced an amendment to the power to remove easement-type conditions from Crown grants to allow the removal of such a condition for part only of the affected land in any grant. The remainder of the Act repealed some obsolete provisions of the Principal Act.

Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978

This Act updated the law relating to the reservation of Crown lands for public purposes and the control and management of those reserved lands. Many of the provisions of the Act merely improved the administration of certain matters concerning reserves or their management, but several new provisions were also enacted.

One of the new provisions enabled land, including existing reserved land, to be reserved for the protection of the coastline. A Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee was constituted and given powers to ensure that use and management of the coastal lands satisfies the needs of the general public, while also retaining its capability for giving that satisfaction. Other new provisions give power to Committees of Management to allow grazing or cultivation of a reserve in certain circumstances, and control the powers of committees of management to effect works and improvements on land reserved for the protection of the coastline.

The Act provided new powers for the vesting of local amenity reserves, except those within any reserve for the protection of the coastline, in the municipality, and for the municipality to grant leases or licences of any such vested land for the purpose of the reservation. The legislation also enables a committee of management of a reserve, other than one for the protection of the coastline, to grant licences or enter into agreements for any service or facility whose function matches the purpose of the reservation.

So that very large areas of Crown land reserved for multi-purpose uses can be appropriately managed, a new provision allows reserves to be placed under the management of certain State authorities. The Act also empowers the Minister of Lands to accept gifts or bequests of real or personal property where those gifts or bequests are to give effect to the objects of the Act.

Further references: Hydrography, Coastline, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 33-6; Coastal physiography, 1967, pp. 32-6; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968, pp. 31-7; Marine animal ecology, 1969, pp. 36-40; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970, pp. 39-43; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971, pp. 44-6; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972, pp. 37-43

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3

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S in the south-east of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

The mean annual rainfall varies from below 300 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm on the northern slopes of the Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases northwards. Average monthly rainfall totals range from 20 to 30 mm in the summer to between 30 and 50 mm during the colder six months—May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect in the Mallee and the northern country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with widespread frost.

Highlands

The average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. During the colder part of the year, essentially May to October, monthly rainfall is generally higher than for the remainder of the year. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The lower valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean maximum temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the West Coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to

Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C.

Gippsland

In West and South Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the western districts.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to East Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in Victoria. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the South Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of East Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

Weather patterns

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of high pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitudes 30°S and 35°S from May to October. These anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. The low pressure areas are often rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

On occasions, in late autumn, winter, or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge of high pressure to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria, bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last as long as a week.

In summer, the more southerly location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light easterly wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend north-east to northerly and sometimes increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

Rainfall

The distribution of average rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 4 on page 60. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

Except for East Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of Victoria are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the Northeast and rarely along the West Coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the West Coast and West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Under 300	18.4	1.4	49.6	62.4	3.3	0.1
300-400	36.5	29.7	32.7	27.8	15.4	39.7
400-500	27.5	25.1	21.3	20.3	45.8	63.3
500-600	34.9	22.1	31.4	33.9	21.6	48.6
600-800	52.3	64.2	51.9	45.7	43.7	44.1
800-1,000	29.0	35.8	29.6	28.4	38.3	29.5
Over 1,000	29.0	49.3	11.1	9.1	59.5	2.3

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS (mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North- east	Western	Central	Gippsland
1970	367	474	515	843	993	857	937	1,122
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
1973	634	764	905	1,144	1,307	856	933	908
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
1975	406	531	618	885	1,081	818	787	920
1976	268	362	307	599	594	667	640	792
1977	263	336	322	621	596	667	709	762
1978	419	481	587	839	1,041	819	969	1,194
1979	402	510	469	717	750	678	616	627
Average (a)	336	468	473	719	870	727	741	859

(a) Average for 67 years 1913 to 1979.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any

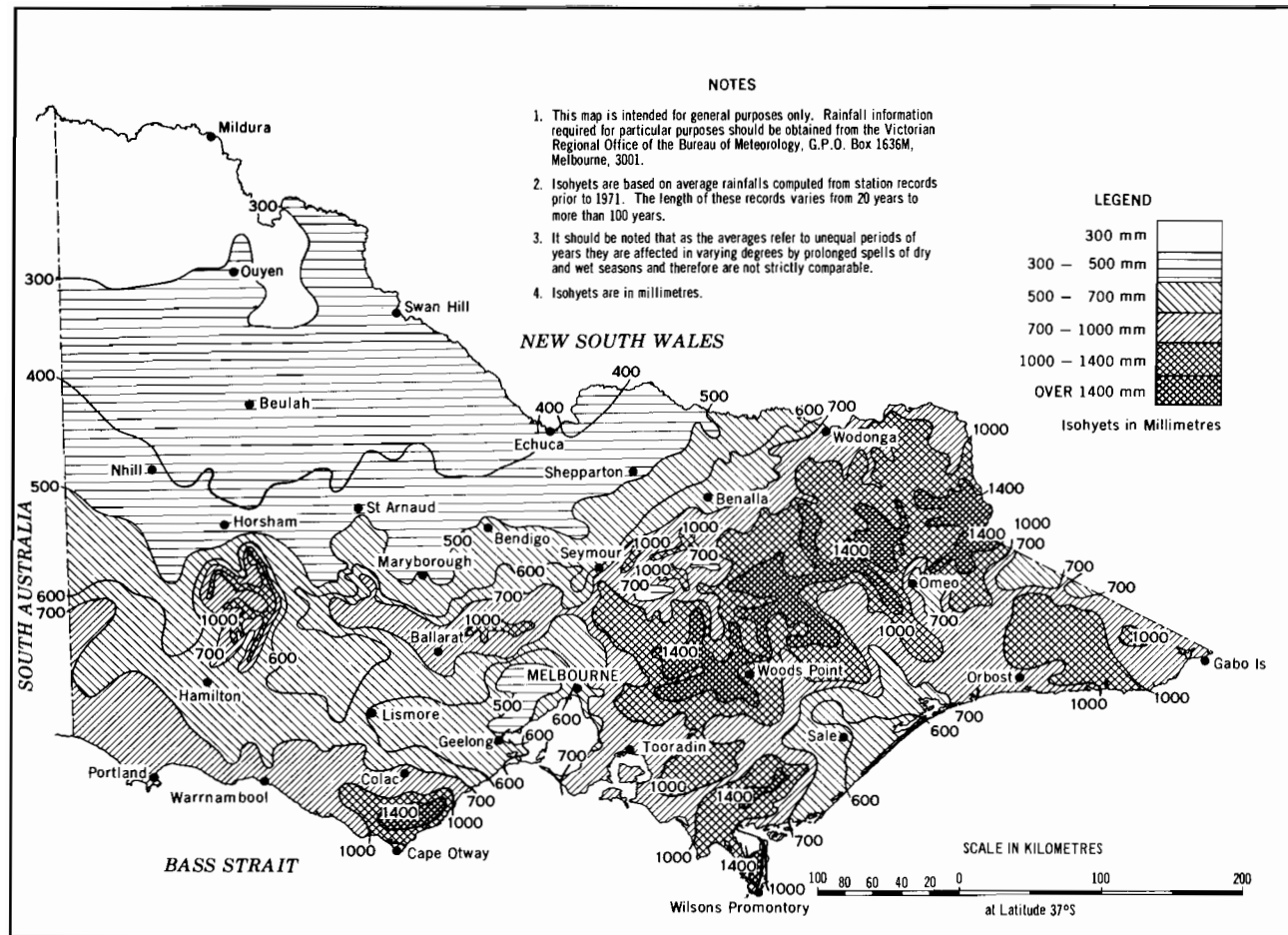


FIGURE 4. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

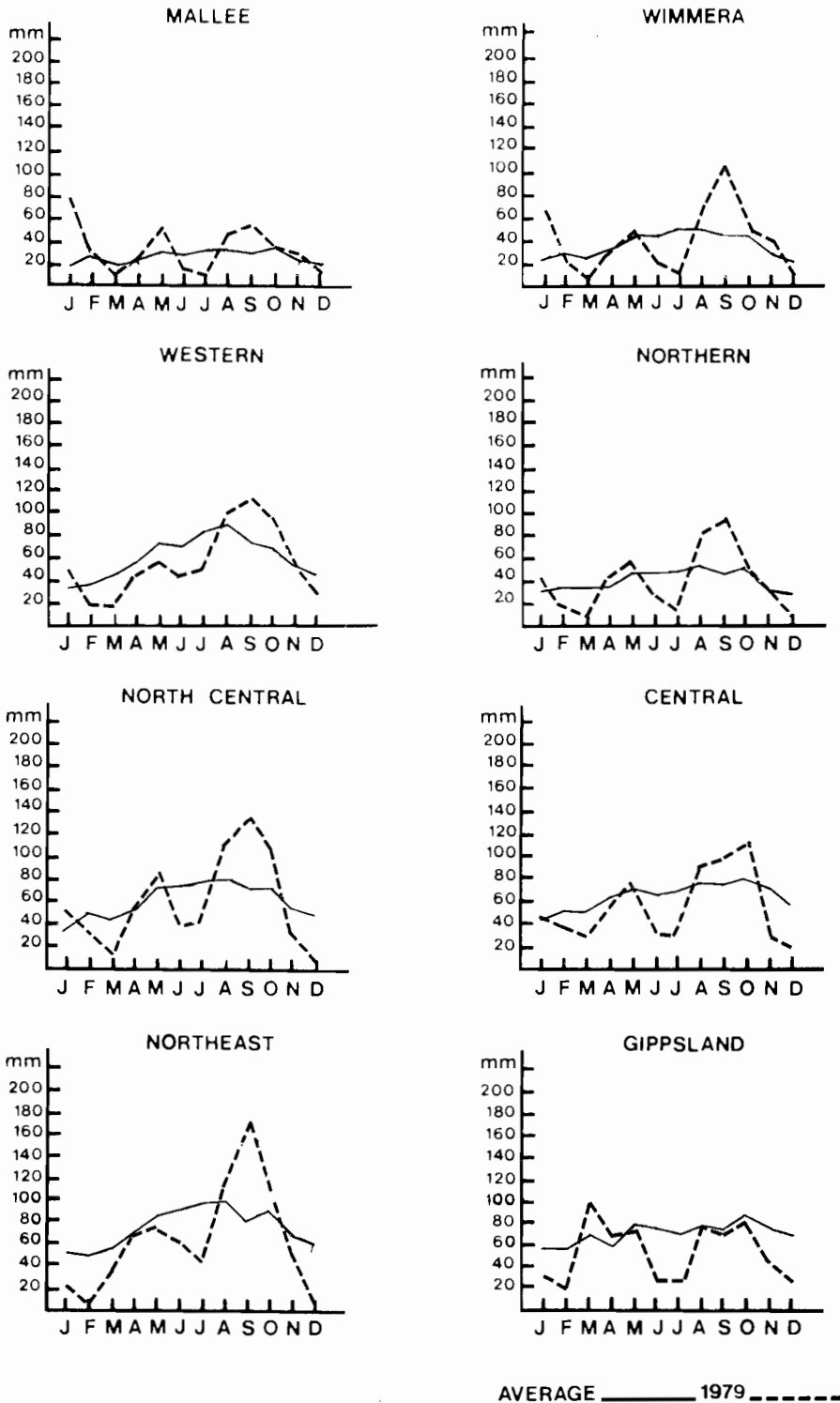


FIGURE 5. Victoria—district monthly rainfall: average and 1979.

particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 6) for the 67 years 1913 to 1979 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	777	123	15.8
2 West Gippsland	915	149	16.3
3 East Central	893	149	16.7
4 Western Plains	635	112	17.6
5 West Central	614	123	20.0
6 East Gippsland	780	161	20.6
7 South Wimmera	501	108	21.6
8 North Central	722	163	22.6
9 North Wimmera	416	97	23.3
10 Upper Northeast	1,108	273	24.6
11 Lower Northeast	778	208	26.7
12 South Mallee	357	97	27.2
13 Upper North	518	144	27.8
14 Lower North	437	132	30.2
15 North Mallee	310	94	30.3

(a) Average for 67 years 1913 to 1979.

The higher the value of the percentage coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the possible departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Droughts

The exact definition of drought is not specific in nature. A general term is "severe water shortage", but a severe shortage of water to a large consumer, such as a market gardener may not be of undue concern to a pastoralist.

Rainfall is the best single index of drought, although evaporation losses and storages in reservoirs must also be taken into account when determining the severity of a drought.

One advantage of assessing droughts on the basis of rainfall statistics is that records are available dating back for over 100 years at some locations, thus providing an objective basis for assessing drought severity. Studies based on drought effects on plants and animals, however, would be of a more subjective nature, due to technological advances in drought resistance.

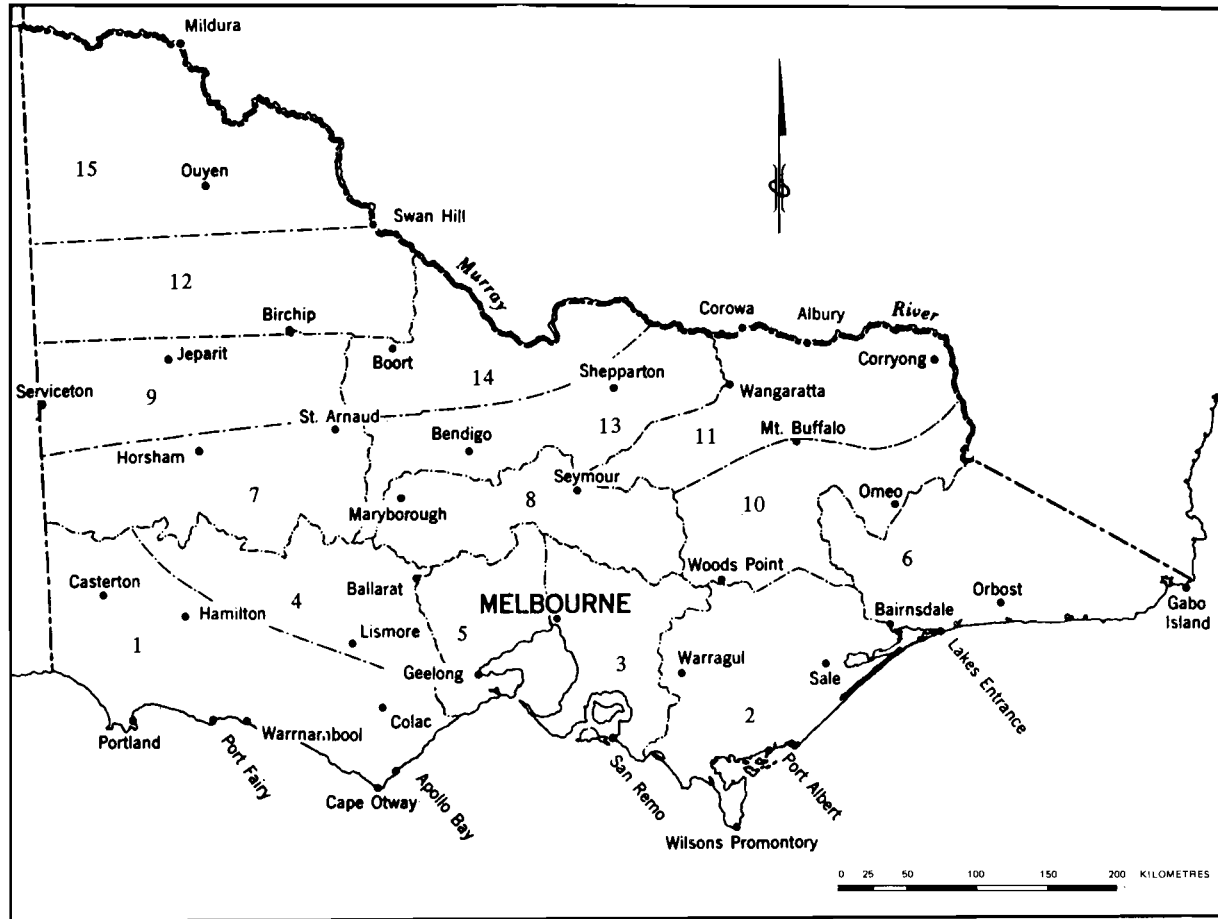


FIGURE 6. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 62.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence, but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in East Gippsland in 1971. In 1972, this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about 10 months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in South Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October. Large sections of Victoria experienced serious to severe deficiencies during the latter half of 1977 and the first 5 months of 1978. Drought conditions prevailed in Northeast Victoria in the latter half of 1979.

Floods

Lands bordering rivers, lakes, and coastal regions have historically attracted settlement and development. These areas, known as "flood-plains", are susceptible to occasional inundation, and depending on their extent of development, extensive damage to property and even loss of life may result. The realisation of this danger has led man to attempt to reduce the effect of flood damage by means such as the construction of dams and discouragement of development in certain areas. However, it should be recognised that as floods are a natural phenomenon, they have major beneficial as well as detrimental effects. The very existence of fertile flood plains depends on the occurrence of floods.

Flooding occurs in all districts but is most frequent in the north-east and in Gippsland. The occurrence of flooding in place and time is highly variable since it depends on the location and intensity of rainfall. In general, in Victoria, flooding is most likely in late winter or early spring, since this is the time of maximum rainfall and maximum catchment wetness, but floods can occur at any time of the year. On many streams, particularly in East Gippsland, some of the most severe events have been in January or February.

The extent and effect of flooding is dependent not only on rainfall but also on topography, land-use, water control structures, and the location of towns.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, and 1975 widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, Northeast,

West Central, and East Gippsland Districts. In 1978, major flooding again occurred on most rivers in East Gippsland.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July, when they are below 10°C over most of the Great Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C to 15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray River and on the East Gippsland coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast, but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost, while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the Northeast while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the Northeast.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and northern country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the Northeast, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	1	32	25	23	20	29	23	25	27	28	34	27	20	300
		2	33	32.0	30.9	28.1	23.2	18.7	15.9	15.3	17.0	20.1	23.4	26.9	29.8
		3	33	16.6	16.4	13.9	10.2	7.4	5.2	4.4	5.3	7.3	9.8	12.1	14.6
	Swan Hill	1	95	21	23	25	34	35	32	35	32	35	26	24	346
		2	79	31.5	31.1	27.8	22.7	18.3	14.8	14.5	16.2	19.3	22.8	26.8	29.9
		3	77	15.4	15.4	12.9	9.6	6.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.6	8.9	11.5	13.8
WIMMERA	Horsham	1	105	23	27	25	34	48	50	45	48	46	44	34	28
		2	74	29.9	29.7	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	21.0	24.8	27.7
		3	72	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.5	9.8	11.9
	Nhill	1	93	22	24	22	31	41	47	45	47	44	41	31	27
		2	75	29.6	29.4	26.3	21.4	17.3	14.3	13.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.8
		3	76	12.9	13.2	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6
WESTERN	Ballarat	1	71	38	49	46	55	70	63	68	77	74	70	57	51
		2	70	24.9	24.7	22.0	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.3
		3	71	10.8	11.8	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.5	7.8	9.5
	Hamilton	1	108	32	32	42	55	69	72	74	77	73	66	52	45
		2	92	25.7	25.6	23.0	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.6	23.3
		3	93	11.4	12.0	10.6	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0
	Warrnambool	1	82	32	36	47	60	78	76	88	85	74	66	56	45
		2	79	22.1	22.2	21.0	18.5	16.0	13.9	13.3	14.0	15.6	17.4	18.9	20.7
		3	79	12.8	13.3	12.2	10.3	8.6	6.9	6.2	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.1	11.6
NORTHERN	Bendigo	1	118	33	34	37	41	54	60	55	57	55	53	38	32
		2	115	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3
		3	112	14.1	14.4	12.4	9.1	6.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.5
	Echuca	1	100	27	28	33	34	42	44	40	43	40	44	32	28
		2	97	30.8	30.5	27.2	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.4	15.1	18.2	22.0	26.0	29.0
		3	97	15.3	15.3	13.1	9.6	6.7	4.8	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS—*continued*

Locality		Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	98	41	39	51	53	65	72	70	75	67	71	57	48	709
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
	Kyneton	1	94	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	73	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.6	14.1	13.6	14.8	16.9	19.1	21.2	23.4	19.4
		3	74	13.3	13.8	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.7	9.3
	Mornington	1	88	45	44	52	63	71	70	68	71	71	71	58	53	737
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTHEAST	Omeo	1	99	51	53	55	47	54	57	52	55	62	72	63	61	682
		2	98	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.6	14.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	15.2	18.5	21.7	24.5	18.4
		3	98	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.6	4.7	6.4	8.2	4.7
	Wangaratta	1	100	38	39	47	48	56	70	63	64	61	64	47	42	639
		2	77	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.7	12.7	14.5	17.5	21.0	25.3	28.9	21.8
		3	66	15.1	15.0	12.4	8.4	5.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.2	8.8
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	30	49	56	57	64	93	77	80	96	90	88	84	68	902
		2	30	24.8	24.4	22.5	18.6	14.7	12.5	11.9	12.9	15.2	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.1
		3	30	12.7	13.3	12.2	9.6	7.5	5.8	4.7	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.6	11.1	8.9
	Sale	1	36	45	44	54	46	58	50	40	55	51	65	64	57	629
		2	34	25.2	25.0	23.3	20.0	16.5	14.0	13.6	14.7	16.7	18.9	20.8	23.1	19.3
		3	34	12.5	13.2	11.5	8.6	6.1	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.4	7.6	9.3	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	65	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.3	17.0	14.3	13.8	15.3	17.4	19.6	21.7	23.4	19.6
		3	64	12.3	12.6	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.4	11.2	8.0
	Orbost	1	96	69	60	69	73	72	86	66	61	70	78	69	76	849
		2	40	25.2	25.2	23.7	20.7	17.5	15.0	14.6	15.6	17.6	19.6	21.2	23.5	19.9
		3	40	12.9	13.4	12.0	9.2	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	8.2	10.0	11.6	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1978).
2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1979).
3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1979).

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When northerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

Evaporation

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 68 at the end of 1979, 62 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made in the past with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 mm to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are however, wide variations from this general description. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night, to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more. Two diagrams of wind roses for Victoria at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., respectively, are shown on pages 78 and 79 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year

in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

AIR POLLUTION METEOROLOGY

Many meteorological and geographic factors influence the frequency and severity of air pollution. The strength and direction of winds in the vicinity of hills plays a major part in "trapping" pollutants released from industrialised and urban areas. In Victoria the two major areas where air pollution can become a problem are the Port Phillip Region and the La Trobe Valley area. Air pollution is worst when light winds and a clear sky at night allow cold, slow moving air to become trapped in low lying areas with a temperature inversion—that is, a warmer air lying above cold air present. These conditions are most frequent during winter months when a large, slow moving anticyclone becomes established over Victoria. The blanket of smog—an airborne mixture of water vapour droplets and atmospheric pollutants—absorbs incoming solar radiation, creating a colder layer beneath the smog layer, and this aggravates the situation. The Donora and London smog disasters were caused by this process. The situation becomes progressively worse until a wind change flushes out the stagnant air and breaks the temperature inversion, which acts like a lid on the atmosphere.

On a statistical basis, the Melbourne area can expect marked pollution problems to last for 24 hours or more on four occasions each year. Prolonged periods over sixty hours can be expected on average once every five years. One such episode occurred late in June 1978, when an anticyclone south of Tasmania directed moist air over Victoria from the Tasman Sea. Light winds and stable conditions were associated with the anticyclone, and this persisted for four days until freshening northerly winds ahead of a cold front cleared the pollution on 1 July.

In the La Trobe Valley area, a similar frequency of marked air pollution is evident, although meteorological information for the area is insufficient to give a detailed analysis.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban "heat island" effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in the following table:

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.1	1,018.2	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.4	10.2
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.5	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	62	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	187	155	170	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.7	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.9	11.0

(a) Measured by Australian Sunken Tank (prior to 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968)

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1975 to 1979 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,015.8	1,016.7	1,017.2	1,016.4	1,016.9
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.6	15.5	15.1	15.0	15.9
Mean daily maximum	19.8	19.6	19.5	19.2	20.3
Mean daily minimum	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.4
Absolute maximum	39.6	40.6	40.3	38.1	41.3
Absolute minimum	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.2
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	7	7	4	5	10
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	3	3	4	0	2
Rainfall (mm)	710	504	605	867	543
Number of days of rain	169	143	137	148	145
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,393	1,390	1,388	1,254	1,320
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	71	69	69	72	69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.0
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	10.3	10.9	8.7	8.1	7.8
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	43	51	54	32	42
Number of days of fog	13	6	3	7	8
Number of days of thunder	10	10	7	15	10

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 660 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January and July to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, and observed totals have ranged from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months — September to April. Only twice has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras the annual average is over 1,300 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records — April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-seven. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 13 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time

of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snowstorm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY 1979

The main feature of the weather in Victoria during 1979 was the generally below normal rainfall. This was especially evident in East Gippsland where the driest year on record was experienced.

The year began with a particularly wet January over the western half of the State and the North Mallee district received its second highest January rainfall on record. Following heavy rain on 20 January, minor flooding occurred on the Leigh River in the Central District. Temperatures during this month were above normal throughout Victoria. Mildura reported a record monthly mean maximum temperature of 36.7°C, and the maximum temperature of 46.8°C on 5 January was the highest value for 40 years. Severe wind squalls associated with thunderstorms moved through northern Victoria on 7 January resulting in some structural damage to property. A lightning strike on the same night started a week-long fire which burnt out about 22,000 hectares of dense scrub country in East Gippsland.

In February, rainfall was below normal in all districts of Victoria except the Mallee. Temperatures were near to, or above, normal throughout the State. In Melbourne, 41.3°C was recorded on 2 February and this was the highest February temperature since 1968. Thunderstorms were experienced in all districts late in the month. On 25 February lightning, rain, and violent wind gusts caused damage to property and minor flash flooding in Melbourne.

The generally dry and warm weather continued into March with only Gippsland experiencing above average rainfall and all districts enjoying near to, or above, average temperatures.

A change in the weather pattern occurred in April with near normal rainfall and below normal temperatures occurring at most places. Widespread frosts were reported from the inland between 27 and 30 April. Melbourne's mean minimum temperature of 10.8°C was the lowest for April since 1966. A whirlwind caused severe structural damage to buildings in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area on 5 April.

May rainfall was above normal in all districts except the Northeast, Gippsland, and the West Coast. More than twice the normal rainfall was received in the North Mallee where it was the wettest May since 1974. Overall maximum and minimum temperatures were a little below normal for May.

The commencement of winter saw a month with below normal rainfall in all districts. East Gippsland's mean fall of 11mm was the lowest June total on record. Melbourne, in recording only 16.6mm, one-third of the normal, had its driest June since 1974. Temperatures were above average at most places. However, Sale in Gippsland recorded below average minima on all but seven days of the month.

July was another month with below average rainfall in all districts. This was largely caused by the weather in Victoria being controlled by high pressure systems centred further southwards than normal for this time of the year. Consequently, most cold fronts which affected Victoria were not able to penetrate sufficiently northwards to produce significant rainfall over much of the State. In Melbourne, only 9.4mm of rain was registered and this made it the driest July on record. Many other Victorian centres also experienced their driest July on record. Temperatures were near normal at most places during the month. Melbourne's minimum of 1.2°C on 26 July was the lowest recorded in the city since 1976.

In contrast to the first two months of winter, August rainfall was above normal in all of Victoria except East Gippsland. In the South Wimmera, August 1979 was the wettest August since 1958. Temperatures during the month were generally near normal. Snow fell

to 1,000 metres on most days of the first two weeks. However, on 18 August a warm frontal zone produced a large amount of rain on the northern slopes washing much of the snow away.

For the second successive month, September rainfall was above normal in all districts of Victoria except East Gippsland. It was the wettest September on record in the Lower Northeast and the equal wettest on the west coast. Mean temperatures were near normal at most localities. Melbourne's maximum temperature on 26 September of 24.5°C was the highest September temperature recorded since 1973. Minor structural damage occurred in the Melbourne metropolitan area on 4 September as a result of strong winds associated with thunderstorms. Moderate flooding occurred on the Ovens and Kiewa Rivers during the last week of the month, and minor flooding on most other rivers north of the Great Dividing Range.

October rainfall was above normal in all districts except the North Mallee and East Gippsland. Temperatures were near average at most places. Thunderstorms were relatively frequent throughout the State during this month and were reported from stations in the Central district on 10 days. Near the end of the first week moderate flooding occurred along the Loddon and Goulburn Rivers and minor flooding on several other northern streams. Minor flooding caused disruption to traffic in the Melbourne metropolitan area on 6 October.

There was a return to the generally dry weather in November with only the Mallee and the Wimmera experiencing wetter than normal conditions. Temperatures were mostly above normal and Melbourne's mean maximum temperature was the highest for November since 1975.

December rainfall was well below normal in all districts of Victoria, less than 15 per cent of normal being received in the north and east of the State. In East Gippsland and the Upper Northeast the only drier December has been that of 1972. Many stations in the Mallee, Northern Country, and Lower Northeast districts did not receive any rain at all during this month. Maximum temperatures were generally above normal. For the first time since records commenced in 1855, Melbourne recorded three consecutive days (28, 29, and 30 December) during which the maximum temperature exceeded 37.8°C.

Further references: Agricultural meteorology, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 33-4; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967, pp. 53-5; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968, pp. 55-8; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969, pp. 61-2; Meteorological observations, 1970, pp. 62-3; Computers and meteorology, 1971, p. 65; Hydrometeorology, 1972, pp. 62-3; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974, pp. 1-24; Floods, 1975, pp. 61-3; Forecasting for the general public, 1975, pp. 80-1; Forecasting for aviation, 1976, pp. 99-100; Maritime meteorology, 1977, pp. 95-6; Bushfires, 1978, pp. 78-9; Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, pp. 79-80; World Weather Watch, 1978, pp. 87-8; Urban meteorology, 1979, p. 63

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924-43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament, but in 1979 the place of local government in Victoria was recognised by the incorporation of a new Part 11A in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within

which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) Where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrain from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the States becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitutional Convention

*Outline of events, 1973-1980**

The first plenary session of the Australian Constitutional Convention was opened in the Sydney Town Hall on Monday, 3 September 1973 by the then Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck.

Its overall objective was to achieve a consensus in constitutional matters among Federal and State politicians and representatives of local government which would eventually lead to significant constitutional reform. In practice it was thought that if consensus could be reached at all levels of government, then the prospects of referenda put to the electorate by the Federal Government would be more likely to be successful.

The Convention was considered a success by most observers and as a result four Standing Committees were established to discuss the agenda items referred from the Convention. These Committees met continually throughout 1974 and although hindered by the Double Dissolution in May, the reports of Standing Committees "B", "C", and "D" were essentially finalised. These reports were to be tabled at the next Convention planned in Adelaide from 4 to 8 November 1974.

However, the Commonwealth Parliament was unable to appoint a delegation because of the failure to resolve the composition of its membership. In addition, the Queensland Parliament was dissolved on 2 November and writs issued for a General Election on 7 December. As a consequence, no Queensland delegation would be represented and the

* *Victorian Year Books* 1974-1980 contain more detailed information about the Convention.

Adelaide session was abandoned as it was considered that full representation of delegations would be necessary to ensure the Convention's ultimate success.

However, the Executive Committee was resolute in its intention that another full session should reconvene to receive the reports of the four Standing Committees and discuss the agenda. Although Standing Committee "A" had not made any significant progress, the other Standing Committees had substantially completed their reports. Preparation for the next Convention in Melbourne in September 1975 continued amid the growing constitutional crisis and with several States suggesting that the Convention be abandoned or deferred. The Queensland Government eventually withdrew its attendance and the other non-Labor States and the Commonwealth Liberal/National Country Parties suggested postponement in view of lack of representation of a full delegation.

The Convention went ahead without full representation and when the Victorian Government decided to withdraw facilities at Parliament House, it was decided to hold the Convention at the Hotel Windsor.

The Convention met from 24 to 26 September and discussed a variety of agenda items. Although the absence of a full representation of all delegates did detract from the goal of achieving a worthwhile consensus, observers considered that it was useful and more productive than anticipated. The Convention agreed that another session of the Convention should take place in Hobart in 1976 to discuss the remaining agenda items.

Standing Committees were reconstituted and delegations re-formed. Although the Federal Election in December 1975 and the request by the Federal Government that the further work undertaken by Standing Committee "A" be suspended, did hinder further progress, the Convention proceeded towards the full plenary session in Hobart.

The Convention met in the Convention Centre, Wrest Point, on 27 October 1976 and included a full representation from the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, Territorial assemblies, and local government. The agenda items passed at Melbourne were reconsidered as well as additional agenda items agreed to by the Executive Committee.

There was established among almost all levels of government a consensus over a range of items. Several of the resolutions adopted at Hobart formed the basis in essence of the Federal Government's four referenda proposals put to the Australian electorate on 21 May 1977.

The fact that three out of the four referenda were passed indicated the importance of establishing a bipartisan approach to constitutional questions using the Convention mechanism. Although the proposals put to the Australian electorate were not considered issues of far-reaching importance, the creation of a constitutional climate responsive to constitutional change was considered by observers to be a fundamental role of the Constitutional Convention.

The Hobart Convention finally decided to hold another plenary session in Perth in 1977, although at a later meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to defer the Convention until July 1978. Any remaining agenda items would be discussed together with any new items emerging from outstanding work then being undertaken by Standing Committees "A" and "D".

It was thought that the progress and results of the referenda in 1977 would form the basis for parties at all levels of government to further a consensus on some of the more major controversial questions. If this were to eventuate, then a greater measure of success might be anticipated from any further proposals put to the Australian electorate.

The Convention met again in Perth in July 1978 with all delegations present. It considered an agenda of eighteen items. A number of these items were recommendations on the federal judiciary made by Standing Committee "D" which were passed by substantial majorities. Another was the report of Standing Committee "D" on the "Senate and Supply" which caused lengthy and unproductive debate. No referenda on proposals passed in Perth or outstanding from the Hobart session have been put to the electorate as yet. However a number of additional references were made in Perth to the Standing Committees. Standing Committee "D" is continuing its work and met in Hobart in February 1980 to discuss matters referred by the Convention in Perth.

The Convention resolved to hold a further plenary session in Adelaide, at a time to be determined by the Executive Committee after the views of the Premiers' Conference had been obtained.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 78 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency the Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.St J., Q.C. who assumed office on 3 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Department of the Premier prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Department of the Premier issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries, 1943 to 1981

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943–1981 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton			
Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 1150–1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Ministry at 30 June 1980

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 5 May 1979. The 64th Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—64th MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1980 (a)

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R.J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier and Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
The Hon. L.H.S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Treasurer, Deputy Premier, and Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. J.C.M. Balfour	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W.A. Borthwick	Minister of Health
The Hon. I.W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. B.J. Dixon	Minister of Housing and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R.R.C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J.H. Ramsay	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. T.L. Austin	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services

VICTORIA—64th MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1980 — *continued*

The Hon. L.S. Lieberman	Minister for Planning and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. A.R. Wood	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Assistant Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister of the Arts and Assistant Minister of Education
<i>From the Legislative Council</i>	
The Hon. A.J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. D.G. Crozier	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. W.V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F.J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests
The Hon. G. Jenkins	Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet

(a) See Supplement at the end of this book for the 65th Ministry at 30 June 1981.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973, the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairman of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of

the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 85-6 for lists of members.) Of the forty-four members of the Legislative Council elected in 1979, twenty-seven belong to the Liberal Party, thirteen to the Australian Labor Party, and four to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1979, forty-two belong to the Liberal Party, thirty-two to the Australian Labor Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976, and 1979. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the British House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a

substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Statute Law Revision Committee

The Victorian Parliamentary Statute Law Revision Committee is one of the oldest law reform bodies in Australia. It was first appointed in 1916 as a result of a recommendation contained in a report of the Joint Select Committee on the Consolidation of the Laws. One of the recommendations of this Committee was that a joint committee to be called the Statute Law Revision Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session of Parliament to deal with anomalies in the law and make recommendations as to desirable statutory amendments. Both Houses of Parliament adopted the recommendations of this report and the Statute Law Revision Committee was subsequently appointed in July-August 1916. The Committee comprised twelve members, six from each House, with five being the quorum and it had power to call for any persons, papers, and records considered relevant to any matter being studied. The matters inquired into by the Committee were referred to it by either House of Parliament, and the Committee reported to Parliament on its findings.

The Committee was appointed in the same manner from 1916 until the enactment of the *Statute Law Revision Committee Act* 1948 (No. 5285), which provided a statutory basis for the operations of the Committee.

The Committee's powers are now derived from the *Parliamentary Committees Act* 1968 and the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament relating to Select Committees. Section 38 of that Act prescribes the functions of the Committee as follows:

- (1) The functions of the Committee shall be:
 - (i) To examine anomalies in the statute law;
 - (ii) to examine proposals for the consolidation of statutes;
 - (iii) to examine proposals in Bills involving technical alterations in the existing law which have been referred by either House to the Committee; and
 - (iv) to make such reports and recommendations to the Council and the Assembly as it thinks proper as the results of any such examination.
- (2) in addition, the Committee may undertake, if it thinks fit, the consideration of any proposals for the reform of the law presented to the Committee by the Attorney-General and may make such reports and recommendations to the Council and the Assembly as it thinks proper as the result of such consideration.

The members of the Committee are appointed by resolutions of the Houses of Parliament at the commencement of every Session and, since 1976, the Committee has consisted of five members from the Legislative Council and seven members from the Legislative Assembly.

From 1916 until 1948 the Committee presented only nine reports to Parliament. Since that time, however, it has inquired into an extensive range of subjects and by the end of 1979 had presented a total of 210 reports. Recent major reports relate to Bail Procedures (1975); Information Storages Bill (1975); Age of Majority (1977); Access to Information Concerning Adoptions (1978); and Bill of Rights (1979). The Committee's reports are printed as Parliamentary Papers and appear in the list of reports presented to Parliament, published in each edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965 pp. 79-82;

Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-18; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82-5; Public Accounts Committee, 1980, pp. 93-4

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1979 there have been forty-eight Parliaments. The forty-eighth Parliament was opened on 29 May 1979. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1976 to 1980. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1975-76	20	626	886	3,330	5,359	1,573	747	12,541
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,435
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978-79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512
1979-80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
(LP) Liberal Party
(NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979 (Term of office commenced 15 July 1979)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	90,724	85,745	94.51
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia	124,540	117,326	94.21
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading	122,452	115,042	93.95
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat	90,442	85,853	94.93
Butler, Hon. Glyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown	123,890	116,245	93.83
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (ALP)	East Yarra	112,088	102,539	91.48
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West	115,951	108,849	93.87
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	83,013	78,997	95.16
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	96,898	89,666	92.54
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash	109,530	99,271	90.63
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	121,831	113,874	93.47
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	96,423	89,518	92.84
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	122,086	114,178	93.52
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea	127,390	119,434	93.75
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	112,157	104,695	93.35
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	84,931	79,406	93.49
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	90,659	85,409	94.21
Radford, Hon. John William Storrier (LP)	Bendigo	87,468	82,883	94.76
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	115,148	105,060	91.24
Walker, Hon. Evan (ALP)	Melbourne	109,211	95,428	87.38
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	132,345	124,780	94.28
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western	81,230	77,290	95.15

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976 (Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Glyn (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Sidney James Plowman.

Chairman of Committees: Alexander Thomas Evans, Esquire.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 5 May 1979. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	26,878	25,308	94.16
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	26,703	25,485	95.44
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	27,236	25,715	94.42
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,968	24,362	93.82
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	30,262	27,951	92.36
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Westernport	31,323	29,341	93.67
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	25,168	24,149	95.95
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	31,052	29,308	94.38
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	30,171	28,132	93.24
Chambers, Mrs Joan Heywood (LP)	Ballarat South	27,545	26,125	94.84
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	34,550	32,223	93.26
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,789	28,004	94.01
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	32,386	30,558	94.36
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,827	27,241	94.50
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	31,114	29,550	94.97
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	28,051	26,170	93.29
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,615	26,060	94.37
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,012	23,629	87.48
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	31,823	29,375	92.31
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	26,532	24,965	94.09
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	28,098	26,001	92.54
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Geelong East	26,575	25,105	94.47
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	27,461	26,048	94.85
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	26,563	24,621	92.69
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,798	28,238	94.76
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	28,052	25,945	92.49
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	28,773	27,263	94.75
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	35,783	33,690	94.15
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	29,065	26,516	91.23
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	26,107	24,889	95.33
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	36,973	34,769	94.04
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (ALP)	Bentleigh	27,913	26,538	95.07
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	26,288	24,869	94.60
Jolly, Robert Allen (ALP)	Dandenong	35,979	33,891	94.20
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,060	24,154	89.26
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	27,458	25,513	92.92
King, Kevin Francis (ALP)	Springvale	30,402	28,658	94.26
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	27,627	25,348	91.75
Lacy, Hon. Norman (LP)	Warrandyte	32,056	30,095	93.88
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	28,168	26,164	92.89
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh	28,849	26,905	93.26
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood	30,448	28,655	94.11
McCance, Keith Robert (LP)	Bennettswood	28,444	26,915	94.62
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	27,203	25,899	95.21
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan	25,261	24,051	95.21
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (LP)	Gippsland South	26,619	24,718	92.86
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	25,746	24,569	95.43
Mackinnon, Donald James (ALP)	Box Hill	28,836	26,768	92.83
MacLellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	33,097	30,817	93.11
Miller, Robert Henry (ALP)	Prahran	26,766	23,607	88.20
Patrick, Mrs Jeanette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	27,271	24,920	91.38
Plowman, Hon. Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	32,891	30,505	92.75
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	28,505	26,435	92.74
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne	25,415	21,871	86.06
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne	32,026	30,156	94.16
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	31,724	29,933	94.35
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	28,666	25,738	89.79
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	26,880	25,709	95.64
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon	27,594	26,046	94.39
Sidiropoulos, Theo (ALP)	Richmond	28,908	25,263	87.39
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	30,020	28,142	93.74
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	29,152	27,900	95.71
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	30,459	28,597	93.89
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	South Barwon	29,031	27,604	95.08
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	25,749	24,528	95.26
Spyker, Peter Cornelis (ALP)	Heatherton	30,909	28,964	93.71
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,523	27,773	94.07
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield	27,954	25,088	89.75
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	28,873	26,860	93.03
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	28,751	25,943	90.23
Toner, Mrs Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough	34,703	32,254	92.94
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla	25,869	24,164	93.41
Trezeise, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,355	26,612	93.85
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Glenhuntly	26,622	24,776	93.07
Walsh, Ronald William (ALP)	Albert Park	27,902	24,671	88.42

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Weideman, Graeme, J.P. (LP)	Frankston	32,904	30,775	93.53
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	25,566	24,057	94.10
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	29,338	26,614	90.72
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	30,473	28,842	94.65
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	34,979	32,664	93.38
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	25,922	24,763	95.53

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as Draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and nine Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 30 years no less than 3,713 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government Printer.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1979

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1979

*9251	Constitution (Governor's Pension) Act provides for the payment of pensions to former Governors of the State of Victoria and their widows, amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.	respect to the constitution of the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, amends the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9252	Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act provides for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to road safety, and for other purposes.	9260 Bright (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands in the township of Bright, and for other purposes.
9253	Cattle Compensation Act amends the <i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i> and the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9261 Supply (1979-80, No.1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1979-80.
9254	Constitution (Local Government) Act makes provision in the Victorian Constitution with respect to Local Government, amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9262 Money Lenders (Fees) Act amends the <i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i> to increase fees payable with respect to money lenders' licences, and other matters.
9255	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9263 Exhibition (Amendment) Act alters the method of appointing members of the Exhibition Trust, provides increased borrowing powers for the Trust, amends the <i>Exhibition Act 1957</i> , and for other purposes.
9256	Ombudsman (Co-operation) Act empowers the Ombudsman to furnish information to Commonwealth and State Ombudsman, and for other purposes.	9264 Health (Cattle) Act amends section 83 of the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9257	Geelong (Haimes Homes) Land Act revokes a grant and reservation relating to certain land in the City of Geelong known as the Haimes Homes, authorises the granting of certain land to the trustees of the Haimes Homes, authorises the trustees to sell that land, requires the proceeds of any sale of that land to be used towards the cost of building, developing, and improving facilities at the Austin Homes, and for other purposes.	9265 Victorian Public Offices Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i> .
9258	Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) Act 1976</i> .	9266 Community Welfare Services (Amendment) Act amends section 19 and section 53 of the <i>Community Welfare Services Act 1978</i> .
9259	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Trust) Act makes further provision with	9267 Margarine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Margarine Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes connected therewith.
		9268 Youth, Sport and Recreation (State Youth Council) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i> to increase the membership of the State Youth Council.
		9269 Racing (Restricted Trotting Meetings) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> .
		9270 State Electricity Commission (Morwell Land Compensation) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i> to make provision with respect to the

*Act No. 9251 was passed in 1978. Royal Assent was given in 1979.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1979 — *continued*

- compensation payable for land in the vicinity of Morwell, and for other purposes.
- 9271 Construction Safety Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to the use of scaffolding and certain machinery and the safety of workmen engaged in building and construction work, amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9272 Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act makes provision for the licensing of persons who sell certain petroleum products in Victoria, amends various Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9273 Albury-Wodonga Agreement (Amendment) Act provides for the reconstitution of the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation, approves the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement Amendment Agreement (No. 1) made between the Commonwealth and the States of Victoria and New South Wales, amends the *Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973* and the *State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978*, and for other purposes.
- 9274 City of Melbourne (Re-subdivision) Act makes further provision with respect to the re-subdivision of the municipal district of the City of Melbourne.
- 9275 Co-operation Act amends the *Co-operation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9276 Cemeteries (Melbourne General Cemetery) Act amends Part III of the *Cemeteries Act 1958*.
- 9277 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9278 River Improvement (Trusts and Valuations) Act amends the *River Improvement Act 1958* with respect to the constitution of River Improvement Trusts and estimates and valuations, and for other purposes.
- 9279 Instruments (Writs) Act amends the Second Schedule to the *Instruments Act 1958* with respect to the form of the Writ of Summons upon a Bill of Exchange.
- 9280 Forests (Reserved Land) Act amends the *Forests Act 1958*.
- 9281 Trinity College Act incorporates Trinity College, being a college affiliated to and connected with the University of Melbourne, dissolves the Trinity College (Melbourne) Trusts Corporation, amends the *Janet Clarke Hall Act 1961*, and for other purposes.
- 9282 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9283 Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, repeals certain obsolete Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9284 Tattersall Consultations (Amendment) Act amends section 6 of the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*.
- 9285 Prahran Market Act confirms certain actions of the City of Prahran in relation to the Prahran Market, and for other purposes.
- 9286 Geelong Regional Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977*.
- 9287 Pharmacists (Amendment) Act amends the *Pharmacists Act 1974* to increase the maximum levels at which various fees payable under the Act may be fixed by Regulations.
- 9288 Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9289 Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act makes provision with respect to the price to be paid for barley, and for other purposes.
- 9290 Water Authorities (Constitution and Powers) Act amends the *Water Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9291 Sewerage Authorities (Constitution and Powers) Act makes further provision with respect to the constitution and powers of sewerage authorities, amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9292 Wrongs (Defamation) Act amends the *Wrongs Act 1958* in relation to defamatory words and libel.
- 9293 Judges Salaries Act amends the *Constitution Act 1975* and the *County Court Act 1958* with respect to the salaries of judges.
- 9294 Poisons (Amendment) Act amends the *Poisons Act 1962*.
- 9295 Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) (Licence Fees) Act amends the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979* to make provision with respect to the payment of licence fees, and for other purposes.
- 9296 State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9297 Workers Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9298 Motor Car (Surcharge) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958* in relation to the surcharge on certain insurance premiums.
- 9299 Unclaimed Moneys Act amends the *Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962*.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1979 — *continued*

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| <p>9300 Land Tax Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9301 Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act amends the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act</i> 1974.</p> <p>9302 Public Authorities (Contributions) Act increases the contributions payable by certain public authorities under the <i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act</i> 1966.</p> <p>9303 Appropriation (1979-80, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1979-80 and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9304 Gift Duty (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Gift Duty Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9305 Pay-roll Tax Act alters the general exemption from liability to pay-roll tax, amends the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act</i> 1971, the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9306 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways, and other services.</p> <p>9307 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the limit of the borrowing powers of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9308 County Court (Jurisdiction) Act extends the jurisdiction of the County Court in relation to certain civil matters, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9309 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State Forests.</p> <p>9310 Young Men's Christian Association of Ballarat (Guarantee) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by the Young Men's Christian Association of Ballarat, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9311 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and other purposes.</p> <p>9312 Trustee Companies (Trustees Executors) Act varies the restrictions imposed in relation to the capital and shares to The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited, amends the second schedule to the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9313 Commercial Goods Vehicles (Aviation Fuel) Act amends section 5 and section 13 of the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act</i> 1958 with respect to the carriage of</p> | <p>aviation turbine fuel to the Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine.</p> <p>9314 Victorian Development Corporation (Powers) Act amends the <i>Victorian Development Corporation Act</i> 1973 to make provision with respect to the corporation, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9315 Town and Country Planning (Planning Schemes) Act makes provision with respect to the operation and validity of certain planning schemes, amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9316 Victorian Government Travel Authority (Reconstitution) Act amends the <i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act</i> 1977 to make provision with respect to the reconstitution of the Authority, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9317 Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9318 Motor Car (Fees) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 with respect to the amount of registration fees and certain other fees payable under that Act, amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9319 Racing (Financial Provisions) Act makes provision with respect to the commissions deducted from trifecta totalizators, the borrowing powers of the Totalizator Agency Board, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9320 Urban Land Authority Act establishes an Urban Land Authority to make provision with respect to the functions and powers of the Authority, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9321 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9322 Second-hand Dealers (Closing Hours) Act amends the <i>Second-hand Dealers Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9323 Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958.</p> <p>9324 Transfer of Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9325 Melbourne College of Divinity Act amends the <i>Melbourne College of Divinity Act</i> 1910, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9326 Transport Regulation (Car Pools) Act amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> <p>9327 Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Fisheries Act</i> 1968.</p> <p>9328 Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1973.</p> <p>9329 Local Authorities Superannuation Act amends the <i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1979 — *continued*

- 9330 Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the *Latrobe Valley Act 1958*.
- 9331 Liquor Control (Amendment) Act authorises the sale and disposal of liquor at the Melbourne Food and Wine Festival, amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, and for other purposes.
- 9332 Motor Accidents (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Accidents Act 1973* with respect to compensation for deprivation or impairment of earning capacity, and for other purposes.
- 9333 Young Farmers' Finance Council Act establishes a Young Farmers' Finance Council, and amends the *Rural Finance Act 1958*.
- 9334 Probate Duty Act amends the *Probate Duty Act 1962*, and for other purposes.
- 9335 Railways (Board) Act amends the *Railways Act 1958* with respect to the membership and procedure of the Victorian Railways Board, and for other purposes.
- 9336 Ministry of Transport (Amendment) Act amends the *Ministry of Transport Act 1958* to create the position of Deputy Director of Transport, and for other purposes.
- 9337 Abattoir and Meat Inspection (Amendment) Act reconstitutes the membership of the Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority, and for other purposes.
- 9338 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Service Act 1974*, and for other purposes.
- 9339 Trustee Companies (Amendment) Act amends the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* with respect to the power of directors of trustee companies to refuse to register transfers of shares, limits the power of subsidiaries of trustee companies to act as estate agents, and for other purposes.
- 9340 Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Amendment) Act amends the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9341 Canned Fruits Marketing Act relates to the marketing of certain canned fruits, and for related purposes.
- 9342 Marine (Amendment) Act amends the *Marine Act 1958*, and the *Marine (Amendment) Act 1976*.
- 9343 Shire of Omeo (Tourist Gold Mine) Act authorises the granting to the Corporation of the Shire of Omeo of an exploration licence and a gold mining lease under the *Mines Act 1958* in respect of certain Crown lands reserved for public purposes, to authorise the said Corporation to enter into agreements in respect of any such licence or lease, and for other purposes.
- 9344 Presbyterian Trusts Act makes further provision with respect to the division of certain property in accordance with *The Uniting Church in Australia Act 1977* and Part III of the Schedule to the *Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1971*, amends the *Presbyterian Trusts Act 1890*, and for other purposes.
- 9345 Railway Construction and Property Board Act reconstitutes the Railway Construction Board as the Railway Construction and Property Board, confers additional functions on that Board, makes better provisions for the development and management of railway land not used directly for railway purposes, makes further provision for railway housing, amends the *Railways Act 1958*, the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970*, the *Land Act 1958*, and the *Ministry of Transport Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9346 Motor Car (Insurance by Pensioners) Act amends section 71 of the *Motor Car Act 1958*.
- 9347 Town and Country Planning (Amendment of Schemes) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*, makes provision with respect to the amendment of planning schemes by the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.
- 9348 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.
- 9349 Magistrates' Courts (Civil Jurisdiction) Act repeals the *Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Act 1978*, amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* and the *Magistrates' (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975* with respect to the civil jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts, amends the *Water Act 1958*, and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9350 Master Builders' Association of Victoria (Guarantee) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by the Master Builders' Association of Victoria, and for other purposes.
- 9351 Education (Amendment) Act amends the *Education Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9352 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act 1973*.
- 9353 Wrongs (Assessment of Damages) Act makes provision with respect to the assessment of damages, amends the *Wrongs Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9354 Victorian Arts Centre Act constitutes the Victorian Arts Centre Trust, makes provision with respect to the management and operation of the Victorian Arts Centre and for the use and promotion of the theatre complex in the Centre, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1979 — *continued*

9355	Building Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act establishes a voluntary scheme for long service leave for certain persons in the building industry, amends the <i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.	9361	Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act establishes certain authorities to undertake the development and construction of various improvements in relation to the transport and storage of grain in Victoria, and for other purposes.
9356	Local Government (Land Liable to Flooding) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i> , the <i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.	9362	Wheat Marketing Act relates to the marketing of wheat, and for other purposes.
9357	Parliamentary Committees (Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee) Act makes provision with respect to the establishment of a joint select committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to review the public accounts and public expenditure of Victoria, and for other purposes.	9363	State Employees Retirement Benefits Act constitutes a State Employees Retirement Benefits Board, makes provision for the administration by the Board of a State Employees Retirement Benefits Fund, and for other purposes.
9358	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i> , the <i>Superannuation Act 1958</i> , the <i>Superannuation Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.	9364	Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , the <i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i> , the <i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i> , and for other purposes.
9359	Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act amends Part XIV of the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9365	Industrial Relations Act constitutes an Industrial Relations Commission of Victoria, makes provision for the constitution of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, makes provision with respect to the recognition of Industrial Associations, makes provision with respect to certain conditions of employment, amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i> , the <i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i> , the <i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.
9360	Victorian Fishing Industry Council Act establishes a Victorian Fishing Industry Council and amends section 3(1) of the <i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i> , the <i>Fisheries Act 1968</i> , and the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i> .		

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1978-1979

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1978-1979 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979**Finance:**

- A.1. Finance 1977-78 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1978, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1978.

Message from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June, 1979.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Post-Secondary Education.
- C.2. Supplementary Report on Fair Consumer Credit Laws to the Attorney-General for Victoria by a Committee of the Law Council of Australia.
- C.3. "Personal Explanation" to the Parliament of Victoria by D.B. Jennings, M.L.A., Member for Westernport, September, 1978.
- C.4. Beach Petroleum N.L. — Report of Commissioner for Corporate Affairs upon Investigation of Share Trading between 1 April 1978 and 10 May 1978.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979 — *continued*

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee — Second Progress Report — Use of Insulation in Buildings and Conservation of Energy Generally together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.2. Privileges Committee — Report on Complaint relating to Alleged Inducements offered to the Member for Caulfield together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Imperial Acts Application Act 1922 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Section 44 of the Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975.
- D.5. Public Accounts Committee — Further Report upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing together with an Appendix.
- D.6. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon the Procedure to be Adopted for Raising Matters of Privilege.
- D.7. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Extensions to Time Limits on Speeches on Adjournment Motions.
- D.8. Public Accounts Committee — Treasury Minutes on the Interim and Further Reports upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing together with Extracts from those Reports.
- D.9. Road Safety Committee — Nineteenth Progress Report — Impounding of Registration Plates, Penalties for Unlicensed Driving and Some Aspects of Alcohol and Road Safety together with Appendices.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Access to Information concerning Adoptions together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.11. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Official Recording of Dissent of an Individual Member.
- D.12. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1976-77 and Unpaid Accounts 1976-77 together with an Appendix.
- D.13. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon the Quorum Requirement of the Legislative Assembly.
- D.14. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Law relating to Animals on Highways together with an Appendix.
- D.15. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Constitution (Local Government) Bill 1978 together with an Appendix.
- D.16. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Committal of Bills.
- D.17. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Publication of Lists of Writs and Summonses.
- D.18. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Certain Matters relating to Trustee Companies together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.19. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the use of the Steel-Jawed Leghold Trap together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

Papers presented to Parliament.

- No.47. Congenital Abnormalities in the Yarram District — Report of Consultative Council.
- No.68. Consumer Affairs Council — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.11. Consumer Affairs — Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1976-77.
- No.13. Co-operative Housing Societies — Report of the Registrar for the year 1975-76.
- No.14. Co-operative Societies — Report of the Registrar for the year 1975-76.
- No.56. Country Roads Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.26. Education — Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1975-76.
- No.4. Education — Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1976-77.
- No.74. Education — Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1977-78.
- No.63. Egg Marketing Board — Report for the pool year ended 1 July 1978.
- No.42. Environment Protection Authority — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.72. Equal Opportunity Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.71. Equal Opportunity — Report of the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity for the year 1977-78.
- No.45. Forests Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.16. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations — Report of the Government Statist for the year 1975-76.
- No.20. Gas and Fuel Corporation — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.65. Gas and Fuel Corporation — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.5. Hospitals and Charities Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.51. Hospitals and Charities Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.40. Hospitals Superannuation Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.53. Housing Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979 — *continued*

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- No.6. Housing Commission — Report of Board of Inquiry into Certain Land Purchases by the Housing Commission and Questions arising therefrom.
- No.49. Industrial Training Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.27. Labour and Industry Department — Report for the year 1977.
- No.37. Land Conservation Council — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.64. Law Reform Commissioner — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.22. Liquor Control Act 1968 — Report of Board of Inquiry into Operation — Vol. 1.
- No.23. Liquor Control Act 1968 — Report of Board of Inquiry into Operation — Vol. 2.
- No.9. Liquor Control Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.7. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works — Report of Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.
- No.60. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.10. Motor Accidents Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.44. Motor Accidents Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.24. Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation — Report of Board of Inquiry.
- No.79. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.1. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 July, 1977 to 30 September, 1977.
- No.2. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 October, 1977 to 31 December, 1977.
- No.12. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 January, 1978 to 31 March, 1978.
- No.39. Ombudsman — Report for the year 1977-78 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1 April, 1978 to 30 June, 1978.
- No.58. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 July, 1978 to 30 September, 1978.
- No.25. Ombudsman — Report on Investigation into Cause of Unrest in 'H' Division, Pentridge During the Weekend Commencing 15 April, 1978.
- No.36. Parole Board (Youth) — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.46. Police Department — Report for the year 1977.
- No.32. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 1.
- No.33. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 2.
- No.34. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 3.
- No.35. Police Force — Report of the Committee appointed to Examine and Advise in relation to the Recommendations made in Chapter 8 of Volume 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed for the Purpose of Inquiring into and Reporting upon Certain Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force — (Part 1 — Police Procedures relating to the Investigation of Crime).
- No.8. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force — Memorandum of Advice by Mr. J. Le. P. Darvall re Complaint to the Board of Inquiry — Charles Francis Q.C. and the Frankston C.I.B.
- No.57. Publications State Advisory Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.54. Railways — Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1977-78.
- No.18. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.78. Rural Finance Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.41. Social Welfare Department — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.50. Social Welfare Department — Statistical Tables for the year 1976-77.
- No.75. Social Welfare — Report on the Future of Social Welfare in Victoria.
- No.29. Soil Conservation Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.17. State Development Committee — Progress Report on Port Utilisation and Development in Victoria with particular reference to the Provision of General Cargo Handling Facilities at Western Port.
- No.21. State Electricity Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 together with Appendices.
- No.77. State Electricity Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 together with Appendices.
- No.15. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 (Vol.1).
- No.28. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 (Vol.2).
- No.73. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 (Vol.1).
- No.75. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 (Vol.2).
- No.55. State Savings Bank — Reports, Statements, Returns etc., for the year 1977-78.
- No.19. Teacher Housing Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.30. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.31. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.69. Town and Country Planning Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.48. Transport Regulation Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.80. Victoria Grants Commission — Report for the year 1978.
- No.59. Victoria Institute of Colleges — Report for the year 1977.
- No.66. Victorian Development Corporation — Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.3. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.62. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department — Report for the year 1977-78.
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VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General*Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament*

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years — one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation — except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral

Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1971	1,857,354	1976	2,264,222
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,695
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786
1974	2,183,625	1979	2,371,637
1975	2,176,732	1980	2,372,063

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1982. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).

(3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where *all* (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ — the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date

specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 84 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	21.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatherton	40.01	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 85-6 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-six of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-three contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in thirty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

**VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population per cent
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,627,357	49,690	2,088,984	28,616	62.5
1976	81	3,747,510	46,266	2,267,283	27,991	60.5
1979	81	3,853,560	47,575	2,350,407	29,017	60.9

(a) Calendar year.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all Provinces and in thirteen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In four of these thirteen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other nine contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions*General*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by two Senators. The term of office of these four Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the

Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 — although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. The Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to two in 1974 and the members representing that Territory and the member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act* 1905 by the *Representation Amendment Act* 1977, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977 making the membership of the House of Representatives 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; the Australian Capital Territory, 2; and the Northern Territory, 1.

In 1979, pursuant to section 25(2)(b)(i) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in Western Australia and as a result representation for that State was increased to 11 at the House of Representatives election held on 18 October 1980.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

(d) Election following an electoral redistribution in W.A. only.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral

subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

"If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

"Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

"Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this [Commonwealth] Constitution.

"The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General."

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1980 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NCP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS AT 1 JULY 1980

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>AD</i>)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance D.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	1981
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Lewis, Austin William Russell (<i>LP</i>)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (<i>ALP</i>)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Neal, Laurence William (<i>NCP</i>) (<i>a</i>)	1981
Primmer, Cyril Graham (<i>ALP</i>)	1981

(a) Chosen by Parliament of Victoria on 11 March 1980 to fill casual vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. James Joseph Webster.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 125 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 18 October 1980.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 18 October 1980 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN MEMBERS ELECTED ON 18 OCTOBER 1980

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Cameron, Ewen Colin (<i>LP</i>)	Indi
Cass, Hon. Dr. Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Charles, David Ernest (<i>ALP</i>)	Isaacs
Child, Joan (<i>ALP</i>)	Henty
Cunningham, Barry Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	McMillan
Duffy, Michael John (<i>ALP</i>)	Holt
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Harris, Graham McDonald (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Hawke, Robert James Lee (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Kent, Lewis (<i>ALP</i>)	Hotham
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt. Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphree, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Mildren, John Barry (<i>ALP</i>)	Ballarat
Milton, Peter (<i>ALP</i>)	La Trobe
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Snedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Mackie K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Theophanous, Andrew Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

GENERAL

Government administration in Victoria is of a tripartite nature, involving the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 211 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by a comprehensive description of the administration of the Victorian Government's Departments of State and statutory bodies. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book* is followed by a comprehensive treatment of planning activities in Victoria. The chapter concludes with a section dealing with public safety.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and inter-governmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representations; maintenance of the Armed Forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widows, and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 7-24 of *Year Book Australia* (No. 62).

A comprehensive guide to the organisation and functions of the Commonwealth Government can be found in the annual *Commonwealth Government Directory*, which lists all Commonwealth Parliamentary departments, courts, tribunals, Ministers, and their departments. Each ministerial portfolio includes its enactments, Ministerial staff listing, and details of departmental establishments, role and functions, and the executive staff of its divisions, and branch offices or representatives throughout Australia and the world.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, or in local government or in those statutory authorities which do not have staff employed under the Public Service Act. Its duty is to administer legislation, implement government policy, and provide policy advice to government. There are about 27,000*

* At 30 June 1980.

permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions; the First Division comprising officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, the Second Division comprising other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprising a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, stenographers and typists, chauffeurs, tradesmen, and various inspectors.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers are either promoted from within the Service or appointed from outside. Entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination and there is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions, commensurate with increased knowledge and experience, but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices is by Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices, the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 4,700* persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,800* persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are engaged in intermittent or casual work or are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

Public Service Board

Functions of the Board

The Public Service Board is constituted under the *Public Service Act 1974*, and operates as the central personnel agency of the Victorian Public Service.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner. The Board assists departments in making improvements to their management, organisation, and work procedures. It supervises Public Service recruitment and provides facilities for the development and training of Public Service officers and employees. While a separate Promotions Appeal Board hears appeals against the provisional promotion of officers in the Second and Third Divisions of the service, the Board does this for First Division officers.

The Board has an important industrial role. It determines salaries, wages, and conditions of employment, either on its own initiative or that of departments, or on the basis of claims submitted by approved Public Service staff associations.

Composition of the Board

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. One of the members is appointed Chairman until the age of sixty-five. A second member is appointed for a term of five years. Depending on the matter being considered by the Board, the third member is either of two persons appointed for a term of five years, having been:

- (1) Elected by officers of the Public Service generally; or
- (2) elected by officers of the Third Division in the Health Commission of Victoria employed in State Institutions within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1959*.

Structure of the Board's Office

The Division structure of the Board's Office is under review following the appointment of the new Chairman. The two senior officers of the Board are the Principal Consultants. Subject to a further review, the Board's Office has been divided into five divisions, each

* At 30 June 1980.

of which is managed by a Director. The divisions are as follows: Industrial Relations Division, Organisation and Manpower Division, Consultancy and Management Review Division, Human Resource Development Division, and Personnel Services and Research Division.

Victorian Government Departments and Ministries

Brief descriptions of the functions and services of Victorian Government Departments and Ministries constituting the Public Service of Victoria are shown below, followed by a list of statutory authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective ministers.

There are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21(3) of the *Public Service Act 1974* can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The functions of the Department of Agriculture are to provide regulatory, research, diagnostic, and extension services in the fields of animal health, animal industries, agriculture, dairying, horticulture, economics, and marketing; to discharge the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department under the Minister; and to administer Victoria's agricultural and horticultural research establishments, veterinary laboratories, and offices throughout Victoria.

The Department is organised in functional areas which include administration; industry, extension, and education; planning and communication; regulation; and research development and diagnosis. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 105-8.)

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister of Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

The Department is responsible for the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of Victoria; the provision of Crown land reserves for recreational and other purposes and the appointment of committees of management for such reserves; the co-ordination of all survey work in Victoria and the compilation of comprehensive maps; the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the purchase of land for the Crown; and the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1968*, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Minister: Minister of Education

Assistant Minister of Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive suitable, efficient, and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students.

Much of the administration of the Department is decentralised into eleven Education Regions, each headed by a Regional Director of Education.

The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration including the provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings, teachers' salaries, and transport of children to school.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1969*, pages 107-10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: a centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Health Commission

Ministers: Minister of Health

Assistant Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

Through the Health Commission, the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services administered directly or supported financially by the Victorian Government.

The advent of the Commission meant a re-organisation of Victoria's health services. Prior to December 1978, these services were provided by the Department of Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Commission of Public Health, and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. These organisations were dissolved and their functions assumed by the Commission operating through three "line" divisions: Hospitals, which is responsible for public general hospitals, private hospitals, and nursing homes, and charitable institutions and benevolent societies; Mental Health, which is responsible for mental and psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric services, training centres, mental retardation services, and alcohol and drug services; and Public Health, which is responsible for public health, general health, school, and maternal and child health services. These divisions are supported by five "service" divisions: Building and Services, Finance, Management Services, Personnel, and Planning and Research. It is intended to create a fourth line division: Mental Retardation. Currently, mental retardation services are controlled by the Mental Health Division. (Further information on the history of the Department of Health can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 109-11.)

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department of Labour and Industry was established under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Through its various divisions, the Department is concerned with physical and non-physical conditions of employment and the enforcement of various legislation concerned primarily with safety of workers and the public. The Department provides administrative, regulatory inspection and training services, and works in liaison with other Commonwealth and State labour departments.

The Department consists of five major divisions: Administration, Industrial Relations, Inspection Services, Industrial Training and Technical Services (two branches: Legal and Research and Evaluation), and five offices of statutory bodies: Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, Hairdressers Registration Board, Liquor Control Commission, Motor Accidents Board, and the Workers Compensation Board. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The Law Department is primarily responsible for the administration of the legal system in Victoria. Its main functions are the provision of staff and facilities to the courts and the administration of the following offices: Crown Solicitor's Office, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Corporate Affairs Office, Registrar-General's Office, and Office of Titles.

In addition, a number of Committees and Boards come within the administration of the Attorney-General. These are: Appeal Costs Board, Companies Auditors Board, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Director of Court Administration, Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, Government Shorthand Writers Office, Law Reform Commissioner, Legal Aid Commission, Legal Aid Committee, Metropolitan Fair Rents Board, Motor Accidents Tribunal, the Patriotic Funds Council, Raffles and Bingo Permits Board, Registry of Estate Agents, Registry of Friendly Societies, State Classification of Publications Board, and Victorian Taxation Board of Review.

The Department is also responsible for the management of Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry. Broadly, its role is to provide the means whereby an individual may protect his rights. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100-4.)

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Secretary for Local Government

The Local Government Department was established under the *Local Government Department Act 1958*. The head office of the Department has both administrative and functional responsibilities including a degree of superintendence over Victoria's 211 municipal councils in relation to the administration of the *Local Government Act 1958* and other Acts relating to local government. The Department acts as the link between local government and State government and in particular has responsibility for:

- (1) Advising the Minister on by-laws, proposals for land acquisition by municipalities, sale and leasing of land, and various other statutory procedures submitted by municipalities for Ministerial or Governor in Council approval or consent;
- (2) examining proposals for new or amending legislation and preparing explanatory notes thereon for the use of the Minister and Cabinet and Parliament;
- (3) preparing draft regulations;
- (4) exercising a supervisory and advisory role over the administration and financial management of municipalities and the statutory functions of councillors and municipal officers, through Inspectors of Municipal Administration;
- (5) dealing with administrative matters arising from appeals to the Minister in areas where he has power to act in a quasi-judicial capacity;
- (6) answering inquiries from municipalities, statutory authorities, and the public on the full range of local government issues; and
- (7) administering certain grants and subsidies to municipalities.

The Victorian Grants Commission recommends the allocation of untied grant money to municipalities, carries out inspections, conducts hearings, takes evidence, and generally makes such investigations as are considered necessary to determine:

- (1) Special needs and disabilities of a municipality;
- (2) the effort made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters of special significance to the municipality.

In addition to these functions, the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office and the Weights and Measures Branch. The Valuer-General is responsible under the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* for the co-ordination and standards of valuations made for rating purposes, including those for all municipal, water, sewerage, planning, and land tax authorities.

The Weights and Measures Branch is headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation, instructs inspectors in the performance of their duties, and generally supervises the local administration, the design of equipment, and the examination of weighing and measuring equipment.

The Minister is also responsible for a number of Boards and Committees including the Land Valuation Boards of Review, Building Regulations Committee and Referees, Local Government Advisory Board, Municipal Auditors Board, Building Qualifications Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, Municipal Valuation Fees Committee, Valuers Qualification Board, Local Authorities Superannuation Board, and the Building and Development Control Administration Office. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1972*, pages 103-5.)

Department of Community Welfare Services

Minister: Minister for Community Welfare Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

The Department of Community Welfare Services provides services for the social security and development of individuals, families, and communities. It also provides services which contribute to the social safety of the community and its members. This involves the protection of persons who are considered to be at risk, vulnerable, and dependent; and the

control of individuals and problems which constitute a threat to the safety of others. The Department actively fosters and encourages the development of community-based services designed to protect and aid families.

The various divisions of the Department are: Regional Services Division; Correctional Services Division; Family and Adolescent Services Division; Administrative Services Division; Community Welfare Training Institute; and Office of Research and Social Policy.

The Minister is also responsible for the following bodies: Adult Parole Board, Youth Parole Board, Prisons Advisory Council, Family Welfare Advisory Council, Social Welfare Training Council, Seamen's Welfare Advisory Council, and the Seamen's Welfare Trust Committee.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976* which enabled the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be amalgamated.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department is responsible for the formulation of energy policies for Victoria particularly in respect to petroleum and brown coal and for the co-ordination of energy research in the State with the exception of brown coal which is now carried out by the Victorian Brown Coal Council (from 1 January 1979.)

The Department is also responsible for carrying out geological surveys of the mineral, brown coal, stone, and groundwater resources of the State and the provision of information and services in these fields of activity.

The Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, tunnelling and trenching, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases and inflammable liquids and the granting of permits and licences to own and use pipelines for the conveyance of gas, oil, L.P.G. and chemicals. (For the history of the Mines Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pages 105-8.)

Department of the Premier

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary, Department of the Premier

The functions of the Department of the Premier derive from the task of serving the Premier as Chief Minister of the State and as Minister of the Department. Its functions essentially relate to policy development, policy implementation, and co-ordination of government activities. The Department provides support services for Cabinet; acts as a channel of communication between Commonwealth, State, and foreign governments; arranges Royal visits and special State ceremonial functions; provides support for various committees and task forces, including the State Co-ordination Council; undertakes special research and investigations; and conducts correspondence with the public on matters affecting the government and the Premier.

The Divisions of the Department are: Federal Affairs, General Services, Projects, Protocol, Research and Policy, and Overseas Division. In addition, the various branches include: Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for the history of the Board see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146-9), Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination, Office of the Commission for Equal Opportunity, Ministry for Federal Affairs and Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory, Women's Advisory, Anti-discrimination and Interpreter Services Bureaux, and the Government Information Office. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pages 81-4.)

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. The functions of the Department are: to monitor and independently check all aspects of property dealings by government departments and government statutory authorities; to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in the public interest; to be responsible for the functions of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Office; to collect and register statistical information; and to conduct elections of members of the Victorian Parliament and a number of government and semi-government bodies.

The following Divisions operate within the Department: Government Computing Service, Government Printing Office, Land Purchasing, Land Sales Monitoring and Research Division, Management Services Division, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary, Public Record Office, and the State Electoral Office.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

The Department is Victoria's major building construction authority and provides advice to the government in all matters relating to public works and the initiation of design, construction, management, and maintenance of works and buildings for State government departments, ministries, and agencies. It provides property management of all government buildings (excluding schools) in the State, and acquires property (purchase or leasing) for the State. The Department is also responsible for the control, development, and maintenance of ports, harbours, and shipping channels (excluding local areas controlled by the Port of Melbourne Authority, Geelong and Portland Harbor Trusts), and for coastal engineering and foreshore protection.

The Divisions of the Department are: Building, Ports and Harbors, Property and Services, and Administration.

The Building Division is responsible for the design and construction of buildings on behalf of client departments. It is involved with design research and provides minor works and maintenance for client departments.

The Ports and Harbors Division, through the Development, Operations, and Works Branches, is responsible for the control of port navigation and port development, the maintenance of shipping channels, and foreshore protection along the Victorian coastline, excluding only those areas controlled by the Port of Melbourne Authority, and the Geelong and Portland Harbor Trusts.

The Property and Services Division, is responsible for the purchase, acquisition, leasing, and rental of properties for State government departments in accordance with the policies of the State Accommodation Committee and under the direction of the Victorian Public Offices Corporation. The Division is also responsible for the security of government property, provides janitorial services, and manages the State Petrol Centre, the State Garage, canteens, cafeterias, a light transport fleet, as well as vehicle parking.

The Administration Division provides a wide variety of specialist, professional, administrative, and clerical support services to the Department. Control and responsibility for administrative standards throughout the Department is vested in the Director of Administration. Major service branches are the Accounts Branch, the Supply Branch and the Personnel Branch. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Minister: Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Permanent Head: Director of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

The Department's activities are directed towards sponsoring and promoting the full and balanced development of the State. The functions of the Department are to promote the development of decentralised secondary and tertiary industries throughout the State, including large scale industries and associated development; to liaise with statutory authorities to provide the utility services necessary for decentralised industry and commerce; and to develop and promote tourism in Victoria.

The various divisions are: Central Administration, Decentralisation, Research Policy and Development, State Projects, and Tourism.

Other bodies encompassed by the Department's administration are the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation, Geelong Regional Commission, Small Business Development Corporation, Victorian Development Corporation, and the Victorian Government Travel Authority.

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

The functions of the Commission are to manage, protect, conserve, and improve the State forest resource to ensure that it sustains production of forest products, and forest benefits in the long-term, in the best interests of the community.

For the administration of its activities the Commission is organised into two groups, central and field. The central administrative group comprises six divisions: Administration, Forestry Education and Research, Forest Management, Forest Protection, Forest Operations, Economics and Marketing. The field group comprises seven territorial divisions: Central, Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern, Southern, South-Western, and Western. A total of forty-six field districts are located within the seven territorial divisions. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pages 152-4.)

Treasury

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director of Finance

The prime functions and responsibilities of the Department relate to budget and financial matters including the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspects of government policy. Treasury exercises overall control of financial planning and administration.

The other branches are: State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, State Tender Board, State Superannuation Board, State Employees Retirement Benefits Board, and State Insurance Office.

The State Insurance Office issues policies of insurance in respect of Employees' Liability, Compulsory Third Party, and Comprehensive Motor Vehicle to employers and motorists. The Office is administered and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner who also advises the Victorian Government, government departments, instrumentalities, and industry in insurance matters, and the Minister in respect of the annual approval of insurers under the Workers Compensation Act. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth; to promote fitness and general health; to improve facilities available in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits; and to administer the Racing Act, Professional Boxing Control Act, and the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act.

The various divisions are: Administrative and Special Services, Racing, Regional Services, and Recreation Development.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

The Ministry for the Arts has the dual function of being the Victorian Government's arts funding body with a charter to increase the public awareness and accessibility of the arts in Victoria, and of having broad administrative responsibility for its various branches and agencies.

The Ministry performs these functions by funding some 300 arts organisations throughout the State and through the services provided by the following branches and

agencies: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, Victorian Film Corporation, State Library and National Museum Building Committee, Victorian Arts Centre Trust, and the Victorian Council of the Arts.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

The Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*. The functions of the Ministry are the protection and preservation of the environment; and the proper management and utilisation of land and living aquatic resources of Victoria.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and Soil Conservation Authority. These agencies are supported by three Central Groups which carry out a number of specialist activities and provide services to the agencies. They are the Administration Group, Assessments Group, and the Research Group.

Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

Minister: Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Permanent Head: Secretary of Police and Emergency Services

This Ministry was established on 1 July 1979, following the abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department. (Further information on the Chief Secretary's Department can be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1963*, pages 100-4 and also the *Victorian Year Book 1979*, page 685.) Its major functions include the maintenance of law and order in Victoria, which involves preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime; planning, organising, co-ordinating, and implementing measures to guard against or minimise the effects of emergencies harmful to life, health, or property; and the prevention and suppression of fires in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country area of Victoria. Other functions include co-ordinating arrangements where interaction between police, emergency, and fire-fighting services is necessary, registration of private agents, and the administration of functions arising from the *Motor Car Act 1958*, the *Motor Boating Act 1961*, the *Recreation Vehicles Act 1973*, the *Road Traffic Act 1958*, and the *Motor Car (Compulsory Third Party Insurance) Act 1967*.

The major branches and agencies which comprise the Ministry include the Police Department, (including the Motor Registration Branch), the Victoria State Emergency Service, the Registry of Private Agents, the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, and Country Fire Authority, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. Although the Road Safety and Traffic Authority is staffed by public servants, members of the Authority itself are appointed outside the Victorian Public Service.

The committees and boards falling within the administration of the Ministry are: Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeals Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, and Police Superannuation Board.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs was established under the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The objects of the Ministry are to promote a fair market-place by the improvement of consumer-trade relations, the encouragement by education of consumer awareness and responsibility, the investigation and settling of disputes, investigation of practices which prejudice such a market, and the administration and enforcement of the Acts for which the Minister is responsible.

The Ministry, through the Consumer Affairs Bureau, advises persons in respect of matters affecting their interests as consumers, receives and investigates complaints, implements consumer education programmes, conducts research into consumer matters, and takes and initiates action for remedying breaches of the legislation.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, and Motor Car Traders Committee.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

The Ministry of Housing was established under the *Housing Act* 1958 to be responsible for implementing policies and programmes approved by the Minister of Housing. This includes an overall responsibility for the co-ordination, provision, and administration of public and private housing in Victoria to best satisfy the housing needs of the State. The Ministry is responsible for the provision and rental of houses, both high-rise and walk-up flats, and the sale of houses to eligible persons on the basis of a means test.

The Ministry is responsible for the preparation and implementation of neighbourhood redevelopment programmes and the development of land for housing, community, and urban renewal purposes, including the sale of lands where necessary. It is also responsible for the provision of community facilities, shops, and other commercial facilities in areas where land is sold for housing or houses are provided under the Housing Act.

The Ministry also has responsibility for the establishment and enforcement of adequate housing standards, the provision of finance for persons building, purchasing, or renovating houses, and also encourages the development of materials and methods to improve the quality and availability of housing in Victoria.

The various divisions of the Ministry are: Finance and Administration, Home Finance, Housing Development; Neighbourhood Redevelopment, Policy Planning, Research, and Evaluation; Property Sales and Search; and Estate Management and Teacher Housing.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission, Teacher Housing Authority, Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, Home Finance Trust, Housing Advisory Council, and the Co-operative Societies Advisory Council.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Director, State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

The functions of the Ministry are to promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria; to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship fully in the Australian community; to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures; to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity and to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons with an ethnic background; and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria.

The various divisions are: Community Relations and Liaison, Community Education and Development, Migrant Settlement Services, Immigration, and Administration.

Ministry for Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

The Ministry is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible planning authorities throughout Victoria. It also provides advice and assistance to these bodies to ensure that the planning process is fully co-ordinated and consistent with Victorian Government policies.

Under the *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act* 1980, the Ministry and the Town and Country Planning Board were to be amalgamated to form a new Department of Planning. The amalgamation was expected to be completed early in 1981 when the Act was to be proclaimed.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of Victoria's land

transport system. (For the history of transport administration in Victoria, see the *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pages 129-30.)

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is Victoria's statutory authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area. Its functions also include drainage, flood protection and flood plain managements, and the control of salinity and water pollution.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also the responsible authority for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in relation to the Melbourne metropolitan area and is responsible for Melbourne metropolitan parks.

Those aspects of the Board's activities which relate to water, sewerage, and drainage functions come within the administration of the Minister of Water Supply. For its planning function, the Board is also responsible to the Minister for Planning.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee	Australian Barley Board Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority Grain Elevators Board Marketing Boards— Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust Young Farmers Finance Council
Minister for the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Victorian Film Corporation	Exhibition Trustees Geelong and District Cultural Institute Victorian Arts Centre Trust Victorian Council of the Arts

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Companies Auditor's Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Metropolitan Fair Rents Board Patriotic Funds Council Public Trustee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Boards of Inquiry Council of Legal Education Crimes Compensation Board Estate Agents Committee Law Reform Advisory Council Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Commission Legal Aid Committee Legal Aid Review Committee Registry of Estate Agents State Classification of Publications Board
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Ministry for Police and Emergency Services	Police Medical Board Police Superannuation Board Registrar of Private Agents	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeals Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board Police Discipline Board Police Services Board Road Safety and Traffic Authority Safety Inspection Advisory Committee
Minister for Conservation	Conservation	Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Council Environment Protection Authority Fisheries Management Committee Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Consultative Committee Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Conservation Trust Victorian Institute of Marine Science Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Market Court Motor Car Traders Committee	Small Claims Tribunal
Minister of Education	Ministry of Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board Teacher Registrations Council Teachers Tribunal Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission
Assistant Minister of Education			Special Education Authority State Council for Special Education
Minister for Forests	State Forests	Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee Board of Forestry Education Forest Reserve Committee of Management Forests Commission Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee	
Minister for Health	Health Commission	Advanced Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Board Cinematograph Operations Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dieticians Registration Board Food Standards Committee Foreign Practitioners Qualification Committee Health Advisory Council Hospitals Accreditations Committee Hospitals Superannuation Board Medical Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Chiropractors Registration Board Dental Board of Victoria Fairfield Hospital Board Optometrists Registration Board Pharmacy Board Physiotherapists Registration Board Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee Victorian Nursing Council

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Building Societies Advisory Committee Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Credit Societies Reserve — Fund Committee Death Benefits Advisory Committee Decentralised Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Teacher Housing Authority Urban Renewal Advisory Committee	Housing Advisory Council
Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council Victorian Immigration Advisory Council	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners (Under the Scaffolding Act) Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Scaffolding Regulations Committee	Hairdressers Registration Board Liquor Control Commission Motor Accidents Board Wages Board Workers Compensation Board
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Coastal Management and Co-ordination Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee Place Names Committee Surveyor's Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees Yarra Bend Park Trustees
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Advisory Committee on Buildings in Alpine Areas Building Regulations Committee Local Authorities Superannuation Board Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuer's Qualification Committee	Above Limits Heights Buildings Advisory Committee Fire Safety Advisory Committee Foundation and Underpinning Advisory Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Sewerage Advisory Committee Victoria Grants Commission
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Driller's Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Gas and Fuel Corporation Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board State Electricity Commission State Coal Mines Industrial Tribunal Victorian Brown Coal Council Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board Yallourn Town Advisory Council	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Electrical Approvals Board Falls Creek Advisory Council
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Victorian Urban Land Council	Historic Buildings Classification Sub- Committee Historic Buildings Preservation Council Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division) Town and Country Planning Board Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Planning Authority Westernport Regional Planning Authority

VICTORIA — GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Premier	Department of the Premier	Equal Opportunity Board Promotions Appeals Board Public Service Board Public Works Committee State Co-ordination Council State Development Committee State Relief Committee	
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister for Public Works	Public Works	Architects Registration Board Government Buildings Advisory Council Port Phillip Pilot Slick and Superannuation Board State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation	Geelong Harbor Trust Port of Melbourne Authority Portland Harbor Trust
Minister for Community Welfare Services	Community Welfare Services	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister for Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance Commission
Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	Emerald Tourist Railway Board Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority	Albury-Wodonga Corporation Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority Melbourne Tourism Authority Regional Tourist Authority Small Business Development Corporation Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport	Metropolitan Tourist Council	Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Street Lighting Committee Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Appeal Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry for Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Water Resources Council	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority Drainage Tribunal Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts West Moorabool Water Board
Treasurer	Treasury	Bookmakers and Bookmakers Clerks Registration Board Hardship Relief Board Investment Advisory Committee State Superannuation Board Tender Board	Premiums Committee State Savings Bank of Victoria
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourses Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Council Board Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION**

1. Legal, protective, and registry services

Adult Parole Board
Appeal Costs Board
Boards of Inquiry
Country Fire Authority
Credit Societies Reserve Fund Committee
Crimes Compensation Board
Law Reform Advisory Council
Law Reform Commissioner
Legal Aid Commission
Legal Aid Committee
Legal Aid Review Committee
Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Office of the Ombudsman
Raffles Board
Youth Parole Board
Victorian Taxation Board of Review

2. Regulation of primary production

Australian Barley Board
Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel
Country Grain Handling Improvement Authority
Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
Dairy Produce Board
Geelong Grain Handling Improvement Authority
Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries)
Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust
Portland Grain Handling Improvement Authority
Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee
Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
Tobacco Quota Committee
Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee
Victorian Dairy Industry Authority
Victorian Dried Fruits Board
Victorian Egg Marketing Board
Victorian Wheat Advisory Committee
Young Farmers Finance Council

3. Regulation of industry and commerce

Consumer Affairs Council
Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
Market Court
Motor Car Traders Committee
Premiums Committee
Small Claims Tribunal
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiating Committee
Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee

4. Regulation of labour conditions

Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal
Hospital Remuneration Tribunal
Hospitals Superannuation Board
Industrial Appeals Court
Industrial Training Commission
Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
State Coal Mines Industry Tribunal
Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
Wages Board
Workers Compensation Board

5. Regulation of general standards

Above Limits Heights Building Advisory Committee
Advisory Committee on Building in Alpine Areas
Building Regulations Committee
Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee
Co-operative Societies Advisory Council
Food Standards Committee
Fire Safety Advisory Committee
Foundation and Underpinning Advisory Committee
Land Valuation Boards of Review
Liquor Control Commission
Marine Board
Motor Accidents Board
Municipal Valuation Fees Committee
Place Names Committee
Premiums Committee
Public Trustee
Safety Inspection Advisory Committee
Sewerage Advisory Committee
Scaffolding Regulations Committee
State Advisory Board on Publications
Stock Medicines Board
Street Lighting Committee
Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority

6. Regulation of professional and occupational standards

Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
Architects Registration Board
Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

<p>Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants</p> <p>Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels</p> <p>Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)</p> <p>Board of Forestry Education</p> <p>Chiropractors Registration Board</p> <p>Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board</p> <p>Cinematograph Operators Board</p> <p>Committee of Classifiers</p> <p>Companies Auditors Board</p> <p>Council of Legal Education</p> <p>Dental Board</p> <p>Dental Technicians Licensing Committee</p> <p>Dietitians Registration Board</p> <p>Drillers' Licensing Board</p> <p>Electrical Approval Board</p> <p>Foreign Practitioners' Qualifications Committee</p> <p>Medical Board</p> <p>Motor Car Traders Committee</p> <p>Municipal Auditors Board</p> <p>Municipal Building Surveyors Board</p> <p>Municipal Clerks Board</p> <p>Municipal Electrical Engineers Board</p> <p>Municipal Engineers Board</p> <p>Optometrists' Registration Board</p> <p>Pharmacy Board</p> <p>Physiotherapists' Registration Board</p> <p>Plumbers and Gasfitters Board</p> <p>Primary Teachers' Registration Board</p> <p>Registry of Estate Agents</p> <p>Registrar of Private Agents</p> <p>Secondary Teachers' Registration Board</p> <p>Specialist Practitioners' Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board)</p> <p>Surveyors Board</p> <p>Teacher Registration Council</p> <p>Technical Teachers' Registration Board</p> <p>Valuers' Qualification Board</p> <p>Veterinary Board of Victoria</p> <p>Victorian Psychological Council</p> <p>Victorian Nurses Council</p>	<p>Decentralized Industry Housing Authority</p> <p>Emerald Tourist Railway Board</p> <p>Environment Protection Appeal Board</p> <p>Environment Protection Authority</p> <p>Environment Protection Council</p> <p>Exhibition Trustees</p> <p>Falls Creek Advisory Council</p> <p>Fisheries Management Committee</p> <p>Forest Reserve Committee of Management</p> <p>Forests Commission</p> <p>Gas and Fuel Corporation</p> <p>Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners</p> <p>Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority</p> <p>Government Buildings Advisory Council</p> <p>Grain Elevators Board</p> <p>Ground Water Advisory Committee</p> <p>Historic Buildings Classification Sub-Committee</p> <p>Historic Buildings Preservation Committee</p> <p>Historic Buildings Preservation Council</p> <p>Home Finance Trust</p> <p>Housing Advisory Council</p> <p>Housing Commission</p> <p>Investment Advisory Committee</p> <p>Land Conservation Council</p> <p>Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board</p> <p>Local Government Advisory Board</p> <p>Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority</p> <p>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works</p> <p>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board</p> <p>Melbourne Tourist Authority</p> <p>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority</p> <p>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust</p> <p>Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee</p> <p>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee</p> <p>National Parks Advisory Council</p> <p>Port of Melbourne Authority, Port Phillip Authority</p> <p>Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee</p> <p>Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners</p> <p>Public Records Advisory Council</p> <p>Public Works Committee</p> <p>Railway Construction Board</p> <p>Regional Tourist Authority</p> <p>Road Safety and Traffic Authority</p> <p>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission</p> <p>Sludge Abatement Board</p> <p>Small Business Development Corporation</p> <p>Soil Conservation Authority</p> <p>State Co-ordination Council</p> <p>State Development Committee</p> <p>State Electricity Commission</p>
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7. *Public utility, conservation, and
development*

Albury-Wodonga Corporation
(Victoria)

Ballarat Water Commissioners

Baw Baw Alpine Reserve Committee

Building Societies Advisory
Committee

Coastal Management and
Co-ordination Committee

Community Advisers Panel

Country Roads Board

Dandenong Valley Authority

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority
Timber Promotion Council
Town and Country Planning Board
Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
Trustees of various cemeteries
Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Planning Authority
Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
Various local water and sewerage authorities
Various regional tourist authorities
Various river improvement and drainage trusts
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Victoria Promotion Committee
Victoria Grants Commission
Victorian Brown Coal Council
Victorian Conservation Trust
Victorian Development Corporation
Victorian Government Travel Authority
Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Urban Land Council
Water Resources Council
West Gate Bridge Authority
West Moorabool Water Board
Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Westernport Regional Planning Authority
Yallourn Town Advisory Council

8. *Social welfare*

Crimes Compensation Board
Death Benefits Advisory Committee
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
Equal Opportunities Board
Family Welfare Advisory Council
Hardship Relief Board
Patriotic Funds Council
Prisons Advisory Council
Social Welfare Training Council
State Relief Committee

9. *Education and recreation*

Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee
Council of Adult Education
Council of Legal Education
Council of Public Education
Council of the Science Museum of Victoria
Council of Trustees of the National Gallery
Greyhound Racing Control Board
Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board
Library Council of Victoria
Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees
National Museum of Victoria Council

Post-Secondary Education Commission
Racecourse Licences Board
Raffles and Bingo Permits Board
Special Education Authority
State Classification of Publications
State College of Victoria
State Council for Special Education
State Library and National Museum Building Committee
State Recreational Council
State Sports Council
State Youth Council
Totalizer Agency Board
Trotting Control Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education
Victorian Arts Centre Trust
Victorian Council for the Arts
Victorian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council
Victorian Film Corporation of Victoria
Victorian Immigration Advisory Council
Victorian Institute of Marine Science
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Yarra Bend Park Trustees
Zoological Board

10. *Public health*

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute Board
Fairfield Hospital Board
Filled Milk Advisory Committee
Geelong and District Cultural Committee
Health Advisory Council
Hospitals Accreditation Committee
Imitation Milk Advisory Committee
Medical Board of Victoria
Milk Pasteurization Committee
Poisons Advisory Committee
Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee

11. *Industrial health*

Industrial Safety Advisory Council

12. *Internal administrative services*

Office of the Building Industry
Long Service Leave Board
Pilots Superannuation Board
Police Discipline Board
Police Medical Board
Police Service Board
Promotion Appeals Board
Public Service Board
State Accommodation Committee
Superannuation Board
Teacher Housing Authority
Teachers' Tribunal
Tender Board

Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 11 June 1980 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i>	Treasury
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Community Welfare Services also Law	<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health also Law
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Charities Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health also Law	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i>	Community Welfare Services
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law also Premier
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980</i>	Law also Premier
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Constitutional Powers (Request) Act 1980</i>	Law also Premier
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture	<i>Construction Safety Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Consumer Affairs
		<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
		<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier
<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Estate Agents Act 1980*</i>	Law
<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government	<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation
<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education	<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Decentralization Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act 1980</i>	Arts
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Domicile Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Grain Handling Improvement Authorities Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Property and Services	<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health
		<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health
		<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health
		<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
		<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
		<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury

* When this Act comes into operation it will repeal the *Estate Agents Act 1958*.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission	<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Local Government
<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Imperial Acts Application Act 1980</i>	Law	<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law
<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture
<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1979</i>	Premier	<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Market Court Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance Commission	<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	Treasury
<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958*</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health
<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education	<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport
<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier also State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i>	Local Government
<i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act 1978</i>	Premier
<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health also Community Welfare Services
<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government
<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Arts	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Arts	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958 †</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
		<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>	Minerals and Energy

* Repealed by Act No. 9180 which is not yet in operation.

† Repealed by Act No. 7754 which is not yet in operation.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health
<i>Ministry for Planning Act 1973*</i>	Planning	<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts	<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Poisons Act 1962</i>	Health
<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i>	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Port Phillip Authority
<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Transport	<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education
<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services also Country Roads Board also Transport	<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangements) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture
<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government also Treasury	<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts	<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation	<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works	<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Conservation
<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier	<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier	<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Parliamentary Contributory Super- annuation Act 1962</i>	Premier	<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury
<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier	<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier	<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works
<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Property and Services
<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier
<i>Penalties Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law	<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Pesticides Act 1958 †</i>	Agriculture	<i>Railway Construction and Property Board Act 1979</i>	Transport
<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Transport
		<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Transport
		<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
		<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation
		<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation

*Repealed by Act No. 9425 which is partially in operation only.

† Re-named *Agricultural Chemicals Act 1958* by Act No. 9368 which is not yet in operation.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Property and Services	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971*</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Seaman's Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Property and Services	<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury
<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Surveyors Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture	<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Small Business Develop- ment Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority	<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance Commission	<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972 †</i>	Education	<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture
<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Planning
<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act 1980</i>	Planning
<i>State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Treasury	<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Arts	<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury
		<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy
		<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services

*Repealed by Act No. 9271 which is not yet in operation.

†To be repealed by proclamation pursuant to Act. No. 9424.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 11 JUNE 1980—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning	<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
<i>Urban Land Authority Act 1979</i>	Planning	<i>Victorian Solar Energy Council Act 1980</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier
<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Law	<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Venerable Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Victoria Arts Centre Act 1979</i>	Arts	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Wheat Marketing Act 1979</i>	Agriculture
<i>Victoria Fishing Industry Council Act 1979</i>	Conservation	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965*</i>	Education	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture
<i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts	<i>Wrongs Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation	<i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967</i>	Conservation
<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education		

*To be repealed by proclamation pursuant to Act No. 9424.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act 1958*. He is not subject to the *Public Service Act* nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement, and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of money from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the *Audit Act* gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

OMBUDSMAN

The office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973. The principal function of the Ombudsman is to investigate administrative actions taken in any government department or public statutory body, to which the Ombudsman Act applies, or by any officer or employee of a municipality.

All government departments are subject to the Ombudsman Act. There are, however, some public statutory bodies not so subject, they being those presided over by a Judge, magistrate, barrister, or solicitor, presiding as such by virtue of a statutory requirement and appointment. In practice, they are those tribunals, boards, and commissions exercising a quasi judicial function, such as the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal.

For the most part, the Ombudsman's investigations are initiated in consequence of complaints received by him from the public, but he may initiate an investigation of his own motion and without any complaint being made concerning the matter to be investigated.

The Ombudsman has been given wide powers to enable him to competently carry out investigations and there are substantial penalties for impeding him. He may summon witnesses and call for the production of documents and, in the context of an investigation by him, the Crown is not entitled to claim such privilege in respect of either the production of documents or the giving of evidence, as is allowed in legal proceedings. He may regulate his procedures on an investigation in such manner as he thinks fit.

The Ombudsman's purpose in investigating a complaint concerning a particular administrative action is to establish whether the action complained of:

- (1) Appears to have been taken contrary to law;
- (2) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (3) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (4) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion, and was so taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations;
- (5) was a decision that was made in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the decision were not, but should have been given;
- (6) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (7) was wrong.

If he comes to the conclusion that the action does fall into one or other of those categories, the Ombudsman is empowered to make such recommendation as he thinks fit. He has no power to compel compliance with his recommendation but, if no steps are taken within a reasonable time to implement it, he may send a copy of his report and recommendation to the Governor in Council and to the Victorian Parliament.

Up to August 1980, Victorian authorities have overwhelmingly seen fit to comply with his recommendations. He has made 125 and of those recommendations 119 have been complied with.

Complaints to the Ombudsman are required to be in writing, but in cases of urgency he can and will act on the strength of a telephone call.

The Ombudsman is required to report to the Victorian Parliament annually, may report at more regular intervals and, in fact, reports quarterly.

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Particulars	1973-1980 (a)	
Complaints —		
Received	12,973	(1,256)
Investigated (b)	3,976	(400)
Found to be made out	681	(69)

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS
RECEIVED AND RECOMMENDATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1973-1980 (a)	
Recommendations —		
No recommendations necessary	263	(29)
No remedial action possible	293	(27)
Formal recommendation —		
Submitted	125	(12)
Complied with	119	(11)

(a) The figures in brackets form part of the larger figure against which they appear and relate to municipalities over which the Ombudsman first obtained jurisdiction in 1977.

(b) The figures exclude cases outside the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, disposed of by preliminary inquiry, or deferred.

Further reference: Ombudsman, *First Six Years of Office, 1973-79*, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 138-40

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act* 1973 created an archival establishment in line with modern developments overseas. It established a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management, and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Public records had been deposited sporadically in the Public Library of Victoria since 1893, but the first archivist was not appointed until 1948, and an archives section was subsequently established in 1955. Since then, the deposits of public records have considerably increased and the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and for records selection and disposition brought widespread recognition among public offices of the importance of records control in current administration. The outcome was the *Public Records Act* of 1973 and the creation of a Public Record Office, a statutory office originally under the Chief Secretary, but now under the Minister for Property and Services.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". There are seven members of the Council: four are senior departmental officers and three individually represent tertiary educational institutions, local government, and the State Library of Victoria.

Public records are those made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or of any court of law. Public offices are defined in the Act as any department, branch, or office of the Government of Victoria; any public statutory body, corporate or incorporate; any body instituted under the Local Government Act of 1958; and any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The management and control of the Public Record Office and its public records are vested in the Keeper of Public Records subject to the Act and the general direction of the Minister. The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to members of the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. A programme of publishing selected documents and preparing finding aids has begun.

The Act requires officers in charge of public offices to ensure that full and accurate records are made and kept and that standards are established for the selection of those worthy of preservation.

Public officers and Public Record Office staff work together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of temporary significance are discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and to arrange regular transfers of non-current permanent material to the Public Record Office.

A task force has been established to examine and revise records management techniques in the Victorian Public Service. This included representatives of the Public Service Board of Victoria, the Treasury, the Department of Property and Services, and the Department of the Premier, and published its five volume report in 1979, concerning records management techniques, staff training, and operational guides.

In June 1975, a building was purchased at Laverton, a suburb of Melbourne, to serve the Public Record Office as a base repository. This accommodates a two-storey compactus installation comprising more than 100 kilometres of steel shelving, a substantial portion of which has been filled. Specialised storage is provided for computer tapes and microfilm; facilities for maps and plans are envisaged, and a reference and technical library is being developed for the use of staff and research workers. Regional repositories for records of local significance are planned and the first of these is to open at Ballarat in 1981.

A city reference room at 1 Little Collins Street carries microfilm copies of immigrant passenger lists to 1923 (indexed to 1875). Files from Laverton are made available for consultation there at 48 hours notice.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Introduction

The Government Printing Office is a branch of the Department of Property and Services and is the authorised central source for the design, production, and procurement of printed matter for the Victorian Parliament, government departments, and some authorities and instrumentalities. It publishes weekly *Hansard*, *Victoria Government Gazette*, and *Victoria Police Gazette* as well as Acts, Bills, Statutes, and Determinations; it prints electoral rolls and ballot papers for State and Federal elections, Budget papers, racecourse betting tickets and tickets for VicRail, annual reports, requirements for State and Vice-Regal functions; and maps. It also prints the *Victorian Year Book*. Negotiable items on a Federal level are produced in a special security section where reports and documents of a confidential nature, including examination papers for the education system, are also handled.

Since the formation of a design section in 1979 and the acquisition of several new presses, high-quality multi-colour brochures and posters are printed for such bodies as the Travel Authority, Forests Commission, and Ministry of Transport. In his role of publisher, the Government Printer has recently entered the field of producing commercially marketable publications.

The Printing Office acts as a stationer, supplying forms, books, binders, and system requirements of its own manufacture, cut paper, and envelopes. It provides the sales distribution point for government and Parliamentary publications through its Publications Sales Branch at 7A Parliament Place, East Melbourne. This branch is also responsible for the administration of government advertising.

History

The first Victorian Government documents were produced by a succession of commercial printers, loosely designated as Government Printers, over a period from 1843 to 1850. In 1851, the Government Printing Office was formed by Superintendent La Trobe (later to become Lieutenant-Governor) and the first Government Printer was Mr Edward Khull who ordered type and presses from England. After only a few months he was succeeded by Mr John Ferres, formerly a manager with the *Herald* newspaper. The control of the Printing Office passed to the Auditor-General on 13 September 1851 and Ferres was installed as Government Printer on 8 November 1851, to remain in that position for 36 years. He operated with a staff of six in a section of the Audit Office, Lonsdale Street West, behind the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Police. Documents were produced with the aid of two hand presses and the printers worked by candlelight. The first *Government Gazette* was published in 1852 and the first *Hansard* in 1856.

Thereafter the Printing Office moved several times as its plant and staff grew with the rapidly increasing demands of government. In 1853, large additions were made to the number of printers employed and more equipment installed, including a Napier perfecting printing machine, capable of throwing from 1,000 to 1,200 copies an hour and driven by a fly-wheel worked by two men. In 1855, two additional machines were acquired, and steam power applied to all three. The Printing Office at this time occupied a large wooden building, which was built for the staging of a ball given by the Governor in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday in 1853. This building adjoined the government offices in William Street and an adjacent section was built to house a bookbinding area. The combined buildings soon proved inadequate for the increased work-load and plans were made for a new printing office, built to suit its needs.

Building commenced in November 1856 and the Government Printer took possession at the end of May 1858. Situated in Gisborne Street (now Parliament Place) it was one of the first stone buildings commissioned by the Victorian Government for its public offices. Further floors were added in 1908 and 1916. This building is now mainly occupied by the Public Works Department but the Sales Branch of the Printing Office still occupies a portion, and the Government Printer's adjoining residence and office is occupied by Press Advertising and Subscription Offices, respectively. Control of the Printing Office had passed to Treasury by 1858.

Another perfecting printing machine was added to the existing three and all four now became driven by a four-horsepower table engine. Nine hand presses were in use and the staff had increased to 86 in the printing section and 24 in the binding section. The Government Printer was assisted by three clerks and four overseers.

On 24 May 1882, the Queen's birthday, fire destroyed part of the building and during renovations the staff and salvaged plant were moved to the Exhibition Buildings and remained until restoration was completed five years later. It was here that the printing of stamps, postal notes, etc., was first undertaken when the responsibility was transferred from the General Post Office to the Government Printing Office. Printing of these items continued in the restored building until 1910, when the Commonwealth Government set up an establishment in King's Warehouse, Flinders Street Extension, Melbourne, during January 1911.

From Federation until 1929, printing (both parliamentary and departmental) for the Commonwealth Government was the responsibility of the Victorian Government Printer. The combined State and Commonwealth Government Printer remained in office until the Canberra Office came under the control of the Commonwealth Government Printer in 1929.

In June 1927, over one hundred linotype operators, compositors, machinists, and bookbinders were transferred from the Victorian Office to Canberra to form the nucleus of staff for the Commonwealth Government Printing Office.

Buildings and accommodation

On 16 August 1957, the Victorian Government purchased a building in Macaulay Road, North Melbourne (formerly an engineering works) as alternative premises for the Printing Office, where it operates to this day, now with a staff of 550. With adjacent paper and stationery stores it extended over 1.8 hectares. In 1966, a large paper store was built in Maribyrnong to hold sufficient supplies against emergencies. Reprographic units for small printing requirements are attached to various government bodies in the Melbourne metropolitan area and others have been installed in Geelong, Mildura, and Ballarat.

Recent developments

Since the late 1970s, the printing office has experienced a number of changes in its production techniques, particularly with the installation of a heat-set web offset press, fed with large reels of paper. The production time for *Hansard* has been reduced with the aid of this press. Material is set by a combination of hot metal process and cold composition but this was due to be replaced by computer phototypesetting in 1981-82, a process which would make the production of Parliamentary printing virtually automatic. The Government Printer also investigates the small offset needs of Victorian Government departments and authorises installation of equipment where justified.

A feasibility study conducted by the Public Works Department in 1979 on behalf of the Department of Property and Services revealed that the Macaulay Road buildings have many serious inadequacies which now render the site unsuitable for housing today's more technologically advanced equipment. A new site and complex have been recommended.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Local government is the third tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Secretary for Local

Government, with a staff of some 280 officers as well as about 60 members of various boards, most of whom serve part-time.

Although the Minister and his Department administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, the majority of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are set out in the *Local Government Act* 1958. The Act which is subject to continuing review in the light of changing community needs, sets out the framework within which each Council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern. While the current role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework as well as providing a measure of protection to, and a point of reference for, the communities served by local government, a strengthening of this role has been foreshadowed in the Final Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government in Victoria (See Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*). The Board has specifically recommended that the Department play a more active part as the normal contact at State level for individual municipalities wishing to discuss problems going beyond the boundaries of any single service.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters, including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various specific purposes, and the distribution of untied grants being a proportion of personal income tax as determined by the Victoria Grants Commission; it also advises councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

Among the Boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors and inspectors, and are all concerned with the qualification of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

Relationships between State and local governments are not confined to the Local Government Department and extensive direct dealings are conducted by municipalities with many State departments and instrumentalities on a wide range of topics. For example, important areas of concern for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, recreation officers, etc.) are administered by the Health Commission, the Department of Community Welfare Services, and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department are entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens and in recommending desirable legislative changes, the Department is seeking to strengthen the powers of local government to enable it to better meet the changing needs of the local community.

More detailed information on the activities of the Local Government Department and municipalities can be found in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

PLANNING IN VICTORIA

Department of the Premier: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act* 1975. The Council consists of the heads of 38 State Government agencies, i.e. departments, statutory authorities, and ministries, and reports directly to the Premier. The Council assists the Victorian Government to make decisions on matters of major or special significance which involve the use of the State's resources, by providing advice based on consultation between agencies.

The main activities of the Council include:

(1) *Forecasting*. The Council provides population forecasts for the State Agencies at State and Regional levels, and where required for specific projects, at smaller levels.

(2) *Information services.* Every three months the Council circulates a report of the agencies' recent activities. The Council also maintains a list of active committees operating in the State and a register of the data collection activities of State agencies.

(3) *Community development.* The Council has studied three growth areas with different problems — Broadmeadows, Knox, and Wodonga and in August 1978 produced a report on these entitled *Three Cities Study*. Part of this formed the basis of the Council's report to the Premier entitled *Planning and Co-ordination for Community Needs in the City of Broadmeadows*.

(4) *Consultative procedures.* In order to ensure that major proposals from the public and private sectors are developed to best serve the interests of the community, the Council has produced *Procedures for Consultation on Major Works Proposals*. These Procedures were put into effect in 1979.

(5) *Sectoral matters.* The Premier has requested the Council to advise on matters which, though mainly concerned with one functional sector, have implications for other sectors of government activity. Examples are the Transport Plan, Health, Welfare and Community Development, and Energy Policies.

(6) *Advice on proposed policies.* Under its Act, the Council is required to advise on Statements of Planning Policy, and has been consulted on such policies for Western Port, Coastal Environments, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges. The Environment Protection Authority has sought the advice of the Council on Statements of Environment Protection Policy for Western Port Catchment, the Air Environment of Victoria, and the Waters of the Yarra River and Tributaries.

(7) *Regional matters.* The Council has examined various matters of regional interest, including: the wastewater management in the Western Port catchment and the Mornington Peninsula; the regionalisation and decentralisation of government agencies; the airports planning in the Port Phillip District; the low-level deviation of the Omeo Highway; the La Trobe Valley and Gippsland Lakes; urban development, especially the Melbourne metropolitan area; projects in Port Melbourne and South Melbourne; and tourist facilities at Lakes Entrance.

(8) *Collation of information.* The Council has set up a Statistics Co-ordinating Group which has examined statistical priorities for Victoria; co-ordinated the State agencies' submission on the 1981 Population Census; examined State agencies' data collection activities; advised the Australian Bureau of Statistics on its requirements; and developed a course of study in the use of public statistics.

A "Total Community Resources Survey" has also been initiated by the Council.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 155-6

Victoria—The Garden State

Victoria developed at a time when botany and horticulture were popular in Great Britain; as settlers arrived in the State, they acquired a house, and then developed gardens. A factor which encouraged the settlers in the Melbourne area was the climate, which was mild with good rainfall in the right seasons, and virtually frost free.

In October 1976, a Garden State Committee was formed by the Victorian Government to:

- (1) promote the development of Victoria as the Garden State of Australia;
- (2) assess existing resources, such as open space, parks, and gardens, and to identify issues that are important to the future improvement, expansion, and protection of these resources;
- (3) stimulate community involvement; and
- (4) advise on training programmes and support services to develop Victoria as a Garden State.

The Committee's projects are arranged under six programmes: Urban landscape development, rural landscape enhancement and appreciation, public corridor enhancement, awards for innovative community projects, a programme of encouragement and initiative, and individual and group awareness of the Garden State.

Seminars on urban landscape designs have been held in country centres and in Melbourne. The Victorian Government's expenditure amounted to \$200,000 for the financial year 1979-80 and membership of the Royal Horticultural Society increased from 4,500 in 1978 to 23,000 in 1979.

Local government is also participating in the project and has long regarded botanical beautification of urban areas as a matter of local pride, a contribution to the quality of life of their ratepayers and important for the attraction of tourists. Council tree planting and street landscaping programmes are common, and public parks, gardens, and grassed recreation areas are maintained throughout the State.

Other highlights of the Garden State project include:

- (1) Landscape planning and conservation in north-eastern Victoria;
- (2) involvement of the Garden State Committee in the publication and distribution of promotional literature, including an Urban Landscape Guidelines Handbook and *Somewhere to go on Sunday* published by the University of Melbourne Centre for Environmental Studies;
- (3) Garden State displays organised as major exhibits during Garden Week, held in conjunction with the Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association, at Melbourne's Royal Show and at the Garden State Festival jointly organised with the Herald and Weekly Times Limited and the Melbourne City Council;
- (4) an expenditure each month of \$5,000 on a scheme to supply Victoria's new house owners with garden trees and shrubs;
- (5) a home gardener's telephone advisory service at the Burnley Horticultural College;
- (6) landscape awards for the manufacturing industry; and
- (7) "project tree cover" aimed at afforestation of farmland north of the Great Dividing Range.

Department of Planning

General

The *Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act* 1980 came into effect early in 1981 and under its provisions the Department of Planning assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for Planning and the former Town and Country Planning Board (see *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pages 143-6). The Department administers the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, the Upper Yarra Valley, and Dandenong Ranges Act, oversees the planning functions of regional and other responsible authorities, the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, the Beechworth, Chiltern, and Yackandandah Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, and the Queenscliff Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

The Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act also amended the Principal Act providing for the establishment of a Planning Consultative Council. The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To advise the Minister on any matter relating to the use or development of land concerning which the Minister wishes to have the advice of Council; and
- (2) to carry out the duties imposed on the Council by section 8C in relation to Statements of Planning Policy and by section 16 of the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act* 1976 in relation to Regional Strategy Plans.

The Council consists of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council of whom:

- (1) One (who shall be the Chairman) shall be a person having knowledge and experience in town and country planning and who is nominated by the Minister;
- (2) two shall be persons having experience in local government and community affairs and who are nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by councils of municipalities and organisations concerned with local government and community affairs;
- (3) two shall be persons having experience in town and country planning and who are nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by organisations concerned with town and country planning;
- (4) one shall be a person who is nominated by the Minister after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by industrial or commercial organisations; and
- (5) one shall be a person who is concerned with the balanced development of Victoria and who has regard to the need to conserve the natural resources of the State in the light of all relevant social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific factors after consideration of panels of names submitted to him under this section by organisations

concerned with the balanced development of Victoria and who is nominated by the Minister.

The Amalgamation Act also enables the Minister to establish committees consisting of such number of persons as the Minister thinks fit to advise him on certain matters as he refers to such committees.

The Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act of 1979 came into effect late in 1980 and provided for a new procedure for public comment on proposed planning schemes.

Under the previous Act, persons or bodies had the right of objection to proposals in proposed planning schemes or amendments on exhibition. However, it was considered that a wrong perspective could be obtained when persons were able only to object. Objections did not allow for submissions to be put by persons who favoured a scheme or an amendment.

The General Amendment Act allows for written submissions to enable persons who basically agree with a proposed scheme to make suggestions on some aspects of the scheme. Those who fully support a scheme may now comment accordingly.

The same Act also provides for consideration of submissions by Responsible Authorities and others as the Minister directs. The Responsible Authority after consideration of each submission must determine to:

- (1) Uphold or adopt;
- (2) modify or alter the scheme to include all variations requested in the submission;
- (3) refer the submission to a panel appointed by the Minister.

The panels appointed by the Minister comprise three persons selected for their expertise in planning and associated areas, and who are independent of the administration itself.

A panel is required to report and recommend to the Responsible Authority after the hearing and consideration of submissions on any modifications or alterations to a planning scheme.

On adoption of the scheme, the Authority is required to submit it to the Minister for consideration, together with a copy of all written submissions and a statement of those other submissions which the Minister has directed it to consider. The Authority is also required to submit a copy of the report of the panel which considered submissions.

Objectives

The Department of Planning's responsibilities are to promote and co-ordinate regional planning throughout Victoria; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to Responsible Authorities at the local level; prepare planning schemes for specified areas; review and report on planning schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

As an instrument of the Minister, the Department may carry out studies of investigation areas under the provisions of the Development Areas Act, and report to the Minister. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to designate areas suitable for accelerated development or controlled development.

Statements of Planning Policy

These statements provide Regional Authorities and municipalities with firm guidelines of Victorian Government policy, and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims.

The Department of Planning prepares Statements of Planning Policy in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council, and upon approval they are tabled in the Victorian Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time.

The tabling in Parliament of Statements of Planning Policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to enable the Victorian Parliament to monitor Government action in the planning field, and to increase public input to planning policies through local members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all Responsible Authorities including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental,

ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. A Statement of Planning Policy is being prepared for the whole of the Victorian coastline.

Planning for specific areas

Where a local planning authority does not have the resources, the Department of Planning prepares planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. The Department also assists regional authorities in the preparation of strategy plans through special task forces which comprise staff drawn from various Victorian Government agencies.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the former Town and Country Planning Board and the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities.

The Melton-Sunbury Management Committee is comprised of four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and the Department of Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and community needs and services and facilities required to satisfy them, as well as the more routine aspects of planning.

The Victorian Government has reiterated its continuing commitment to the project, which it sees as a co-operative venture between the two councils, the Victorian Government, and private enterprise.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed towards the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes, and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales was the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments were represented by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Following legislative amendments in the Victorian Parliament, planning control over a large portion of the growth centre area has been returned to the local responsible authorities. However, the Development Corporation retains planning control over land that it owns in the area and in particular over those areas where development will take place in future years.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage a more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

Land acquisition and development projects are funded by interest bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government, while both the New South Wales and Victorian Governments accept responsibility for providing all their normal services and facilities at a time to meet requirements of newly developed communities.

While the initial target population for the growth centre by the turn of the century was set at 300,000 this was reduced to between 150,000 and 200,000 following a review of the Commonwealth's urban development programmes in 1976-77. Revised growth projections called for an increase in population of about 15,000 during the five year period from 1977 to 1982. This, in turn, is based on the attraction of 2,500 new basic jobs and 6,500 total new jobs in that period. These targets are based on assessment of a reasonably attainable growth of employment opportunities following examination of actual performance, current industrial negotiations, and planned industrial expansion of existing employers.

Current growth performance is ahead of target and negotiations with other new firms indicate that targets will be achieved, if not exceeded.

Albury-Wodonga's population has grown by 12,590 between 1972 and 1979. In 1972, about 10,000 persons were employed in the private sector. By 1980, this figure had increased by 16,700 and private sector employment was increasing by an annual rate of approximately 6 per cent.

The Corporation's land development programme has been concentrated at Thurgoona (a new centre almost contiguous to existing Albury) and in and around the urban centre of Wodonga. Baranduda, a proposed new development some 7 kilometres south-east of Wodonga will be commenced within the next two to three years.

On the Victorian side of the growth centre, two modern industrial parks have been developed to provide 70 hectares of fully serviced industrial sites and a number of factory units for relocating industries. In addition, a newly developed Wodonga Business Park provides 34 landscaped sites for commercial and light industrial uses.

Attractive residential estates have been developed to the west and south of Wodonga to accommodate the new population. One hundred houses have also been constructed for rental to key personnel moving to the area to service newly located manufacturing and service industries.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, p.134

Regional authorities

There are now regional planning authorities for Western Port, the Upper Yarra Valley, and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe region. A regional planning authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission which continues to act as a regional planning authority for this area.

Regional offices of the Department of Planning are established at Bendigo, Warrnambool, Traralgon, and Wodonga. Regional offices are to be established at other key locations throughout Victoria.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 276-8, Western Port Regional Planning Authority, 1980, p.146

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges and the Minister for Planning established an interim study group to review existing policy and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year the interim study group published its report entitled *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977. The Act charges the Authority with providing increased protection for the special features and character of the region; with implementing Statements of Planning Policy for the region; and with preparing a Regional Strategy Plan. The Strategy Plan was placed on public exhibition late in 1980 for a period of five months. The Authority is currently considering submissions made by interested persons and bodies. It is proposed that the Plan be finalised and approved by the Governor in Council by the end of 1981.

There are four municipalities in the region—Healesville, Lillydale, Upper Yarra, and Sherbrooke. There are fifteen members of the Authority: two councillors from each Shire appointed for a one year term; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests who are appointed for three years, and four members representing the Ministers of Forests, Conservation, and Social Welfare, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works who are also appointed for three years.

Geelong Regional Commission

With a population of more than 170,000 persons, Geelong is the largest provincial city in Victoria. Given its geographic location and comprehensive road, rail, and port facilities, Geelong is the major transport and distribution centre for south-western Victoria. As a trade centre, Geelong has a wider sphere of influence, extending beyond its defined regional boundaries, and its port serves not only the Western District but also much of Victoria.

In its report entitled *Organization for Strategic Planning*, the Town and Country Planning Board pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future sprawling growth of Melbourne. In response to this view, the Victorian Government established the Geelong Regional Commission in August 1977. The Commission's role is to be responsible for the co-ordination, planning, and management of the future development of the Geelong region. The Commission comprises representatives of the nine municipalities of the region, as well as experts on rural matters, industry, and industrial relations.

The Geelong Regional Planning Scheme was recently completed by the Commission, and provides for the region's expansion over the next decade. Future needs to ensure that infrastructure for development is available on time and in the right locations are presently being investigated. In carrying out its charter to promote controlled industrial development of the region, the Commission has purchased a total of 51.5 hectares of land in the South Geelong, Breakwater, Cowie Street, and Furner Street areas since 1977 for development into fully serviced industrial estates. These estates are catering for several new and expanding industries in the region which are crucial to enable the region to improve its economic stability.

In conjunction with its development and promotion of Geelong as an attractive location for industry, the Commission is undertaking several studies aimed at making the region an attractive place in which to live, safeguarding living standards for future generations.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pp. 273-4

New role for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Provision is made in the Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act for the introduction of Local Development Schemes. These Schemes represent a new concept in planning. The effect of the Schemes will be to place responsibility for detailed local planning with local councils. This will enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to further concentrate its expertise in devising and updating strategy for the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board will also assist and advise local councils in the preparation of local development schemes in the framework of such strategy.

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The *Historic Buildings Act* 1974 was proclaimed in May 1974 and is administered by the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council is a part-time body which consists of ten persons. They are: a person nominated by the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Department of Planning, the Valuer-General or a person nominated by him, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each of whom represents an appropriate area of professional experience. The Council meets regularly and carries out on-site inspections of buildings of historic and/or architectural importance.

The functions of the Council are:

- (1) To recommend to the Minister:
 - (i) the buildings of architectural or historic importance which it considers should be added to the register;

- (ii) the designated buildings which it considers should be removed from the register; and
 - (iii) any alteration which it considers should be made to any item in the register.
- (2) of its own motion, or at the request of the Minister for Planning, to report to the Minister on any matter relating to designated buildings or to the administration of this Act.

The Council is also required to consider and evaluate all applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish a designated building. It may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building which it is investigating where, in its opinion, such action is necessary or desirable for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Historic Buildings Act.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance and to make recommendations to the Minister that special assistance be granted to the owner of a designated building which is not economically feasible and whose preservation is thereby endangered.

Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to assist with the preservation and restoration of buildings of historical importance within the township of Maldon. The Architectural Advisory Service, located in the restored Tarrangower Times Office, is manned by an architect on Fridays and Saturdays and is a free service for local residents. Finance for restoration will be in the form of grants and loans on a similar basis to that provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

This scheme has been extended to cover Beechworth, Chiltern, and Yackandandah, and Queenscliff, and it is hoped that other towns of heritage importance will be covered in the near future.

Further references: State Planning Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 154-5; Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162; Urban Land Council 1979, p. 133; Town and Country Planning Board, 1980, pp. 143-4; Regional planning, 1980, pp. 145-6

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1979-80, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.318 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$1.461m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$28.25 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1979-80 amounted to \$98.69m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria	2,937	3,219	3,736	3,956	4,646
Municipalities	2,937	3,219	3,736	3,956	4,646
Insurance companies	17,624	19,262	22,423	23,736	27,782
Brokers and owners	299	357	525	443	530

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Charges for services	1,992	2,309	2,428	2,670	3,480
Interest and sundries	1,046	1,440	2,062	979	929
Total	26,835	29,806	34,910	35,740	42,013
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	16,558	20,013	22,014	25,419	29,104
Other	7,955	9,728	12,121	12,458	13,759
Total	24,513	29,741	34,135	37,877	42,863
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 2,322	+ 65	+ 775	-2,137	-850
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	4,296	4,936	5,722	6,422	6,071

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980.

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fire stations	47	48	48	48	48
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,430	1,467	1,572	1,631	1,654
All other	292	292	292	323	350

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1980, there were 130 permanent firefighters employed in brigades at Ballarat, Ballarat City, Belgrave, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale. In addition, 122 permanent brigade officers were employed at the stations mentioned above and at Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Wodonga, and Fiskville Training Centre.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 145 insurance companies thus contributing during 1979-80.

Up to 30 June 1980, the Authority had raised 139 loans, representing a total of \$22.1m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
INCOME					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	3,756	4,666	5,648	6,414	7,303
Insurance companies	7,512	9,311	11,295	12,828	14,606
Other	336	491	782	810	901
Total	11,604	14,468	17,725	20,052	22,810

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	5,442	6,657	7,652	8,877	9,809
Other	5,079	6,632	8,060	9,441	10,601
Total	10,521	13,289	15,712	18,318	20,410
Net surplus	1,083	1,179	2,013	1,734	2,400
Loan expenditure	1,987	1,823	3,295	2,066	2,025
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	7,468	9,086	10,831	13,291	16,354

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fire brigades—					
Urban	215	215	215	215	215
Rural	1,060	1,058	1,058	1,067	1,065
Personnel—					
Permanent	431	471	515	548	576
Volunteer	114,145	110,697	109,100	107,061	106,874
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,498	1,539	1,611	1,746	1,773
Trailer units	401	429	422	476	472

Natural disasters and emergencies

Victoria State Emergency Service and Civil Defence Organisation

The Victoria State Emergency Service (VIC SES) is a branch of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services. It operates under the provisions of a Victorian Government Charter which states: "The role of the Victoria State Emergency Service and Civil Defence Organisation is to plan, organise, co-ordinate and implement measures that are necessary or desirable in respect of the safety of the public and are designed to guard against, prevent, reduce or overcome the effects or possible effects, of emergencies inimical to life, health or property within the State of Victoria".

The VIC SES also administers the Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act which empowers the Service to draw on volunteer manpower in emergencies in addition to its normal registered members.

The VIC SES has its headquarters in Melbourne with a director, deputy director, and staff, and permanent regional officers at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Geelong, Hamilton, Moe, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Wodonga. There are also two divisional officers for Northern and Southern divisions within the Melbourne metropolitan area. The headquarters and regional offices have trained volunteers on their establishments to support the permanent officers. The units of the VIC SES are wholly manned by volunteers although the controller, or head of each unit is a local council appointee. At 30 June 1980, there were 160 municipal VIC SES units and sub-units. The headquarters is divided functionally into operations, communications, training, equipment, and administration.

The structure of the VIC SES is similar to that of the State Emergency Services of other States and Territories, and has strong ties with the Commonwealth Natural Disasters Organisation, which is a branch of the Department of Defence.

Funding of the Service is derived from three levels. The Commonwealth, through the Natural Disasters Organisation, sponsors an equipment support programme and building subsidies for municipal units. The Victorian Government bears the administrative costs of the VIC SES, including various grants and subsidies for local councils and their units.

Local municipal councils provide for the administration of their local units. There is also voluntary fund raising at the local level.

The VIC SES is an active participant in the Victoria State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN) under the provisions of which its headquarters may be the alternative and/or supporting DISPLAN headquarters. DISPLAN provisions also make the VIC SES responsible for the integration of disaster welfare measures, and flood combating in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, municipalities, and trusts. The Service is routinely engaged in assisting other authorities, departments, and emergency services, throughout Victoria in such activities as road accident assistance, search and rescue, and wind storm damage. The extent of this activity is indicated in the following table of operations:

VICTORIA—STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE:
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type of operations	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Search and rescue	311	161	260
Road accident assistance	167	193	293
Aircraft incidents	2	7	9
Fire support	33	18	68
Flood	25	45	17
Wind storm	30	33	31
Welfare	9	1	5
Hazardous materials	5	3	7
Community service	10	61	81
Evacuation	3	2	—
Other	36	84	90
Total	631	608	861

State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria. The Plan relates to four levels of disaster/emergency situations, namely:

Stage 1. Localised disasters or emergencies capable of being dealt with by the resources of government and local government agencies within the particular area.

Stage 2. Disasters or emergencies involving a number of localities, perhaps within a region of the State, and incidents of a nature where local resources are not able to cope, for example, flooding, bushfires, multi-storey building emergencies, passenger aircraft crash, industrial explosion, or large scale gas emission.

Stage 3. Disasters and emergencies of considerable magnitude which are beyond the capacity of local and regional resources and which require central co-ordination at State level, for example, major floods and bushfires.

Stage 4. Civil defence requirements in the event of armed conflict.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as co-ordinator under the State Disaster Plan in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles, for example, the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of bushfires, or supporting roles, for example, the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission. Provision is made for the obtaining of assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia.

Within the broad context of the State Disaster Plan, specific plans have been developed by combating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

The State Disaster Plan also establishes procedures for the provision of relief for victims of disasters and emergencies involving the assistance of State and private agencies.

When a major disaster occurs, a Natural Disaster Relief Committee is formed to conduct inspections and consider reports to assess whether the Victorian Government should declare the locality affected as a disaster area. The Committee operates under the direction of the Premier and is chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. It recommends the forms of assistance which may be required and co-ordinates the various types of government assistance which may be provided following a disaster.

Grants may be provided to repair or replace essential household items or for essential repairs to homes; to offset the cost of transporting fodder and stock; or to restore public and community assets. Loans may also be provided to primary producers at concessional rates of interest or to the proprietors of small businesses if they do not have ready access to conventional sources of finance. Primary producers may also apply to the Committee for cash grants in cases of personal hardship.

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6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act 1958* for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria. The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cluster Titles Act, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Local Government Act, Local Government Department Act, Markets Act, Municipalities Assistance Act, Municipal Association Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Public Authorities Marks Act, Tramways Act, Valuation of Land Act, Victoria Grants Commission Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

The various Acts administered by the Department confer powers and impose duties on Victorian municipal councils and on other bodies. They also confer various powers on the Minister and the Governor in Council. The Department's general functions are, therefore, as follows:

- (1) Advise the Minister on by-laws, proposals for acquisition, sale or leasing of land, and various other matters submitted for Ministerial or Governor in Council approval by municipal councils, and obtain any necessary Order in Council in relation to them;
- (2) examine proposals for new or amending legislation, and prepare explanatory notes on these for the Minister's use in Cabinet and Parliament;
- (3) prepare draft regulations;
- (4) exercise a supervisory and advisory role over the administration and financial management of municipalities and the statutory responsibilities of councillors and municipal officers, through Inspectors of Municipal Administration;
- (5) deal with administrative submissions arising out of appeals to the Minister in respect of matters where he has the power to act in a quasi judicial capacity; and
- (6) answer queries from the public, municipalities, and other bodies.

Field contact with municipalities is maintained in two main ways. First, the five Inspectors of Municipal Administration on the staff of the Department inspect the accounts and administration of councils and advise their staffs. Where necessary, Inspectors report to the Minister and to councils, and they have wide statutory powers in relation to their allotted duties. Second, a small Engineering Section within the Head Office of the Department is primarily concerned with liaison with municipalities and involvement in subsidies, particularly municipal saleyards and drainage.

Financially, the Department administers several funds provided for subsidies to municipal councils, including the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The works usually subsidised include the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves, the construction of public halls, the supervision of school crossings, main drains, and various other capital works. Municipal councils have power to charge landowners, in certain circumstances, for street construction and drainage works which benefit their properties.

The Crown is not liable, but has agreed to contribute in certain instances. The Department's responsibility is to ensure that claims by municipalities are in order, and to arrange payment.

Valuer-General

The Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are the only authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer-General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers are permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course, successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review are provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965. The purpose of the legislation is to provide for relatively informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property for rating or taxing purposes and in respect of compulsory acquisition.

Appeals against a capital improved value of less than \$75,000, or a site value of less than \$30,000, or a net annual value of less than \$3,750, and claims that do not exceed \$75,000, are determined by a Board. In excess of these amounts the hearing may be before a Court or Board at the option of the appellant.

Normally a Board is constituted of a chairman (barrister and solicitor) and two independent valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location of the land and the qualifications and experience of the members.

Irrespective of the amounts involved, the Court will determine the matter if it is satisfied on application by either party that the matter raises questions of unusual difficulty or of general importance.

Subject to the conditions laid out in the Act an appeal may also be heard by a Board constituted of a valuer sitting alone. In this instance no costs will be awarded.

Weights and Measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration sections. The Weights and Measures Branch, under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, is responsible for the central administration of the Act. The Branch is also responsible for keeping and maintaining the State's standards, and for the verification of Inspectors' Standards. Local administration, particularly that

relating to supervision and verification of trade scales, is carried out by Weights and Measures Inspectors employed by municipal councils, or by Inspectors in Weights and Measures Unions formed by groups of councils. These Inspectors are also responsible for the enforcement of legislation relating to sale of goods, for example, the correct weight of bread or meat.

Other major boards and committees

Various boards and committees constituted under legislation administered by the Minister for Local Government are described below. The Local Government Department provides administrative resources to service such boards and committees.

Building control

The Building Regulations Committee is responsible for the preparation of draft regulations for approval of the Governor in Council. The Committee members act as referees pursuant to Clauses 5 and 7 of the Thirty-third Schedule to the Local Government Act 1958 by determining appeals and granting modifications to the regulations.

The Committee also determines disputes which arise as to the need for additional fire protection measures in existing buildings. Following general acceptance by the Victorian Government of the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Report Part 1 — Building Controls, the Building Regulations Committee's administrative and technical support staff (which are part of the Local Government Department) have been engaged in the preparation of the Consolidated Building Regulations.

The first phase of consolidated building regulations relating to houses has been completed and is to be circulated for public comment when the Building Control Bill is tabled in the Victorian Parliament. The Bill makes provision among other things to consolidate into one act all controls relating to building construction in Victoria and establish a Division of Building Control, Building Referees Boards, a Building Control Accreditation Authority, a Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Registration Board, and a Building Qualifications Board.

Preliminary work is being undertaken with respect to drafting of the second phase of consolidated building regulations relating to general building control. The consolidated regulations will incorporate all the requirements of specialist government departments with a Building Approvals Co-ordinator in each municipality, issuing an "Authority to Construct". This authority will embody all the building requirements of all Victorian Government Departments and authorities.

Municipal Examining Boards

These organisations are the Municipal Clerks, Auditors, Engineers, Building Qualifications, and Electrical Engineers Boards. The Boards hold, or cause to be held, examinations of persons desiring to qualify themselves to hold particular offices under the Local Government Acts. The Boards issue certificates of qualification and competency and exercise a degree of control over certificate holders.

Local Government Advisory Board

This Board investigates and reports to the Minister on proposals for constituting or altering the constitution of municipalities.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

This Board is appointed to provide for compulsory superannuation for permanent employees of municipal councils and certain other local authorities and is serviced by its own staff.

Ad hoc committees

Ad hoc committees are appointed from time to time to investigate a particular need of local government, for example, the representative Committee on Municipal Accounting Regulations, Equalisation of the Rating Base, Differential Rating, etc.

Further reference: Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 174-5

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

General purpose assistance

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

The Commonwealth Government elected in 1972 proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants in 1974-75 was \$14.6m and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

The Commonwealth Government elected to office in December 1975 adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.) The Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for the payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the total personal income tax collections for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. For 1976-77, the amount was \$140m which was equivalent to 1.52 per cent of the personal income tax collected during 1975-76; this proportion has been used to determine the total allocations for 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1979-80, local government's share of income tax revenue was increased to 1.75 per cent with a total of \$221.7m being made available to the States for allocation to municipal councils. The share was further increased for the allocation for 1980-81 to 2 per cent, fulfilling an undertaking given in 1977 to raise local government's share of income tax revenue to this level during the life of the Parliament. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation for 1980-81 of \$300.8m.

The amount derived under the sharing percentage is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred to the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. (For other States: New South Wales, 36.4977 per cent; Queensland, 16.8606 per cent; South Australia, 8.6010 per cent; Western Australia, 9.3897 per cent; and Tasmania, 3.1997 per cent.) However, the Commonwealth Grants Commission's *Special Report 1979 on Financial Assistance for Local Government* has recommended, *inter alia*, that any future inquiries and reports by the Commonwealth Grants Commission on the revision of the percentages in response to a reference by the Minister should be based upon an equalisation principle. The Commonwealth Grants Commission further recommended that of the options listed by it, the Commonwealth Government give consideration to the adoption of distribution in proportion to the respective unweighted populations of the States. The adoption by the Commonwealth Government of this recommendation would mean an increase in Victoria's 25.45 per cent current allocation to its population share of about 27.5 per cent. At January 1981, the Commonwealth Government had not announced what action it would take in respect of the recommendations.

Of the amount received by each State a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size,

population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called "as-of-right entitlement" in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance will be allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of "untied" grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. Victoria's share for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 was \$35.4m., \$42.1m., \$45.7m., \$56.4m., and \$76.6m., respectively, out of total payments of \$140m., \$165.3m., \$179.4m., \$221.7m., and \$300.8m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria in 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1974-75 to 1978-79. These amounts are also included in the table in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(\$'000)

Programme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
General purpose assistance (a)	14,630	20,242	35,398	42,078	45,666
Direct payments—					
Children's services (b)—					
Maintenance	44	202	578	1,018	1,711
Capital	491	2,194	1,548	1,193	665
Aged or disabled persons' homes—					
Maintenance	—	37	—	—	—
Capital	672	1,105	621	368	248
Aged persons' hostels	—	311	1,402	1,771	1,523
Delivered meals subsidy	366	323	404	516	595
Handicapped persons	—	—	—	137	—
Community Youth Support Scheme	—	—	14	111	385
Homeless persons assistance	—	102	3	8	9
Regional Employment Development Scheme (c)	4,435	14,210	22	—	—
Community arts activities	23	46	41	69	45
Aerodrome local ownership plan—					
Maintenance	77	97	142	173	280
Capital	34	93	102	41	268
Total	20,772	38,962	40,275	47,483	51,395

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Programme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—					
Children's services (b)	1,547	5,468	r6,886	r5,408	4,200
Community health facilities	n.a.	n.a.	349	370	280
Home care services	441	2,125	2,018	2,520	3,450
Senior citizens' centres—					
Maintenance	51	175	293	328	350
Capital	146	1,132	1,571	1,616	608
Employment grants	1,330	3,170	—	—	—
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (d)	284	460	780	—	—
Area improvement	4,608	4,896	28	—	—
Urban flood mitigation	—	100	100	—	—
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	695	1,597	1,119	507	92
National Estate	271	232	193	88	173
Roads assistance	21,800	22,300	29,500	38,000	39,800
Tourist development	236	173	59	—	—
Regional organisations assistance (e)	76	29	—	—	—
Total	31,485	41,857	r42,896	r48,837	48,953
Grand total	52,257	80,819	r83,171	r96,320	100,348

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. In 1976-77, these payments were made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Previously designated "Pre-school and child care".

(c) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.

(d) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.

(e) For regional organisations of local government.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its "as-of-right entitlement". Each municipality's "as-of-right entitlement" is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1980, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal

districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 90 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, or, not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering, etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks; for the 1977-78 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$133m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities

which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1979, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on site value, and two, the Cities of Caulfield and South Melbourne, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this Chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, creches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one-quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister approves as expenditure in any one financial year shall not exceed \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

For the year ended June 1979 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$999,982, while for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$6,413,951.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining unclassified rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Assistance Programme. (See Chapter 23 of this *Year Book*.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one-half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one-quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one-half of the amount charged.

The cost of implementing the scheme for the 1976-77 rating year was \$12.3m.; for 1977-78, \$16.7m.; for 1978-79, \$22.5m.; and for 1979-80, \$27.2m. For the 1980-81 rating year it has been estimated that \$31.6m will be expended in providing this assistance to pensioners. For rating years commencing after 1 July 1980 limits have been placed on the amount of assistance an eligible pensioner is entitled to receive. The new scale of assistance is one-half of the amount payable, up to a maximum of \$120 for municipal rates, \$60 for sewerage rates, \$60 for water rates, and \$60 for garbage and/or sanitary rates.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the

proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place this money in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Minister.

Victorian Committee on Municipal Accounting

On 29 November 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of a Committee on Municipal Accounting for the purpose of undertaking a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations of 1968. The Committee comprised representatives of the Municipal Association of Victoria, Institute of Municipal Administration, Joint Committee of Municipal Auditors, and the Local Government Department, and held its first meeting in July 1978.

The Committee submitted a preliminary report to the Minister in December 1979. The report was prompted due to what the Committee regarded as an urgent need to have the classification of accounts for the municipal general fund brought more closely into conformity with the requirements of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Victoria Grants Commission in order to produce more meaningful and comparable municipal financial data. At present, municipalities are required to present financial information in one form for the use of both the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Victoria Grants Commission, and in another form in their Annual Statements of Accounts. Certain other matters dealt with by the Committee are also covered in the report.

Accordingly, the report dealt essentially with a new classification of accounts for the municipal general fund, which the Committee recommended should become operative for the financial year commencing 1 October 1980.

Following circulation of the report in February 1980 to all municipalities and other interested parties, there was a degree of opposition about the short time period remaining until the date of the proposed implementation of the new classification of accounts. In view of this opposition, the Minister decided that the new classification of accounts for the general fund would not become operative for the 1980-81 year. No date has been fixed for the implementation of the new classification.

The Committee is currently continuing its work on associated matters.

Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government

The Final Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government in Victoria was released on 22 January 1980. The Board of Review was commissioned in August 1978 under the chairmanship of a local government expert from Britain, Mr Malcolm Bains.

The Board envisages the purposes of local government in Victoria being served in the future by more responsible municipal councils. Local government authorities would have more freedom in managing and administering their own affairs and accepting greater responsibility to and for the local communities they serve.

The Board proposes a considerable expansion of the municipal role in such fields as water and sewerage, town and country planning, housing, and health and welfare. However, the ability of local government to perform the role expected of it effectively is seen as depending upon extensive reform not only of the physical and administrative structure under which local government operates in Victoria but of the form and nature of its relationships with other spheres of government and the public.

The Board's specific recommendations include the establishment of a specially constituted Municipal Organisation, Property and Staffing Commission to review the Victorian municipal structure and the creation of a directly elected metropolitan council for Melbourne. The adoption by councils of a corporate approach to management, the encouragement of greater delegation to Committees and officers, the removal of statutory offices, and the appointment of chief executive officers are among recommendations aimed at improving municipal administration. Reforms favoured in respect of local government's relationships with the public include the introduction of a triennial election system and the adoption of universal franchise for local elections. In inter-governmental relationships major proposals include the establishment of a formal Local Government Consultative Council, the review of all legislation affecting local government, the introduction of a general competence power for municipalities, and the introduction of a system of general grants to replace the system under which tied grants are received from Victorian Government departments.

The Government has begun extensive consultation and discussion on the Final Report. The Minister for Local Government has indicated that no policy decisions will be made until the consultation period has expired and the Final Report carefully analysed in the light of the views and comments submitted by those interested in the future of local government in Victoria.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one-one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: Elections, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 177; Officers, 1977, pp. 177-8; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977, pp. 178-80; Municipal Association of Victoria, 1979, pp. 152-3

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers, such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1980-81) of \$207.9m, rate income of \$31.4m, other general revenue of \$28.2m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 66,800 persons at 30 June 1978 ranked only fifteenth among metropolitan municipalities.

As a result of an inquiry and a recommendation by the Local Government Advisory Board in 1978, the municipal district was, by Order in Council of 27 February 1979, re-subdivided into eight wards with effect on and from 19 May 1979. The Order provided for all councillors to cease office on the day appointed for the annual election in 1979. However, that provision was altered by the *City of Melbourne (Resubdivision) Act* 1979, under which the councillors whose terms of office expired or expire on the days appointed for the annual elections of councillors in 1979, 1980, and 1981 went, or go, out of office on those days. Also on those days, one councillor was, or is to be, elected for each of the eight wards into which the City was re-subdivided by the Order in Council of 27 February 1979. Thus over the three years 1979, 1980, and 1981, the number of councillors would be progressively reduced from 33 to 24.

From 1981 onwards, the government of the City would be vested in a council of 24 councillors elected by owners and occupiers of rateable property and holding office for three years. One councillor from each ward will retire annually by rotation in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$3m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area, with annual sales and revenue for the 1978-79 year of 1,061,045,983 kilowatt hours and \$48.7m, respectively. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000 kilowatts.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number eight, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved.

Of the eight permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, though the pattern of organisation is council-wide rather than departmentalised. Broadly, the departments are organised either by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are ten departments, namely, the Town Clerk's; City Engineer's; Parks, Gardens, and Recreations; City Treasurer's (including Valuer's section); City Architect's; City Planning; Building Surveyor's; Electric Supply; Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish); and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department.

Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Department

The Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department is serviced by three nurseries. Each nursery has a specific function and produces a range of plants for various needs throughout the parks, gardens, and streets of the municipality.

The Fitzroy Gardens Nursery consists of seventeen glasshouses which contain a comprehensive range of storehouse plants. These plants, in addition to coolhouse plants, are used for the conservatory display, for floral stage decorations, and for other civic functions. The conservatory has five shows throughout the year consisting of tuberose, begonias, tropical plants, cyclamen and cineraria, dianthus and calceolarias, and hydrangea. The other major function of the nursery is to propagate by seed and cuttings over 600 varieties of plants which ultimately are planted in parks and streets. The young plants, when hardened off, are distributed to either of the other two nurseries.

The Royal Park West Nursery covers 3 hectares and produces over 60,000 pots of flowers annually which are used to decorate the streets, squares, and malls within the Central Business District. These flowers are also used in stage decorations. In addition to these, the nursery grows 5,000 shrubs, 2,500 trees, and 2,000 ground cover plants. All are grown to an advanced size to ensure their viability when planted. The conditions at the nursery are such that evergreen, native, and exotic plants are the most suitable to be grown.

The Wandin Nursery is the third and largest of the nurseries and consists of 24.75 hectares. The other nurseries distribute their small plants to Wandin for growing on in the open field, or containerisation into large wire baskets. The nursery is situated in the rich chocolate hills soil which, with the cooler mountain air provides an ideal environment for the growth of exotic deciduous and native evergreen trees. The absence of pollution allows healthy strong plants which, when grown in the open soil under constant water and regular fertiliser programme, produces trees and shrubs able to withstand the rigorous city environment. A total of 9,000 trees are grown, 2,500 of these for planting as street trees.

Part of the street tree planting programme involves the replacement of old, diseased, weak, or vandalised trees which are removed by the department's specialised tree section. The decision as to the specie type and timing of replacements is made up to six years in advance of planting, and in some cases up to ten years. The early decisions allow for semi-mature plants to be grown, some up to 7 metres tall. The post planting period is critical and under city conditions it is imperative that the trees receive close attention. The Council operates three water tankers which care for the tree watering. However, this ceases after three years and the trees are normally strong enough to mature and grow.

The Wandin Nursery also produces 19,000 shrubs and groundcover plants. These are used to provide greenery and colour for Melbourne streets and parks. The quality of production is high and for this reason the trees are sought after by governments, both

local and State, who prefer them for use in new projects. Many local governments place orders up to five years in advance.

A recent innovation was the containerisation of large trees which are grown in the ground and transferred to large wire baskets. After an establishment period of two years the plants can be transported to Melbourne by special trailers and used in projects. This procedure allows the use of deciduous trees at any time of the year and cancels out the former problem of only being able to transplant deciduous trees during the winter period. Examples of this are trees planted in the City Square and the Bourke Street Mall.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne strategy plan 1975, pp. 116-18; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, pp. 181-2; Melbourne City Council health and welfare services, 1979, pp. 155-6; City Square, 1980, pp. 168-9

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables for the year 1977-78 which follow, municipalities have been divided into municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on pages 167-8 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, income and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Income all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1974	1,544	1,170,882	21,327,453	448,331	455,449	310,078
1975	1,569	1,235,226	22,447,074	611,946	605,321	342,173
1976	1,597	1,310,514	23,467,741	727,625	719,043	388,407
1977	1,618	2,463,073	45,061,184	824,203	810,389	441,772
1978	1,650	2,571,899	48,146,773	922,208	907,945	503,429

Municipal income and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978 the general income and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1974	262,819	272,367	78,247	79,889
1975	387,870	381,861	89,926	89,919
1976	460,499	455,358	103,202	103,069
1977	520,906	513,120	123,888	123,903
1978	589,524	586,421	132,569	131,581

General Fund

The ordinary income of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Fund, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

Details of the principal items of income for the year ended 30 September 1978 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
INCOME, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Rates and penalties	198,791	39,056	31,954	58,412	328,214
General administration	13,555	4,407	6,467	9,750	34,179
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	256	211	58	281	805
Animal control	679	194	167	279	1,320
Other	490	78	92	79	738
Education —					
Pre-schools	3,144	918	1,039	3,013	8,114
Other	79	10	1	—	90
Health —					
Infants and mothers	2,500	833	586	737	4,656
Preventive services	1,049	143	255	264	1,711
Other	149	12	3	109	273
Welfare —					
Families and children	6,708	842	1,522	1,433	10,505
Aged and disabled	4,870	611	843	980	7,303
Other	516	162	75	123	876
Housing	2,930	70	79	558	3,637
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	38	—	—	7	45
Other garbage	3,342	366	136	46	3,890
Sewerage	1,281	736	168	599	2,784
Urban stormwater drainage	110	78	263	542	994
Other protection of environment	96	15	61	211	383
Community and regional development	683	201	97	251	1,231
Other community amenities	204	271	410	264	1,149
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	1,474	204	642	1,312	3,632
Swimming pools and beaches	1,588	246	506	633	2,974
Other recreation and sport	4,573	1,063	3,131	3,646	12,413
Libraries	7,139	1,090	1,358	1,522	11,109
Other culture	305	39	1,093	386	1,823
Economic services—					
Transport—					
Roads and bridges—					
Construction and maintenance	7,456	1,583	2,049	4,271	15,359
Parking	8,945	351	2,495	141	11,932
Aerodromes	—	—	103	259	362
Other transport	40	—	15	26	81
Rural services	10	10	2	48	70
Tourism and area promotion	3	231	1,268	1,709	3,211
Building control	3,926	1,367	769	1,246	7,308
Saleyards and markets	4,428	6	1,760	1,103	7,297
Other economic services	2,466	69	1,652	1,435	5,623
Natural disaster relief	4	12	18	98	132
Unclassified	22,389	4,711	7,252	15,569	49,921
Untied grants —					
Grants Commission	16,734	3,610	7,126	14,633	42,104
Unemployment, n.e.i.	141	38	505	592	1,275
Total income	323,092	63,843	76,021	126,567	589,524

(a) See list on pages 167-8.

The figures above include \$52,467,000 income from specific purpose government grants, \$5,311,000 from sale of property (plant, land, buildings), and \$25,591,000, being transfers from other council funds (including business undertakings).

Expressed as percentages of total income, the figures show that 55.7 per cent of income was derived from rates, etc; 5.8 per cent in respect of general administration; 0.5 per cent concerning law, order, and public safety; 1.4 per cent relating to education; 1.1 per cent health; 3.2 per cent welfare; 0.6 per cent housing; 1.8 per cent community amenities; 5.4 per cent recreation and culture; 8.7 per cent economic services; 8.5 per cent unclassified; and 7.3 per cent from untied government grants. Included in such figures are 11.1 per cent as income from specific purpose government grants; 1.1 per cent from sale of property; and 3.7 per cent as transfers from other council funds. The total amount collected from rates and penalties was equivalent to \$86.17 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Fund during the year ended 30 September 1978 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	59,248	14,578	13,672	29,157	116,655
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	503	396	153	500	1,553
Animal control	917	237	244	401	1,799
Other	493	24	35	94	646
Education —					
Pre-schools	4,708	924	1,118	3,179	9,929
Other	86	3	4	6	99
Health —					
Infants and mothers	5,460	1,471	1,078	1,582	9,591
Preventive services	4,281	875	749	1,143	7,048
Other	395	68	35	139	637
Welfare —					
Families and children	8,610	1,078	1,753	1,816	13,257
Aged and disabled	7,133	863	1,069	1,152	10,217
Other	2,523	419	262	256	3,461
Housing	4,395	52	166	570	5,183
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	15,904	1,660	1,981	1,645	21,189
Other garbage	16,605	2,365	2,307	2,432	23,709
Sewerage	1,165	592	173	606	2,536
Urban stormwater drainage	1,404	302	1,067	1,061	3,834
Other protection of environment	287	167	169	498	1,122
Community and regional development	2,188	1,132	198	538	4,056
Other community amenities	3,512	795	750	805	5,861
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	5,296	752	1,632	2,130	9,810
Swimming pools and beaches	4,356	608	1,143	1,544	7,650
Other recreation and sport	31,833	4,908	7,599	7,917	52,257
Libraries	15,147	2,109	2,104	2,514	21,874
Other culture	705	181	1,433	575	2,895
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	46,279	12,078	13,107	39,593	111,058
Street lighting	6,212	736	949	909	8,807
Parking	7,540	442	2,419	229	10,630
Aerodromes	—	—	115	361	476
Other transport	—	—	4	31	35
Rural services	53	19	22	60	154
Tourism and area promotion	10	219	1,266	1,678	3,172
Building control	4,233	1,072	610	787	6,702

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Saleyards and markets	2,734	3	1,638	1,081	5,456
Other economic services	700	89	869	1,091	2,748
Natural disaster relief	—	—	12	72	84
Unclassified	55,608	11,811	14,050	18,761	100,230
Total expenditure	320,523	63,030	75,956	126,913	586,421

(a) See list on pages 167-8.

The figures above include \$35,701,000 expenditure on purchase of property (plant, land, buildings), \$50,613,000 capital works, \$55,015,000 debt services, \$6,890,000 grants and contributions, and \$28,076,000 transfers to other council funds.

Expressed as percentages of total expenditure, the figures show that 19.9 per cent was expended on general administration; 0.7 per cent on law, order, and public safety; 1.7 per cent on education; 2.9 per cent on health; 4.6 per cent on welfare; 0.9 per cent on housing; 10.6 per cent on community amenities; 16.1 per cent on recreation and culture; 25.5 per cent on economic services; and 17.1 per cent unclassified. Included in such figures are 6.1 per cent as purchase of property; 8.6 per cent as expenditure on capital works; 9.4 per cent on debt services; 1.2 per cent on grants and contributions; and 4.8 per cent transfers to other council funds.

Further reference: *Municipal administrative costs, Victorian Year Book 1977, p. 192*

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1977-78, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
INCOME					
Electricity (a)	75,009	85,726	97,870	117,395	127,646
Water supply (b)	1,045	1,276	1,683	2,248	107
Abattoirs	1,212	1,600	2,189	2,688	2,859
Quarries	814	1,037	1,133	1,171	1,570
Other (c)	167	287	327	385	387
Total revenue	78,247	89,926	103,202	123,888	132,569
EXPENDITURE					
Electricity (a)	76,332	85,611	98,022	117,930	126,808
Water supply (b)	1,109	1,285	1,618	2,069	93
Abattoirs	1,486	1,680	1,989	2,374	2,861
Quarries	792	1,068	1,135	1,181	1,452
Other (c)	169	275	306	348	367
Total expenditure (b)	79,889	89,919	103,069	123,903	131,581

(a) Now confined to Melbourne metropolitan area.

(b) From 1978 does not include authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

(c) Consists of reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works (Shire of Avoca only).

Municipal loan finance*Municipal loan account receipts and payments*

The following tables show loan account receipts and payments of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans, loans raised for works on private streets, and separate rate loans.

The first table shows total loan account receipts and payments for each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1978, and the third table details the principal items of payments from loan funds for the year ended 30 September 1978.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Payments			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1974	35,227	1,935	2,755	39,917	30,241	3,757	222	34,219
1975	45,098	2,385	4,569	52,052	45,385	4,498	437	50,320
1976	56,762	4,732	7,714	69,208	60,951	5,315	349	66,616
1977	67,195	4,546	4,248	75,988	62,045	5,986	218	68,249
1978	76,003	4,589	4,600	85,192	71,162	5,958	687	77,807

At 30 September 1978, there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$59.1m.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978**
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Loan raisings for—					
Ordinary services	35,961	13,882	12,368	13,792	76,003
Business undertakings	4,454	—	135	—	4,589
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	2,984	390	971	255	4,600
Total receipts	43,398	14,272	13,474	14,047	85,192

(a) See list on pages 167-8.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
PAYMENTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	6,986	1,375	741	1,164	10,266
Law, order, and public safety	—	70	33	3	106
Education —					
Pre-schools, etc.	218	175	66	100	559
Health —					
Infants and mothers	127	176	120	48	470
Other	7	—	5	1	13
Welfare —					
Aged and disabled	380	30	1	77	489
Other	74	65	12	—	150

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
PAYMENTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1978—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Housing	70	41	15	78	205
Community amenities —					
Sanitation —					
Garbage (tip), etc.	570	260	167	11	1,008
Other sanitation	259	—	65	60	384
Sewerage (septic tank, etc.)	45	59	—	96	200
Urban stormwater drainage	1,455	388	976	258	3,078
Other protection of the environment	13	1,618	31	70	1,731
Community and regional development	—	35	7	48	91
Other community amenities	364	41	11	60	476
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	1,266	748	1,425	1,347	4,786
Other recreation and sport	8,565	2,944	2,293	1,653	15,454
Libraries	1,029	15	7	26	1,077
Other culture	28	4	194	48	274
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	11,431	2,912	3,911	6,129	24,383
Parking	464	212	635	201	1,512
Other transport	—	—	—	5	5
Tourism and area promotion	—	6	220	223	448
Saleyards and markets	1,269	—	665	365	2,299
Other economic services	115	57	516	677	1,365
Unclassified	318	305	121	275	1,019
Business undertakings	5,576	—	69	313	5,958
Total expenditure	40,628	11,535	12,305	13,338	77,807

(a) See list on pages 167-8.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978 is shown in the following table. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accumulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1974	3,976	306,102	310,078	21,845	288,233	78.15
1975	4,314	337,859	342,173	24,342	317,831	85.33
1976	5,237	383,170	388,407	26,512	361,894	96.39
1977	6,418	435,354	441,772	29,426	412,346	108.82
1978	3,692	490,962	494,654	32,403	462,251	120.82

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties.

Details of receipts and payments of the Private Street Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT: RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Receipts—					
Loans	1,185	2,160	4,285	2,940	3,476
Bank overdraft (increase)	—	2,234	2,128	—	—
Owners' contributions	15,467	15,246	18,682	21,080	19,189
Other	802	852	981	1,390	1,271
Total	17,454	20,492	26,075	25,409	23,937
Payments—					
Works	11,669	14,530	19,224	18,347	15,458
Bank overdraft (decrease)	1,133	—	—	713	869
Debt charges	5,444	5,207	5,295	5,863	5,853
Other	900	1,664	1,122	1,437	699
Total	19,147	21,400	25,641	26,360	22,879
Loan liability at 30 September	23,788	23,245	25,014	25,167	25,255

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Fund to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Fund), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

Details of receipts and payments of the Country Roads Board Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1974 to 1978 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	29,712	37,862	41,555	50,445	57,284
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	7,765	10,740	12,136	14,301	14,839
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	5,546	6,962	7,560	10,613	10,717
Bank overdraft (increase)	2,311	742	—	1,577	—
Other	352	664	623	274	1,324
Total	45,686	56,969	61,873	77,210	84,164
Payments—					
Main roads	18,951	23,630	25,417	30,445	33,611
Unclassified roads	25,234	32,092	33,433	45,064	47,803

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Payments— <i>continued</i>					
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	1,204	1,011	977	1,417	1,631
Bank overdraft (decrease)	—	—	1,549	—	739
Other	297	237	496	283	382
Total	45,686	56,969	61,873	77,210	84,166
Bank overdraft 30 September	5,839	6,471	4,973	6,580	5,801

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1979. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1979
(kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,062	13,564	1,086	39,821	61,533
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	248	903	743	46,693	48,587
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	100	—	23,312	23,412
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	24,112	24,112
Total	7,310	14,567	1,829	133,938	157,644

(a) Includes 288 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927, the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate has been declining since 1971 and in fact the crude birth rate for 1979 was the lowest ever recorded since the system of compulsory registration of births was introduced in 1853. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1980 was 3,887,100 persons (preliminary estimate).

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards these estimates are part of a new series, which is based on the 1976 Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration. A more detailed discussion of under-enumeration at the Census and the new population estimates series can be found in Chapter 7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Estimates for dates subsequent to 30 June 1976 are subject to revision after the 1981 Census. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that any future changes in the basis on which population estimates are compiled could lead to revisions of earlier figures in order to provide a time series of comparable data.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1980, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1980:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1980

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
		'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,145.9	6.42	35.21
Victoria	227,600	3,887.1	17.08	26.59
Queensland	1,727,200	2,247.8	1.30	15.38
South Australia	984,000	1,299.1	1.32	8.89
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,265.1	0.50	8.66
Tasmania	67,800	422.9	6.24	2.89
Northern Territory	1,346,200	121.3	0.09	0.83
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	226.6	94.42	1.55
Australia	7,682,300	14,615.9	1.90	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1976 to 1980

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)	1979 (b)	1980 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,914.3	4,956.7	5,011.8	r5,078.5	5,145.9
Victoria	3,746.0	3,782.3	3,818.4	r3,853.5	3,887.1
Queensland	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7	r2,197.4	2,247.8
South Australia	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6	r1,293.8	1,299.1
Western Australia	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.3	r1,242.8	1,265.1
Tasmania	407.4	410.6	413.7	417.7	422.9
Northern Territory	101.4	105.5	112.5	r115.9	121.3
Australian Capital Territory	203.3	208.2	215.6	r222.3	226.6
Australia	13,915.5	14,074.1	14,248.6	r14,421.9	14,615.9

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION (per cent)

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)	1980 (a)
New South Wales	0.61	0.86	1.11	r 1.33	1.33
Victoria	0.72	0.97	0.95	r 0.92	0.87
Queensland	1.33	1.19	1.40	r 1.42	2.29
South Australia	0.76	1.20	0.85	r 0.48	0.41
Western Australia	2.01	2.33	2.11	r 1.68	1.79
Tasmania	0.67	0.79	0.75	0.97	1.25
Northern Territory	13.42	4.04	6.64	r3.03	4.66
Australian Capital Territory	6.50	2.41	3.55	r 3.11	1.93
Australia	1.05	1.14	1.24	r 1.22	1.35

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	r17,964	9,425	13,028	3,503	r2,135	3,732	r115,464
1978	r37,807	r30,304	r18,600	r9,231	r13,229	r3,437	r1,966	r3,726	r118,300
1979	r37,551	r28,684	r18,145	r8,676	r12,699	r3,608	r2,129	r3,564	r115,056
1980 (b)	39,179	28,830	18,493	8,869	12,463	3,346	2,075	3,574	r116,829

(a) Excess of live births registered over deaths registered.

(b) Preliminary.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book* 1976, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150-2 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 172-3).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1979 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	30,800
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	33,900
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	49,200
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	35,000
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	109,400	112,300
Brunswick (C)	10.62	47,200	44,800
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	16,900
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	88,700
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	74,700
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	57,100
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	16,000
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	28,600
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	36,400
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	54,700
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	48,900
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	89,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	32,700
Essendon (C)	16.48	52,300	50,300
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,500
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	25,700
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	51,700
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	80,300
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	16,700
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,300
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	281.60	6,500	7,700
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	67,000
Keilor (C)	98.20	71,100	76,800
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	30,700
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	83,100
Lilydale (S)	397.60	52,200	59,200
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	45,900
Melbourne (C)	31.42	68,200	65,800
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	18,900
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	102,900
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,500
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	23,300
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	53,000
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	95,900
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,400
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	5,000
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,200
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	47,900
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	87,900
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	25,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	37,900
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	52,400
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,600
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	28,900
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	20,700
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	79,000
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	94,600
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	121,500
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	38,900
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	60,500
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,000
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,739,700
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430*	2,680
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,630
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	28,710
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	10,020
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,230
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	51,710
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,230
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	15,880
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220*	1,260
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	10,900
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	4,080
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,220
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	35,450
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	4,040
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	195,040
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680*	1,680
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,780
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,410
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,810
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,850
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960*	7,720
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	7,970
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,460
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,366.00	2,300*	2,140
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,850*	3,680
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,620
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,590

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,710
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,590
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,290
Warrnambool (C) (d)	34.43	r21,400 *	22,180
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,581.00	r6,340 *	6,460
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	98,940
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,860
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,210
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,080	2,170
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	7,130
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,970 *	38,390
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,430
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	18,200
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,540
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.90	6,480 *	7,630
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,340
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,250
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,780
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,370
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140 *	3,140
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,620
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,570
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	117,630
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,850
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,540
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,940
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,770
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,350
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,310
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,930
Karkarooc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,370
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,360
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,400
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,680
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,380	2,560
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,070
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,950
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,080
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,140
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540 *	4,390
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	15,240
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	19,300
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,280
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,790
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,950
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,180
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	72,270
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,340
Bet Bet (S) (d)	928.20	1,740 *	1,730
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,910
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,680
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,260
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,560
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,180 *	8,400
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	6,220
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070 *	3,050
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,800
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,120

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>			
Korong (S) (d)	2,384.00	3,190*	3,210
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,740
Mclvor (S)	1,453.00	1,910	2,110
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	2,080
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	9,410
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,980
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,100	2,330
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,870
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,900
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	510
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,300*	7,160
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	3,840
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,960
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	12,330
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,550
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	146,220
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,440
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,550	8,570
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,680	4,120
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,340
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,250
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,650
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,450
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,220
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	4,560
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,290
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,720
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,290
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,800
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	14,100
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	11,020
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	23,200
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,680
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,000
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,350
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,280
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,410
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	128,740
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	4,940
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	6,020
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,820
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,230
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	4,970
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,860
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,250	4,100
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,570
Wangaratta (C) (e)	29.58	16,670*	16,790
Wangaratta (S) (e)	914.30	2,300*	2,540
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	18,290
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,400
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,490
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	77,020
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,150
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	9,860
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	5,040
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,860
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,610
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,490
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	1,010
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	12,820
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	7,000
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	55,840

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,840
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	9,040
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,680
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	1,980
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	16,290
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	23,990
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,820	9,520
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,650
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	6,050
Traralgon (C) (f)	19.95	15,540	16,720
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,830	2,330
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	11,080
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	10,450
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	670
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	125,290
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,450
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,910
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,750
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	12,090
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	2,810
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	9,660
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,290
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	39,030
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,739,700
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	195,040
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	98,940
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	117,630
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,080
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	72,270
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	146,220
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	128,740
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	77,020
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	55,840
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	125,290
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	39,030
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,853,500

*An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1979.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1. 2. 78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9. 2. 77
Bet Bet (S)	Gained from Korong (S)	+ 1.00	+ 3	8. 5. 79
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9. 2. 77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18. 1. 78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31. 5. 77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 5	2. 2. 77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10. 76

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31. 5. 77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31. 5. 77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13. 10. 76
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31. 5. 77
Korong (S)	Lost to Bet Bet (S)	- 1.00	- 3	8. 5. 79
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9. 2. 77
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2. 2. 77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 11	10. 5. 78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31. 5. 77
Warrnambool (C)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	+ 5.73	+ 597	1. 10. 78
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2. 2. 77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	Insignificant	- 11	10. 5. 78
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Warrnambool (C)	- 5.73	- 597	1. 10. 78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31. 5. 77

(e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.

(f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).

(g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

(h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

(i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1979

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,739,700	71.1	448.4
Barwon	8,171	3.59	195,040	5.1	23.9
South Western	24,018	10.55	98,940	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	117,630	3.0	9.3
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,080	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,270	1.9	2.0
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	146,220	3.8	6.7
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	128,740	3.3	5.6
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	77,020	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	55,840	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	125,290	3.3	10.3
East Central	4,109	1.81	39,030	1.0	9.5
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,853,500	100.0	16.9

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 173 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically orientated towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around

urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1979

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1979 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	71,270
Ballarat	70,490	73,190
Bendigo	56,800	59,590
Geelong	135,560	141,130
Morwell	16,570	16,540
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	34,110

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947–1954; and the recent period 1971–1976.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 166). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

URBAN CENTRES

At each Australian Census of Population and Housing since 1966, a boundary has been defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more persons and for known holiday resorts of less population (if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters are known as urban centres and the population and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes.

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census

Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

For an urban centre with a population of less than 25,000 persons, the urban boundary is defined subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information that is available. All contiguous growth is included (which in small urban centres would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

The following table shows the as recorded Census counts from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. Although Census counts for local government areas were adjusted for under-enumeration, the design of the post-enumeration survey which measured the level of under-enumeration throughout Victoria did not make it possible to obtain reliable estimates of the population of urban centres on an adjusted basis, except in those cases where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area.

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However, care should be taken in using the as recorded figures to calculate precise growth rates because, if it had been possible to adjust reliably the population of urban centres, the adjustment for 1976 would have been greater than the adjustment for 1971. Local government area population totals have been adjusted and users wishing to calculate growth rates for urban centres should bear in mind the change in the population of the local government areas containing or contained by those urban centres, both before and after adjustment. The relevant local government area population figures can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Creswick	1,756	2,033
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Crib Point	1,915	2,689
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Daylesford	2,926	2,913
Apollo Bay	829	978	Dimboola	1,696	1,706
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Donald	1,448	1,627
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Drouin	2,954	3,100
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Emerald	1,591	2,145
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Euroa	2,679	2,713
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Geelong	115,181	122,080
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Gisborne	783	1,286
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Hampton Park	1,330	3,316
Bright	858	1,240	Hastings	1,897	3,228
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Healesville	3,129	3,709
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Heathcote	1,082	1,076
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Heyfield	1,830	1,699
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Heywood	1,299	1,193
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Hurstbridge	878	1,021
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Inverloch	1,074	1,459
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Kilmore	1,475	1,517
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Koo-Wee-Rup	922	1,041
Colac	10,362	10,431	Korumburra	2,891	2,795
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Kyneton	3,492	3,694
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Lara	2,095	3,081
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Leopold	1,444	2,309

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Lorne	912	877	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Maffra	3,666	3,836	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Mallacoota	296	572	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Mansfield	1,956	1,919	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569	St Leonards	475	733
Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Melton	4,511	12,022	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Merbein	1,588	1,727	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417	Somers	476	443
Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Mortlake	1,266	1,138	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Morwell	16,853	16,094	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Murtoa	1,035	1,003	Terang	1,730	2,183
Myrtleford	2,741	2,810	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Nagambie	972	1,075	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Nathalia	1,277	1,220	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Nhill	2,109	2,124	Wangaratta (b)	15,658	16,157
Numurkah	2,582	2,658	Warburton	1,583	1,753
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Obost	2,938	2,789	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Ouyen	1,564	1,609	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Pakenham East	2,017	2,270	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Paynesville	958	1,242	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Portarlington	1,360	1,818	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Portland (b)	8,216	8,298	Yarrawonga	2,046	2,125
Queenscliff (b)	2,807	3,013	Yarrawonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254	Yea	1,055	1,052

(a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.

(b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*, together with average annual growth rates for the period.

(c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham-Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.

(d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.

(e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca-Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.

(f) That part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

Further reference: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 176-8

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1976 Census returns was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However in the following tables, the sampling error is so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should also be recognised that in processing Census data for 14 million persons and 4.6 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables in this *Year Book*, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data.

The following tables from the 1976 Census data provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that with the exception of the age distribution table, the figures are the as recorded Census counts, and the total counts shown therefore differ from the estimated population at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 shown in previous *Year Books*. The figures shown in the age distribution table have been adjusted as part of the new population estimates series, and thus add to the population estimates shown earlier. Any discrepancies in the tables between the totals and the addition of individual components are due to rounding. Users should note that, for many of the topics, figures for later years are available from other statistical collections carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. More detailed information from the 1976 Census, particularly for smaller geographic areas, is also available on request from the Bureau.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a)

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	176,971	168,547	345,518	168,474	159,710	328,184
5-9	170,244	162,269	332,513	179,125	171,765	350,890
10-14	171,243	161,215	332,458	173,469	164,426	337,895
15-19	158,580	154,786	313,366	173,666	163,271	336,937
20-24	153,864	151,038	304,902	157,621	156,764	314,385
25-29	127,429	121,511	248,940	155,350	156,707	312,057
30-34	113,805	109,425	223,230	130,815	125,351	256,166
35-39	103,976	99,190	203,166	114,784	109,836	224,620
40-44	112,622	105,703	218,325	104,381	99,240	203,621
45-49	110,513	105,430	215,943	110,689	104,535	215,224
50-54	91,075	89,321	180,396	106,274	102,866	209,140
55-59	81,096	83,048	164,144	85,134	85,980	171,114
60-64	66,342	70,742	137,084	73,029	78,888	151,917
65-69	50,247	57,844	108,091	56,407	65,617	122,024
70-74	34,496	47,867	82,363	39,270	51,321	90,591
75-79	20,980	36,561	57,541	23,505	38,991	62,496
80-84	11,707	22,127	33,834	11,769	24,890	36,659
85-89	4,226	9,533	13,759	4,930	11,496	16,426
90-94	1,019	2,969	3,988	1,181	3,458	4,639
95-99	191	543	734	195	694	889
100 and over	25	37	62	29	78	107
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981
Under 21	708,062	677,924	1,385,986	727,439	690,789	1,418,228
21-64	929,698	904,301	1,833,999	1,005,372	988,550	1,993,922
65 and over	122,891	177,481	300,372	137,286	196,545	333,831
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

(a) Adjusted for under-enumeration. See introductory notes.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME, CENSUS 1976

Amount	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
None	105,762	323,044	428,806	16.2
Less than \$ 1,500	31,594	126,001	157,596	5.9
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,000	62,833	101,445	164,278	6.2
\$ 2,001 - \$ 3,000	71,200	152,792	223,992	8.5
\$ 3,001 - \$ 4,000	52,533	85,392	137,926	5.2
\$ 4,001 - \$ 5,000	60,479	91,704	152,183	5.7
\$ 5,001 - \$ 6,000	110,298	99,107	209,404	7.9
\$ 6,001 - \$ 7,000	155,589	75,946	231,535	8.7
\$ 7,001 - \$ 8,000	145,354	62,358	207,713	7.8
\$ 8,001 - \$ 9,000	121,455	34,650	156,105	5.9
\$ 9,001 - \$12,000	178,028	36,450	214,478	8.1
\$12,001 - \$15,000	68,217	8,301	76,518	2.9
\$15,001 - \$18,000	29,279	2,540	31,819	1.2
Over \$18,000	33,432	2,911	36,343	1.4
Not stated	78,299	142,319	220,617	8.3
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,311	100.0

**VICTORIA—QUALIFICATIONS, HIGHEST LEVEL
OBTAINED, CENSUS 1976**

Level	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Doctorate, Masters degree	7,563	1,994	9,556	0.4
Graduate diploma	5,567	5,482	11,049	0.4
Bachelor degree	35,255	15,244	50,498	1.9
Diploma	48,442	50,704	99,146	3.7
Technicians certificate	44,438	54,089	98,527	3.7
Trade certificate	204,414	36,416	240,830	9.1
Level not applicable	8,732	27,482	36,214	1.4
No qualifications	782,742	970,992	1,753,734	66.2
Not stated	167,199	182,555	349,754	13.2
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,310	100.0

VICTORIA—AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1976

Age left school	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
12 years or younger	46,540	52,218	98,758	2.7
13 years of age	44,448	42,884	87,332	2.4
14 years of age	267,801	296,277	564,078	15.5
15 years of age	228,615	256,227	484,842	13.3
16 years of age	204,284	224,660	428,944	11.8
17 years of age	139,152	153,137	292,289	8.0
18 years of age	89,390	67,591	156,981	4.3
19 years of age	58,322	24,970	83,293	2.3
Never attended school	13,079	16,210	29,289	0.8
Still attending school	411,645	390,497	802,142	22.0
Not attending school—				
Age 0-4 years	162,809	155,203	318,012	8.7
Age 5-14 years	9,451	8,650	18,101	0.5
Total not attending school	172,259	163,853	336,112	9.2
Not stated	139,248	143,668	282,917	7.8
Total population	1,814,785	1,832,193	3,646,978	100.0

**VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED
POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976**

Industry group	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,157	34,575	98,731	6.2
Mining	4,587	698	5,284	0.3
Manufacturing	269,513	113,169	382,682	24.2
Electricity, gas, water	27,375	2,482	29,856	1.9
Construction	100,932	10,046	110,978	7.0
Wholesale, retail trade	169,037	110,484	279,521	17.7
Transport and storage	62,060	10,294	72,354	4.6
Communications	22,020	7,390	29,410	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business	62,940	49,175	112,114	7.1
Public administration, defence	53,508	19,832	73,339	4.6
Community services (health, education, etc.)	79,811	130,061	209,871	13.3
Entertainment, recreation, hotel, restaurants	29,449	35,934	65,383	4.1
Other, not elsewhere included, not stated	58,414	52,741	111,155	7.0
Total employed population	1,003,801	576,879	1,580,680	100.0

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1976

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	106,609	85,694	192,303	10.62	14.86	12.16
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	91,072	14,614	105,686	9.07	2.53	6.69
Clerical workers	84,821	173,383	258,204	8.45	30.06	16.34
Sales workers	61,785	58,292	120,077	6.16	10.10	7.60
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	71,399	34,525	105,924	7.11	5.99	6.70
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,360	10	1,370	0.14	—	0.09
Workers in transport and communication operations	64,665	9,929	74,593	6.44	1.72	4.72
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	421,332	88,832	510,163	41.97	15.40	32.27
Service, sport, and recreation workers	45,078	67,057	112,135	4.49	11.62	7.09
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	13,556	990	14,545	1.35	0.17	0.92
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	42,124	43,553	85,678	4.20	7.55	5.42
Total employed	1,003,800	576,878	1,580,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	34,872	29,474	64,346			
Total labour force	1,038,672	606,352	1,645,024			
Persons not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955			
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,195	3,646,979			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer, self-employed	153,932	65,801	219,733	8.48	3.59	6.03
Employee	844,910	492,434	1,337,345	46.56	26.88	36.67
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,956	18,641	23,598	0.27	1.02	0.65
Total employed	1,003,799	576,877	1,580,676	55.31	31.49	43.35
Unemployed (a)	34,872	29,474	64,346	1.92	1.61	1.76
Total in labour force	1,038,671	606,351	1,645,022	57.23	33.10	45.11
Total not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955	42.77	66.90	54.89
Grand total	1,814,783	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Marital status	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—				
Under 15 years of age	510,432	487,236	997,668	27.4
15 years of age and over	379,560	291,113	670,673	18.4
Total never married	889,992	778,349	1,668,341	45.7
Married	842,206	840,032	1,682,238	46.1
Married but permanently separated	28,455	36,446	64,901	1.8
Widowed	33,039	148,825	181,863	5.0
Divorced	21,092	28,542	49,634	1.4
Total	1,814,784	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.0

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Birthplace	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	1,388,795	1,437,190	2,825,985	77.5
New Zealand	8,507	8,908	17,415	0.5
Europe—				
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	134,257	130,261	264,518	7.3
Germany	16,940	17,321	34,261	0.9
Greece	38,564	37,579	76,143	2.1
Italy	62,481	54,231	116,712	3.2
Malta	14,597	12,465	27,062	0.7
Netherlands	16,543	14,209	30,752	0.8
Poland	12,146	10,217	22,363	0.6
Yugoslavia	30,483	26,219	56,702	1.6
Other	31,594	26,902	58,496	1.6
Total Europe	357,605	329,404	687,009	18.8
Other birthplaces	59,881	56,694	116,575	3.2
Grand total	1,814,788	1,832,196	3,646,984	100.0

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Religion	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—				
Baptist	17,962	20,629	38,591	1.1
Catholic, Roman	491,014	499,444	990,458	27.2
Church of England	381,479	410,373	791,853	21.7
Lutheran	17,871	18,872	36,743	1.0
Methodist	99,119	110,019	209,138	5.7
Presbyterian	143,834	159,665	303,498	8.3
Other	193,664	204,124	397,788	10.9
Total Christian	1,344,942	1,423,126	2,768,068	75.9
Non-Christian—				
Hebrew	12,568	13,187	25,755	0.7
Other	13,386	10,925	24,311	0.7
Total non-Christian	25,954	24,112	50,066	1.4
Indefinite	8,181	6,666	14,847	0.4
No religion	192,858	149,074	341,932	9.4
No reply	242,850	229,215	472,065	12.9
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,194	3,646,978	100.0

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into

Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and freedom upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories. The relationship given refers to the relationship of the person overseas to the sponsor in Australia. The categories are:

(1) *Family reunion*

- (i) *Immediate family reunion.* Spouses, unmarried children under 18 years of age (under 21 if part of the family unit), and children under 18 for adoption. Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian resident and be of good health and of good character. Maintenance and accommodation must be assured. In adoption cases some additional requirements related to the adoption process must be met.
- (ii) *Special family reunion.* Parents, children who are the last remaining members of their family outside Australia, aged close relatives wholly or partly dependent, orphaned unmarried relatives under 18, and relatives able and willing to assist in serious domestic situations. Applicants must meet the same requirements as Category 1 (i) and in addition be assessed as having satisfactory personal qualities and settlement prospects (excepting parents of retiring age, i.e., 65 for men, 60 for women) and as not likely to become a charge on public funds. In some cases, sponsors must meet minimum residential requirements (up to three years).
- (iii) *Fiances (male and female).* Fiances may be admitted subject to the usual requirements relating to personal and settlement factors, health, and character, and to further inquiries establishing the genuineness of the relationship claimed and the intention to marry shortly after arrival.

(2) *General eligibility*

- (i) *Independent applicants.* Applicants not otherwise eligible but who possess skills, qualifications, personal or other qualities which represent economic, social, or cultural gain to Australia will be admitted subject to a satisfactory assessment of economic, personal, and settlement factors and to being in good health and of good character.
- (ii) *Employment nominees.* Persons nominated by an employer in Australia must meet the same requirements as Category 2 (i).

(3) *Refugees*

Refugees and other persons seeking entry to Australia on humanitarian grounds will be admitted subject to recognition of refugee status or, where appropriate, approval by the Minister for entry under Special Programs. They are required to be of good health and good character. Other criteria also may be applied in individual situations.

(4) *Special eligibility*

- (i) *Trans-Tasman arrangement.* Citizens of New Zealand and the Commonwealth and Irish citizens with resident status in New Zealand are generally exempted from the need to seek prior authority to enter Australia, if travelling direct from New Zealand.
- (ii) *Patrials.* United Kingdom citizens who are the issue of an Australian born parent or grand-parent will be admitted subject to satisfactory evidence of the relationship, a satisfactory assessment of personal and social factors, good health, good character, and if unlikely to become a charge on public funds.
- (iii) *Entrepreneurs.* Persons seeking entry to establish an enterprise in Australia will be admitted subject to the usual personal and settlement requirements, good health, and good character if the proposed enterprise is considered viable. Consultations with other Commonwealth and State departments would normally be required.
- (iv) *Self-supporting retirees.* Persons may be admitted to retire in Australia if they are of retiring age, subject to having sufficient assets to establish a home and maintain themselves at an adequate level, and to the usual personal, settlement, health, and character requirements.

Applicants for migrant entry must satisfy various requirements of a Numerical Migrant Assessment System (NUMAS) which is applied world-wide. The system involves the allocation of points to assessment factors divided into two parts — Part A, economic factors; and Part B, personal/settlement factors.

In general, an applicant — and, if a family is involved, each member of the family unit over 16 years — has to obtain prescribed minimum points to be accepted for migration. The minimum points are set at different levels for breadwinners (assessed under both Parts A and B) and family unit members (assessed under Part B only). Spouses, dependent children, and aged parents of residents of Australia and refugees are exempt from NUMAS procedures.

Population and immigration

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future, are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends, following the work of the National Population Inquiry whose two main reports of 1975 and 1978, respectively, noted the significant decline in fertility in Australia since 1971 and indicated that future population levels were likely to be lower than previously projected. In addition, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. In 1977, the Council began publishing the series, *Population Report*, summarising recent population and related issues. Four issues have been published and the fifth is being prepared.

The Australian Population and Immigration Council also published a Green Paper in 1977 entitled *Immigration Policies and Australia's Population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues and options, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. The information and views received, contributed to the Commonwealth Government's review of immigration policies and Australia's population, was tabled in Federal Parliament in June 1978 by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Immigration changes became fully operative on 1 January 1979. Resulting from its review, the Commonwealth Government has adopted a long-term approach to population growth for Australia, based for the first time on a series of triennial rolling immigration programmes.

In September 1980, the Commonwealth Government announced its response to the recommendations made by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation in its Report of May 1978 on *The Commonwealth Government and the Urban Environment*. Among these responses, the Commonwealth Government agreed to the establishment of an Office of Population Affairs within the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, in order to provide policy advice on population issues and the implications of population matters, to promote greater awareness and understanding in all levels of government, industry, and the community generally of population trends and their implications, and to provide a focus for policy and research work on population matters in Australia. The actual role and functions of the Office are currently being developed but will include the preparation of an annual report to the Commonwealth Government on prevailing demographic trends and their implications.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for advancing policies designed to secure the integration of migrants within Australia, for implementation by departments and authorities with relevant functional authority. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Commonwealth services and programmes in so far as they are used by migrants. It provides policy advice to the Minister on ethnic affairs issues.

The Ethnic Affairs Branch is also responsible for implementing, developing, and monitoring the Ethnic Liaison Officer Scheme which operates in Commonwealth

departments and authorities. It provides a high-level focal point for the consideration of all policy, programme, and service delivery matters affecting migrants.

Located within the Branch is the Galbally Working Group, the secretariat to the Galbally Implementation Task Force, which is the group responsible for implementing the Report of the Review of Post-Arrival Programmes and Services to Migrants.

The Branch maintains close liaison with ethnic groups and the ethnic media and is responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of Ethnic Groups in Australia*. Ethnic Affairs Officers have been appointed in all States and Territories to carry out the liaison function at the local level.

The Australian Ethnic Affairs Council (A.E.A.C.) is an advisory body responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and is serviced by the Ethnic Affairs Branch. The Council, which will have a major role in defining new policy objectives, has been set the task of preparing a discussion paper to outline what it sees as the major policy options for ethnic affairs in the 1980s and, in December 1979, published a discussion paper entitled *Perspectives on Multicultural Education*. The original Council published a discussion paper in 1977 entitled *Australia as a Multicultural Society*, and, in conjunction with the Australian Population and Immigration Council, a paper entitled *Multiculturalism and its Implications for Immigration Policy* was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament on 7 June 1979.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, must be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in some countries namely Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iran, Romania, Senegal, and Zaire, where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act 1958*. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

Persons who were in Australia, legally or illegally, before 1 January 1980, and those who entered between 1 January 1980 and 19 June 1980 (provided they had made contact with the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs before 19 June 1980) could apply for permanent residency under the Regularisation of Status Programme. Applications closed on 31 December 1980.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to applicants seeking to make genuine visits to Australia for short periods for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), visiting relations or friends, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are required to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Sponsored students. Australia has a comprehensive programme of aid to under-developed countries which is the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Each year, the Bureau brings to Australia substantial numbers of students for long-term formal studies and specialised training.

Private students. The private overseas student policy is aimed at providing opportunities for persons from overseas to acquire qualifications and skills, especially in fields where Australia has developed a special expertise that will be of value to the student in pursuing a career in the homeland. This is to the benefit of the student and the home country but at the same time the scheme is an important element in the development of cultural exchange and fostering of international understanding and goodwill.

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are:

- (1) *Formal studies.* Full-time courses, usually of one or more year's duration at Australian secondary, technical, or tertiary institutions.
- (2) *Special studies.* Specialised full-time courses, usually at private fee-paying institutions such as pilot training, secretarial studies, and computer courses. Generally these are up to 12 months duration, but longer courses may be considered where of particular value.
- (3) *Occupational training.* Employment designed to provide on-the-job training. It would include persons taking up employment for further training after completing formal studies, apprenticeships, and similar vocational courses, special short-term on-the-job training to up-grade skills, and nurses training at teaching hospitals.
- (4) *English language training.* Special English language courses, for students whose first language is not English, are conducted by a number of accredited institutions in Australia. The length of courses varies up to a maximum of nine months.
- (5) *Exchange arrangements.* A number of Australian secondary colleges and universities have entered into arrangements with overseas schools and universities under which there is an exchange of students for a set period of time, usually one academic year.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian residents.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation or entrepreneur seeking the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to meet the health and character standards which apply to migrant entry.

Services and programmes

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include:

- (1) *Welfare services.* Since the inception of large scale migration from non-English speaking countries, a number of professional social workers, and latterly welfare officers, as well as supporting staff, have been located in Melbourne and other capital cities. These personnel provide specialised counselling and referral services to immigrants who encounter settlement problems. They also engage in community work together with voluntary organisations and local government bodies engaged in the migrant settlement process.
- (2) *Initial Settlement Programme.* This programme is part of a new, preventive approach to the problems experienced by immigrants settling into a new environment. The programme provides English language tuition and orientation to life in Australia through talks, discussion groups, audio-visual presentations, and visits to community facilities.
- (3) *Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme.* Under this scheme, the Minister may approve "once only" subsidy grants of up to \$5,000 to assist ethnic or other voluntary organisations to fund new approaches to migrant welfare related projects or to support existing ones.
- (4) *Grants-in-Aid.* These grants are paid to selected organisations providing welfare services to immigrants for the purpose of employing social welfare workers.
- (5) *Migrant Resource Centres.* Centres located in Melbourne and Geelong provide an information and referral service for immigrants, facilities for ethnic groups, and a base for the development of self-help activities within migrant communities.
- (6) *Community Refugee Settlement Scheme.* This scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in October 1979 to provide an alternative to accommodating newly-arrived refugees in migrant centres. Under the scheme, refugees are moved directly into the community where they are in the care of families, groups, or organisations which have volunteered to provide a range of support and assistance.

Migrant education programme

The Commonwealth Government funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults, free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio, and television lessons, and courses at the workplace. A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Most services within the national Commonwealth-funded adult migrant education programme are provided through the State Adult Migrant Education Service. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;

(4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or

(5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes all the Territories of Australia.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

(1) By birth in Australia;

(2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;

(3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

(1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;

(2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;

(3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);

(4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and

(5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1976, the overseas-born figure had reached 820,999 persons or 22.5 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 264,518, Italy 116,712, Greece 76,143, Yugoslavia 56,702, Germany 34,261, Netherlands 30,752, Malta 27,062, and Poland 22,363.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Immigration

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passage from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 250,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The responsibilities of the Ethnic Affairs Division fall under three main headings:

- (1) *Community Education and Development.* This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals, to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project; be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five-year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

- (2) *Migrant Settlement Services.* This unit plans and implements various projects designed to assist newly arrived migrants to settle successfully in Victoria. The provision

of information on many aspects of life in Australia and on services available in the community is one of the major activities of the unit. Several informative publications are periodically produced, the most notable being a guide to multi-cultural Melbourne entitled *Migrants' Melbourne*. This directory of services and organisations is published twice yearly and it is available in ten community languages free of charge.

In addition to the collection, storage, and dissemination of information, the unit collates statistical data on a wide range of related subjects.

Other activities include membership of and project work for committees, and the preparation of major reports and submissions. The nature of the unit requires a close co-operation and liaison with ethnic community organisations and a wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main service providing areas of the Victorian Government. The unit is in constant contact with Commonwealth, State, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English Language.

A Translation Unit has been established to assist Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities to translate information into Victoria's major need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators. This service is provided free of charge.

The Victoria Welcome Group administered by the unit is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Its major function is to welcome newly arrived migrants to Victoria, assist them with any problems or needs, inform them of services and resources available in the community, and provide referral and follow-up service when necessary, thus facilitating quicker settlement into the community.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison Unit*. The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The Unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The Unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1979	1956-1979	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1979	1956-1979
American (United States)	22	639	Italian	1,946	75,323
Argentinian	95	712	Lebanese	298	5,788
Austrian	46	3,862	Malaysian	168	956
British—			Maltese	421	2,075
United Kingdom			Mauritian	156	1,408
and colonies	2,099	(a) 31,433	Polish	142	24,212
Chilean	188	790	Portuguese	79	522
Chinese	120	2,589	Romanian	17	1,043
Cypriot	540	2,813	Russian	49	2,493
Czechoslovak	19	4,208	South African	99	859
Dutch	183	28,077	Spanish	77	1,940
Egyptian	70	4,208	Sri Lankan	170	2,893
Filipino	258	927	Swiss	28	1,239
Finnish	20	899	Syrian	40	757
French	99	1,607	Turkish	70	1,059
German	221	19,590	Yugoslav	2,382	41,171
Greek	2,260	72,383	Stateless	344	5,249
Hungarian	46	10,225	Other	948	42,351
Indian	249	2,687			
Israeli	67	3,447	Total	14,036	402,434

(a) July 1962 to December 1978 only.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Not stated	Aust.
ARRIVALS										
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a) 9,590	382	—	1,528,959
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	—	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	—	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	—	1,814,822
1979	1,243,139	495,828	188,123	710	162,300	40	14,245	417	4	2,104,807
DEPARTURES										
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a) 8,488	294	—	1,537,084
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	—	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	—	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	—	1,762,480
1979	1,216,505	464,547	173,037	684	154,758	—	16,092	533	160	2,026,316

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Perma- nent and long-term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total	
			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
	Settlers	Other							
ARRIVALS									
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,254	126,452	426,808
1979	72,236	94,891	1,144,335	793,345	2,104,807	40,975	300,292	154,561	495,828
DEPARTURES									
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,231	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457	396,631
1979	12,670	85,436	1,175,769	752,441	2,026,316	22,792	304,003	137,752	464,547

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Development Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

The Victorian Government has nominated the Minister of Housing to be the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. An Aboriginal person has been appointed to the Minister's staff to advise him of relevant developments, to co-ordinate the delivery of services to Aboriginal persons in Victoria, and to provide liaison between the Aboriginal community and the Victorian Government.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Director of Conservation. An Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes three Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Minister for Conservation.

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- Estimated population in local government areas (3201.2)
- Internal migration (3408.0)
- Overseas arrivals and departures (annual) (3404.0)
- Overseas arrivals and departures (monthly) (3401.0)
- Overseas arrivals and departures (quarterly) (3402.0)
- Population: principal cities and towns (3202.0)
- Population in local government areas (including revised intercensal estimates (3202.2)
- Projections of the population of Australia: 1977 to 2001 (3204.0)
- Projections of the population of the States and Territories of Australia 1978-2001 (3214.0)

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1975 to 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	
1975	27,806	61,897	29,499	806	13.0
1976	28,760	60,667	30,753	702	11.6
1977	27,558	59,518	29,478	653	11.0
1978	27,178	58,861	29,096	616	10.5
1979	27,019	57,767	29,078	652	11.3

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1979 numbered 27,019, a decrease of 159 on the number registered in 1978.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	36,958	27,806	15,230	9,843	9,026	3,242	406	1,462	103,973
1976	38,487	28,760	16,703	10,902	9,517	3,477	541	1,586	109,973
1977	36,159	27,558	15,737	10,126	10,063	3,166	618	1,491	104,918
1978	35,904	27,178	15,431	9,800	9,404	3,148	576	1,517	102,958
1979	36,906	27,019	16,082	9,778	9,239	3,254	553	1,565	104,396

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1979

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)														Total bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
18	1	2	26	64	75	35	8	18	5	2	—	—	—	—	236
19	—	1	32	79	151	191	99	79	7	1	—	—	—	—	640
20	—	—	28	89	269	383	346	268	39	5	—	—	—	—	1,427
21 to 24	—	4	76	212	723	1,451	1,974	5,069	653	83	14	4	—	—	10,263
25 to 29	—	—	23	58	190	323	553	3,221	2,097	418	72	22	5	3	6,985
30 to 34	—	1	3	4	25	46	84	691	1,112	662	215	52	13	4	2,912
35 to 39	—	—	—	—	3	14	18	146	377	416	254	122	34	16	1,400
40 to 44	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	40	110	203	230	181	68	36	878
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	17	51	115	150	150	121	77	688
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	25	35	77	111	122	151	524
55 to 59	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	13	27	51	81	218	400
60 to 64	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	4	19	33	184	249
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	6	16	377	408
Total brides	1	8	189	510	1,446	2,451	3,089	9,556	4,483	1,960	1,049	718	493	1,066	27,019

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1979

Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides
14	—	(a)
15	—	0.03
16	—	0.70
17	0.03	1.89
18	0.87	5.35
19	2.37	9.07
20	5.28	11.43
21 to 24	37.98	35.37
25 to 29	25.85	16.59
30 to 34	10.78	7.25
35 to 39	5.18	3.88
40 to 44	3.25	2.66
45 to 49	2.55	1.82
50 to 54	1.94	1.28
55 to 59	1.48	1.13
60 and over	2.43	1.53
Total	100.00	100.00

(a) Less than 0.01 per cent.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE (a)

VICTORIA - MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE (a)									
Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
BRIDEGROOMS									
1975	—	—	5	36	443	1,165	2,297	3,946	14.19
1976	—	—	1	28	429	943	1,982	3,383	11.76
1977	—	—	4	22	334	816	1,779	2,955	10.72
1978	—	—	2	16	275	726	1,505	2,524	9.29
1979	—	—	—	9	236	640	1,427	2,312	8.56
BRIDES									
1975	2	17	419	1,030	2,605	3,574	3,900	11,547	41.53
1976	1	17	363	862	2,229	3,209	3,490	10,171	35.37
1977	1	11	289	679	2,017	2,925	3,402	9,324	33.83
1978	4	4	227	597	1,775	2,705	3,129	8,441	31.06
1979	1	8	189	510	1,446	2,451	3,089	7,694	28.48

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	All brides
1975	24.8	57.5	39.2	27.2	22.2	51.0	36.1	24.5
1976	25.1	57.7	39.4	28.6	22.6	51.2	35.4	25.7
1977	25.1	57.6	38.5	28.6	22.7	50.1	34.8	25.7
1978	25.3	57.9	38.4	28.8	22.8	51.6	34.8	26.0
1979	25.5	58.0	38.6	28.9	23.0	51.7	35.0	26.2

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24.0 years in 1978 and 24.1 years in 1979. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.7 years and 22.0 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in both years.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1975 to 1979 and the proportions by previous marital status for periods since 1940:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	
1975	24,386	922	2,498	24,392	1,035	2,379	27,806
1976	22,990	1,019	4,751	23,146	1,151	4,463	28,760
1977	21,778	912	4,868	22,033	1,019	4,506	27,558
1978	21,223	882	5,073	21,460	1,040	4,678	27,178
1979	21,137	862	5,020	21,323	1,036	4,660	27,019

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 to 1979

Marriages between—	1978		Previous marital status	Percentage of total			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1979
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	19,049	70.5	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	78.2
Bachelors and widows	250	0.9	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.2
Bachelors and divorced women	1,838	6.8	Divorced men	4.6	6.0	5.0	18.6
Widowers and spinsters	130	0.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	417	1.5					
Widowers and divorced women	315	1.2	BRIDES				
Divorced men and spinsters	2,144	7.9	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	78.9
Divorced men and widows	369	1.4	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.8
Divorced men and divorced women	2,507	9.3	Divorced women	4.7	6.4	5.2	17.2
Total marriages	27,019	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For many years civil marriage ceremonies were performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These additional civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1975	5,459	19.63	2,767	50.69
1976	7,812	27.16	2,954	37.81
1977	8,174	29.66	2,363	28.91
1978	8,852	32.57	2,094	23.66
1979	9,221	34.13	1,999	21.68

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES: RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1979 (a)

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion —		
Recognised denominations (b) —		
Roman Catholic Church	6,418	23.75
Uniting Church in Australia (c)	4,087	15.13
Church of England in Australia	3,737	13.83
Orthodox Churches (d)	790	2.92
The Presbyterian Church of Australia (c)	466	1.72
Churches of Christ in Australia	457	1.69
The Baptist Union of Australia	407	1.51
Lutheran Churches (d)	199	0.74
Jewry	195	0.72
The Salvation Army	174	0.64
Unitarians	149	0.55
Jehovah's Witnesses	87	0.32
Islam	63	0.23
Seventh Day Adventist Church	70	0.26
Other denominations	499	1.85
Total ministers of religion	17,798	65.87
Civil officers	9,221	34.13
Total marriages	27,019	100.00

(a) This table shows only denominations where the number of marriages for the latest year exceeded 50. Those with less than 50 marriages registered have been grouped in the category "other denominations".

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(c) The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in June 1977 joining the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches into one body. The Methodist Churches have unanimously joined the Uniting Church; however, some Congregational and Presbyterian Churches have elected to remain autonomous.

(d) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorce

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce — that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under

the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc.).

The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, for example, the requirement that parties must not be lawfully married to another person. The Family Law Act makes no provisions for applications for nullity of voidable marriage, as did the Matrimonial Causes legislation.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there were a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

During 1976, 3,712 decrees were granted under Matrimonial Causes legislation and 12,921 decrees were granted under Family Law legislation in Victoria. The total figure for 1976 shows a marked increase over figures for previous years. However, caution should be used in interpreting this figure, since part of the increase may be due to deferment of applications for divorces pending the introduction of the new legislation. As well, statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

AUSTRALIA—DIVORCES (DECREEES GRANTED)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	10,737	5,683	2,689	1,819	2,241	591	87	460	24,307
1976 —									
Matrimonial Causes	5,148	3,712	2,961	1,407	1,774	331	35	375	15,743
Family Law	17,009	12,921	6,658	4,741	3,044	1,430	388	1,333	47,524
1977	15,785	10,859	7,302	4,422	3,975	1,134	345	1,353	45,175
1978	13,806	10,830	6,110	3,806	3,387	1,132	291	1,271	40,633
1979	12,615	9,471	5,817	3,797	3,397	1,167	263	1,346	37,873

VICTORIA—DIVORCE: DECREES GRANTED: DISSOLUTION AND NULLITY OF MARRIAGE BY SEX OF APPLICANT, 1979

Sex of applicant	Dissolution	Nullity	Total
Males	3,656	—	3,656
Females	5,815	—	5,815
Persons	9,471	—	9,471

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED:
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1979**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)									Total husbands	
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		Not stated
Under 21	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
21-24	71	419	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	542
25-29	32	673	1,101	103	17	2	—	—	—	3	1,931
30-34	6	105	910	948	95	12	1	—	—	3	2,080
35-39	2	16	137	670	561	70	14	2	3	2	1,477
40-44	—	2	33	139	447	402	59	11	7	3	1,103
45-49	—	1	10	26	92	324	324	60	16	2	855
50-54	1	2	1	6	39	110	210	226	69	1	665
55 and over	—	1	2	10	13	23	92	211	440	5	797
Not stated	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	13
Total wives	118	1,223	2,246	1,905	1,267	944	700	510	538	20	9,471

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED:
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1979**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	74	9	3	1	—	—	1	88	24
2	391	89	24	10	—	1	—	515	172
3	409	158	41	8	1	1	—	618	273
4	433	163	64	8	—	1	—	669	320
5	294	165	89	7	1	—	—	556	368
6	244	146	121	26	4	—	2	543	497
7	203	161	162	29	1	3	1	560	597
8	177	128	184	47	5	1	—	542	662
9	118	110	154	48	7	2	—	439	600
10	87	81	206	65	20	4	1	464	797
11	54	58	175	75	15	—	1	378	699
12	31	48	161	75	21	6	3	345	728
13	31	47	141	76	18	3	1	317	651
14	34	38	100	77	32	11	2	294	665
15-19	101	144	393	290	134	53	16	1,131	2,703
20-24	235	256	240	109	41	7	8	896	1,313
25-29	342	141	61	26	7	—	—	577	369
30 and over	472	50	13	2	1	1	—	539	91
Total dissolutions of marriage	3,730	1,992	2,332	979	308	94	36	9,471	..
Total children	—	1,992	4,664	2,937	1,232	470	234	..	11,529

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

Births

The following table shows the number of births in each State and Territory from 1975 to 1979:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012
1976	78,492	60,667	35,243	18,947	20,670	6,702	2,607	4,482	227,810
1977	77,996	59,518	34,935	19,260	20,651	6,735	2,558	4,638	226,291
1978	77,773	58,861	34,465	18,558	20,611	6,788	2,692	4,433	224,181
1979	77,134	57,767	35,195	18,478	20,469	6,757	2,843	4,487	223,130

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	106.37	29.6	26.7	23.2
1976	31,068	29,599	60,667	104.96	29.7	26.8	23.3
1977	30,803	28,715	59,518	107.27	29.9	27.0	23.2
1978	30,202	28,659	58,861	105.38	30.1	27.3	23.2
1979	29,709	28,058	57,767	105.88	30.3	27.5	23.3

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1979

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		Not stated
Under 20	1,575	344	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,941
20-24	7,915	4,994	1,194	175	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	14,306
25-29	7,741	8,398	4,251	1,044	196	46	11	2	—	—	—	21,689
30-34	2,358	3,596	3,157	1,340	370	119	51	8	5	2	—	11,006
35-39	533	650	647	448	219	115	65	38	23	20	—	2,758
40-44	71	73	98	71	55	43	21	23	16	18	—	489
45-49	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	5	—	28
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Total	20,195	18,062	9,369	3,084	869	329	149	72	47	45	1	52,222
Proportion of total married mothers	38.67	34.59	17.94	5.91	1.66	0.63	0.29	0.14	0.09	0.09	—	100.0

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1979

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	1,941	2,344	1.21
20-24	14,306	22,438	1.57
25-29	21,689	43,033	1.98
30-34	11,006	27,569	2.50
35-39	2,758	8,563	3.10
40-44	489	2,006	4.10
45-49	28	162	5.79
50 and over	—	—	—
Not stated	5	12	2.40
Total	52,222	106,127	2.03

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1979

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)									Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	221	59	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	285
20-24	1,239	5,225	642	72	8	—	—	—	—	7,186
25-29	396	7,100	11,124	1,183	85	14	—	—	—	19,902
30-34	73	1,575	8,125	5,897	463	28	—	—	2	16,163
35-39	8	253	1,397	2,951	1,215	68	—	—	1	5,893

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1979—*continued*

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)									Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
40-44	1	57	277	672	704	207	6	—	—	1,924
45-49	3	16	74	161	207	137	15	—	—	613
50 and over	—	11	38	64	69	34	7	—	—	223
Not stated	—	10	7	6	7	1	—	—	2	33
Married mothers	1,941	14,306	21,689	11,006	2,758	489	28	—	5	52,222

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1979

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage																	Total nuptial first births
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Under 20	35	44	67	104	155	238	132	44	53	76	69	65	402	83	5	2	1	1,575
20-24	25	53	62	97	160	292	202	79	147	207	172	185	2,098	1,898	1,281	661	296	7,915
25-29	15	25	31	42	66	96	78	42	66	127	104	98	1,078	1,147	1,151	1,242	2,333	7,741
30-34	12	13	14	15	20	45	55	21	38	42	46	31	467	308	234	169	828	2,358
35-39	3	2	6	10	8	26	13	11	10	15	17	11	124	59	38	32	148	533
40-44	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	3	3	2	17	14	11	6	8	71
45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	90	137	180	268	411	698	480	198	317	470	411	392	4,187	3,509	2,720	2,112	3,615	20,195

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total con- finements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1975	573	6	579	61,315	9.44
1976	663	5	(b) 669	60,017	11.15
1977	524	5	(b) 530	58,992	8.98
1978	610	12	622	58,248	10.68
1979	573	5	578	57,202	10.10

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

On the average over the five years 1975 to 1979, mothers of twins were one in 101 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets were one in 8,963, and mothers of all multiple births were one in 99.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1975 to 1979 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	8,291	4,395	5,034	1,943	2,527	758	495	262	23,705
1976	7,991	4,426	4,664	1,789	2,621	706	614	253	23,064
1977	8,219	4,391	4,656	1,896	2,528	783	577	264	23,314
1978	8,612	4,718	4,836	2,050	2,654	877	703	294	24,744
1979	9,036	5,033	5,128	2,098	2,783	934	781	318	26,111

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	10.25	7.10	13.83	9.72	12.43	10.86	23.37	6.00	10.17
1976	10.18	7.30	13.23	9.44	12.68	10.53	23.55	5.64	10.12
1977	10.54	7.38	13.33	9.84	12.24	11.63	22.56	5.69	10.30
1978	11.07	8.02	14.03	11.05	12.88	12.92	26.11	6.63	11.04
1979	11.71	8.71	14.57	11.35	13.60	13.82	27.47	7.09	11.70

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Age of mother (years)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
13	—	—	3	3	3
14	16	18	20	12	15
15	87	102	94	89	63
16	291	233	243	216	245
17	409	388	404	381	390
18	462	403	420	471	484
19	404	433	404	482	478
20	336	325	366	403	455
21–24	960	1,031	973	1,183	1,271
25–29	795	822	834	806	944
30–34	398	412	381	409	448
35–39	158	171	159	171	153
40–44	41	37	35	40	22
45 and over	1	1	6	1	2
Not stated	3	9	4	—	7
Total	4,361	4,385	4,346	4,667	4,980

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1975	1,229	489
1976	1,130	517
1977	1,179	415
1978	991	407
1979	1,096	433

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021
1976	42,122	30,753	17,239	9,999	7,740	3,389	567	853	112,662
1977	40,380	29,478	16,408	9,784	7,899	3,269	784	788	108,790
1978	40,394	29,096	16,619	9,763	7,794	3,311	536	912	108,425
1979	38,817	29,078	16,388	9,661	8,022	3,167	595	842	106,570

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1979 onwards have been classified according to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organisations (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD9). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to external

cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury. ICD9 has replaced the Eighth (1965) Revision which was used from 1968 to 1978.

Characteristics of the basic classifications remain broadly similar to ICD8; however there is considerable extra detail at the fourth digit level. Major reconstructions have been made to the areas relating to diseases of the nervous system and sense organs; complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium; diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.

In 1979, 15,970 male and 13,108 female deaths were registered in Victoria.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1979

World Health Assembly Mortality List	Cause of death (a)	ICD9 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
01-07	Infectious and parasitic diseases	001-139	126	0.43	33
01	Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	23	0.08	6
02	Tuberculosis	010-018	23	0.08	6
034	Whooping cough	033	1	—	—
038	Septicaemia	038	29	0.10	8
042	Measles	055	2	0.01	1
	All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	48	0.17	12
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	140-208	6,368	21.90	1,652
091	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	417	1.43	108
093	Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	721	2.48	187
094	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	154	271	0.93	70
101	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	1,337	4.60	347
113	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	511	1.76	133
120	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	76	0.26	20
141	Leukaemia	204-208	229	0.79	59
	All other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,806	9.65	728
181	Diabetes mellitus	250	545	1.87	141
191	Nutritional marasmus	261	1	—	—
192	Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262-263	15	0.05	4
200	Anaemias	280-285	62	0.21	16
220	Meningitis	320-322	23	0.08	6
25-30	Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	14,842	51.04	3,852
250	Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	4	0.01	1
251	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	135	0.46	35
26	Hypertensive disease	401-405	495	1.70	128
27	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,142	28.00	2,113
270	Acute myocardial infarction	410	5,567	19.15	1,445
29	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,461	11.90	898
300	Atherosclerosis	440	650	2.24	169
	All other diseases of the circulatory system	(d)	1,955	6.72	507
321	Pneumonia	480-486	529	1.82	137
322	Influenza	487	12	0.04	3
323	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	750	2.58	195
	All other diseases of the respiratory system	(e)	763	2.62	198
341	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	149	0.51	39
342	Appendicitis	540-543	15	0.05	4
347	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	311	1.07	81
350	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	166	0.57	43
360	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	29	0.10	8
39	Direct obstetric deaths	{ 640-646 651-676	4	0.01	1
44	Congenital anomalies	740-759	267	0.92	69
45	Certain conditions, originating in the perinatal period	760-779	248	0.85	64
453	Birth trauma	767	7	0.02	2
46	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	150	0.52	39
	All other diseases	Residual	1,409	4.85	366
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	1,733	5.96	450
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	920	3.16	239
E50	Accidental falls	E880-E888	411	1.41	107
E54	Suicide	E950-E959	460	1.58	119
E55	Homicide	E960-E969	59	0.20	15
	All other external causes	E970-E999	42	0.14	11
Total all causes			29,078	100.00	7,546

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1979: 036. Meningococcal infection (036), 037. Tetanus (037), 041. Smallpox (050), 052. Malaria (084), and 38. Abortion (630-639).

(b) 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139.

(c) 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-173, 175, 179, 181-203.

(d) 415-429, 441-459.

(e) 460-478, 494-519.

It was necessary to include causes from the basic list in the preparation of the table below, as the mortality list would not necessarily highlight the main cause, e.g. 28. Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease, does not appear by itself in the previous table yet the category is a main cause of death for persons aged 55 years and over.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1979

World Health Assembly List	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
45	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	247	37.9	248	99.6
44	Congenital anomalies	202	31.0	267	75.7
46	Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions	127	19.5	150	84.7
01-07	Infectious and parasitic diseases	14	2.1	126	11.1
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	12	1.8	813	1.5
22	Diseases of the nervous system	10	1.5	368	2.7
1-4 years					
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	34	27.4	813	4.2
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	25	20.2	920	2.7
44	Congenital anomalies	14	11.3	267	5.2
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	13	10.5	6,368	0.2
22	Diseases of the nervous system	10	8.1	368	2.7
01-07	Infectious and parasitic diseases	5	4.0	126	4.0
5-14 years					
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	64	33.3	920	7.0
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	40	20.8	813	4.9
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	32	16.7	6,368	0.5
22	Diseases of the nervous system	13	6.8	368	3.5
44	Congenital anomalies	12	6.3	267	4.5
323	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	7	3.6	750	0.9
15-24 years					
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	303	47.2	920	32.9
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	86	13.4	813	10.6
E54	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	83	12.9	460	18.0
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	46	7.2	6,368	0.7
22	Diseases of the nervous system	23	3.6	368	6.3
21	Mental disorders	14	2.2	197	7.1
25-34 years					
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	133	24.7	920	14.5
E54	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	93	17.3	460	20.2
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	82	15.2	6,368	1.3
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	61	11.3	813	7.5
28	Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	21	3.9	1,557	1.3
27	Ischaemic heart disease	17	3.2	8,142	0.2
35-44 years					
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	199	26.4	6,368	3.1
27	Ischaemic heart disease	123	16.3	8,142	1.5
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	88	11.7	920	9.6
E54	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	77	10.2	460	16.7
29	Cerebrovascular disease	49	6.5	3,461	1.4
E47-E53	Accidents and adverse effects (excluding E471)	46	6.1	813	5.7
45-54 years					
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	683	32.7	6,368	10.7
27	Ischaemic heart disease	522	25.0	8,142	6.4
29	Cerebrovascular disease	135	6.5	3,461	3.9
347	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	107	5.1	311	34.4
E54	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	87	4.2	460	18.9
E471	Motor vehicle traffic accidents	85	4.1	920	9.2
55-64 years					
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	1,443	32.9	6,368	22.7
27	Ischaemic heart disease	1,418	32.3	8,142	17.4
29	Cerebrovascular disease	347	7.9	3,461	10.0
28	Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	131	3.0	1,557	8.4
323	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	110	2.5	750	14.7
347	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	84	1.9	311	27.0

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1979—*continued*

World Health Assembly List	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	65-74 years				
27	Ischaemic heart disease	2,481	34.4	8,142	30.5
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	1,954	27.1	6,368	30.7
29	Cerebrovascular disease	778	10.8	3,461	22.5
28	Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	249	3.5	1,557	16.0
323	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	214	3.0	750	28.5
181	Diabetes mellitus	161	2.2	545	29.5
	75 years and over				
27	Ischaemic heart disease	3,580	28.6	8,142	44.0
29	Cerebrovascular disease	2,129	17.0	3,461	61.5
08-14	Malignant neoplasms	1,914	15.3	6,368	30.1
28	Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	1,033	8.3	1,557	66.3
300	Atherosclerosis	572	4.6	650	88.0
321	Pneumonia	369	3.0	529	69.8

Diseases of the heart

During 1979, there were 10,191 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 135 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 353 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,567 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,575 to other ischaemic heart disease, 55 to pulmonary heart disease and 1,501 to other forms of heart disease. Deaths in 1979 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1979

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	1	—	1	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	5	9	10	14	13	51
	F	9	7	16	29	23	84
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	M	7	32	36	57	51	183
	F	—	7	9	39	115	170
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	60	271	737	1,213	1,077	3,358
	F	16	48	216	592	1,337	2,209
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	61	170	359	444	484	1,518
	F	4	33	106	232	682	1,057
Pulmonary heart disease (415-416)	M	2	3	2	6	7	20
	F	2	6	4	8	15	35
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	50	46	88	136	343	663
	F	14	21	37	99	667	838
Total	M	186	531	1,233	1,871	1,975	5,796
	F	45	122	388	1,000	2,839	4,394

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) in 1979, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms do not include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1979 numbered 6,368.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table on page 202 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1979 were at ages 45 years and over.

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1979**

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140-149)	M	—	4	56	44	104
	F	—	1	10	22	33
Oesophagus (150)	M	—	1	33	66	100
	F	—	—	8	55	63
Stomach (151)	M	—	4	76	167	247
	F	—	5	29	136	170
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	1	10	104	222	337
	F	—	11	109	274	394
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction and anus (154)	M	—	4	62	89	155
	F	—	5	30	81	116
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	1	12	416	639	1068
	F	1	8	126	134	269
Breast (174,175)	M	—	1	—	3	4
	F	—	52	182	277	511
Cervix uteri (180)	F	1	11	32	32	76
Body of uterus and unspecified parts of uterus (179,182)	F	—	2	26	36	64
Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)	F	—	9	86	94	189
Prostate (185)	M	—	2	28	275	305
Bladder (188)	M	—	2	25	89	116
	F	—	1	4	44	49
Other and unspecified urinary organs (184,186,187,189)	M	2	5	32	46	85
	F	1	—	13	56	70
Brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	M	11	13	56	30	110
	F	8	13	33	24	78
Leukaemia (204-208)	M	18	18	30	63	129
	F	13	9	21	57	100
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203)	M	8	17	60	81	166
	F	2	7	49	86	144
All other and unspecified sites	M	14	29	250	318	611
	F	12	25	140	328	505
Total	M	55	122	1,228	2,132	3,537
	F	38	159	898	1,736	2,831

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1979, 1,396 male and 2,065 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. The table on pages 200 and 201 shows that cerebrovascular diseases first appear as one of the main causes of death at ages 35 years and over; they become an increasing proportion of deaths in the older age groups accounting for 17 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from these diseases by age group and sex are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1979**

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	15	15	21	7	3	61
	F	16	25	32	31	15	119
Cerebral haemorrhage (431,432)	M	18	28	51	71	86	254
	F	6	17	45	70	217	315
Cerebral occlusion (433-434)	M	6	14	34	80	140	274
	F	1	4	16	66	318	405
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	3	20	80	224	338	665
	F	5	9	52	173	709	948

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1979—*continued*

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases, including late effects (435, 437, 438)	M	1	3	6	33	99	142
	F	1	—	10	23	204	238
Total	M	43	80	192	415	666	1,396
	F	29	55	155	363	1,463	2,065

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD9 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1979, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,054. Of these deaths, 18 were due to acute respiratory infections, 529 to pneumonia, 12 to influenza, 750 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, 549 to chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified, and 196 to other diseases.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1979, there were 516 male and 381 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1979 were: 149 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 15 from appendicitis, 78 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 87 from non-infective enteritis and colitis, 311 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and 257 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1979, diabetes was responsible for 243 male and 302 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1979, there were 330 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were responsible for 166 deaths, infections of the kidney for 67, calculi of the urinary system for 20, hyperplasia of prostate for 29, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 48.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1979 was 23. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1979 numbered 20.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 8 per cent of all deaths registered in 1979. However, these causes were responsible for 65 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main causes of death in age groups" on pages 200 and 201 shows that external causes (cause groups E 47-54) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1979, 65 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1979, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,011 compared with 956 in 1978, 1,106 in 1977, 960 in 1976, and 938 in 1975. During 1979, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 1,011 deaths, 941 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. The Ninth Revision has a separate category to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1979 totalled 41.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1979, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 313 males and 147 females. Of the 313 male deaths in 1979, 115 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 63 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 77 of the 147 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths registered in 1979 ascribed to homicide was 59 (37 males and 22 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1975	33	15	48
1976	37	16	53
1977	38	27	65
1978	27	22	49
1979	37	22	59

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE. Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 11 in 1975-1979 (a reduction of 92 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 8 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	1,231	806	547	222	271	128	58	62	3,325
1976	1,152	702	535	276	273	77	59	76	3,150
1977	953	653	478	221	251	99	107	59	2,821
1978	1,004	616	445	227	231	97	53	62	2,735
1979	878	652	380	166	249	95	64	52	2,536

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.27
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.83
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.47
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	12.20
1979	11.4	11.3	10.8	9.0	12.2	14.1	22.5	11.6	11.37

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria (a)	
	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1975	580	13.3	209	11.9	806	13.0
1976	471	11.2	214	12.0	702	11.6
1977	456	11.0	182	10.4	653	11.0
1978	410	10.1	191	10.9	616	10.5
1979	439	11.0	190	11.1	652	11.3

(a) The figures for Victoria include deaths registered in Victoria where the mother's usual residence was interstate, unknown, or overseas. In previous *Year Books*, these registrations have been included in the Melbourne Statistical Division or the Remainder of Victoria columns.

NOTE. Births and deaths registered in Victoria are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1979, the rate was 11.3.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.4 in 1975-1979, a decrease of 87 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 3.6, a decrease of 91 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1975-79. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 6.5 in 1975-1979. In 1979, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 51 per cent of the total infant mortality.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1975	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	13.0
1976	6.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.6
1977	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.0
1978	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.5
1979	5.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.3

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1979

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	197	50	50	45	33	375
Rate (a)	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	12.6
Percentage of total	52.5	13.3	13.3	12.0	8.8	100.0
Females—						
Number	137	37	33	37	33	277
Rate (a)	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	9.9
Percentage of total	49.5	13.4	11.9	13.4	11.9	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1975-1979 exceeded the female rate by 27 per cent.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise:

- (1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the twentieth week of pregnancy which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life; and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, and includes any foetus of 400 grams weight or more.
- (2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child within 28 days of birth, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1975	713	463	83	546	1,259
1976	616	418	91	509	1,125
1977	567	386	72	458	1,025
1978	575	353	72	425	1,000
1979	490	334	87	421	911

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1975	11.4	7.5	1.3	8.8	20.1
1976	10.1	6.9	1.5	8.4	18.4
1977	9.4	6.5	1.2	7.7	17.1
1978	9.7	6.0	1.2	7.2	16.8
1979	8.4	5.8	1.5	7.3	15.6

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria — three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1975 to 1979 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1975	11,508	29,499	39.01
1976	12,097	30,753	39.34
1977	11,699	29,478	39.69
1978	11,644	29,096	40.02
1979	11,683	29,078	40.18

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

Introduction

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures showed that Federal awards covered 50.8 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 35.6 per cent under State determinations. Federal coverage of male employees (57.5 per cent) and State coverage of females (53.9 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said that Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the adoption of indexation, a wage fixation system which incorporates regular reviews of wage rates for movements in the Consumer Price Index (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, nine Deputy Presidents, and 21 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. Recent amendments to the Act have facilitated references being made to Full Benches of matters being dealt with by a single member and have extended rights of appeal against single member decisions. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission at least two of which must be Presidential members.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as "national wage cases". In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity. The indexation package was based on twin expectations:

- (1) That there would be substantial compliance with the guidelines laid down; and
- (2) that other increases in labour costs would be negligible.

Full percentage wage adjustment continued until February 1976. Since then, with economic recession continuing, the increases reflected by quarterly movements in the Consumer Price Index have usually been discounted in some way. The Commission has, however, refused to accept arguments, including those put by the Commonwealth Government, that the state of the economy precludes any increase in wages.

The Commission is required by the Act to take into account the economic effects of its decisions with particular reference to employment and inflation. While stressing that its primary function is to settle disputes, the Commission has always maintained that due and proper weight has been given to the economic consequences of its actions.

In a review of its role, in May 1976, the Commission made the following observations:

"First, the Commission is a body independent of governments, unions and employers. It should not be seen as an arm of government which formulates wage decisions simply to 'fit in' with economic policy. The Commission treats all submissions on their merit.

"Second, in relation to the Commonwealth's submission that in the present circumstances we should give greater weight to economic considerations, while the distinction between economic and industrial arguments is useful for analytical purposes, the economic consequences of any decision which the Commission makes on wages cannot be evaluated in isolation from the industrial consequences, because of their interaction. In practice, the task of the Commission is to weigh all the relevant considerations in order to come to a decision which may reasonably be expected to produce the best overall result. What may appear from a certain viewpoint to be the best wage decision for economic recovery, may turn out to be wrong when industrial considerations are brought to bear on the decision."

While the basic structure of the indexation package was confirmed following a full-scale review of the indexation package in 1977-78 (see special article on pages 211-12), a decision was made to substitute six monthly hearings for quarterly hearings.

In 1979, there was a marked increase in disputation and award wage movements outside national cases. The Commission considered abandoning the package in the light of these developments, but was persuaded not to do so by the unanimous support of all parties and interveners for continuation of a centralised system and the absence of any viable alternative.

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Federal Court is also empowered to grant injunctions under the Trade Practices Act against secondary boycotts imposed by unions. Successful applications for interim injunctions under the relevant provision, section 45D, have been the subject of widespread industrial action.

Further reference: Australian Industrial Relations Bureau, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp.221-2

*Victorian jurisdiction**

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of improving determined wages and conditions of work in the "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character but has developed into a system of industrial relations which now determines wages and conditions of work for about one-third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. Although the system has expanded from the original four Boards to more than two hundred Boards, the fundamental principles underlying its operation have remained largely unaltered since inception.

Wages Boards are established under the provisions and amendments of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Each Board covers a particular group or category of workers working in either a specific trade, a branch of a trade, or a related group of trades. The Boards can decide any industrial matter with the major exception that they cannot determine preference for unionists. There is no provision for the registration of unions or employer associations within the Board system. The Boards are required to give consideration to any appropriate decision made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Boards will usually follow major changes (for example, national wage cases) made in relevant Commonwealth awards but there are many areas of wages and conditions where the Boards act as a lead sector. The determination of a Board applies as a minimum standard for all workers in the State in that particular category unless the worker is already covered by a Federal award. This is the "common rule" aspect of the system. The determinations of the Board operate as a rule of law with enforcement by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

* The present Victorian jurisdiction system of Wages Boards and an Industrial Appeals Court is being replaced in 1981 by an Industrial Relations Commission, which will provide one unified, co-ordinated State industrial system. The president of the Commission took up his appointment on 2 June 1981, and the Commission is expected to be fully operating by September 1981. The work of the new Commission will be described fully in the 1982 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Each Board consists of an independent chairman, and an equal number of employee and employer representatives. A panel of chairmen share the responsibility for all Boards. Members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board, or officers, officials, or employees of unions or employer associations concerned with the trade. At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by the members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate; and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. Procedures are determined by the chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Matters are decided before the Board by majority vote with each member (including the chairman) having one vote. The primary aim of the chairman is to facilitate agreement but if there is a deadlock he then may exercise his vote as a form of arbitration. He cannot impose a compromise decision on the parties, for he is limited to voting for or against the motion which is finally put. However, the casting vote is needed in only a small minority of cases as agreement is the more general outcome of Board meetings.

The appellate body is the Industrial Appeals Court, comprising the President (a judge of County Court status) and two lay members—one representing employers and one representing employees. As a result of a judgment in the Supreme Court, the Labour and Industry Act was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act 1977* to make the lay members advisory members only. They do not participate in the making of any decision or determination. All questions of law and fact are determined by the President who makes all decisions and determinations and gives all directions required to be made by the Court. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting more than one Wages Board; references for advice by the Minister about the appointment, abolition, or membership of a Wages Board; cases regarding interpretation of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court; and appeals against decisions of the Wages Boards.

Appeals to the Court from a decision of the Wages Board may be made by a majority of employer or employee representatives on the Board, by a trade union or employer organisation, or by the Minister in the public interest. Any other aggrieved party (for example, a consumer group) may seek leave of the Court to appeal against a decision of a Board. The Minister may also intervene in any appeal before the Court in the public interest. Decisions of the Court are final.

For more than seventy years, employers and employees covered by determinations of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court have been served by the system with protection and consideration for the public interest and a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. In more recent years, under the influence of the Board chairmen, Boards have been emphasising the conciliation aspects of the system and the early settlement of industrial disputes and, in particular, the use of the provisions of section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act has expanded. This section provides for the notification of a dispute to the chairman of the appropriate Board who is then required to call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day to day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the labour force covered by a particular determination.

The *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975* enables the monitoring of determinations of Wages Boards to ensure that wages increases provided in determinations fall within the principles outlined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of April and September 1975.

It has five main aims:

- (1) It removes the limit on the number of chairmen of Wages Boards that may be appointed;
- (2) it provides that a chairman of a Wages Board shall furnish the Minister with documents and any information on the business of the Board he may require for the proper conduct of his public business—this is essential for the effective carrying out of the monitoring role by the Minister;

(3) it allows the Minister to refer to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination a matter which requires to be determined by more than one Wages Board—the existing provision allows such a reference when the matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards;

(4) it gives the Minister an additional power to bring Wages Board determinations before the Industrial Appeals Court—the Minister may request the review of a determination where no appeal is lodged and the determination will be deemed not to have come into operation; and

(5) it requires the chairman to state the grounds upon which he based his decision where his vote carries the resolution, or where the determination is made without his vote to give his approval and state his reasons.

Amendments made to the *Labour and Industry Act* 1975 in 1978 repealed the provisions of the principal Act dealing with outside workers and conferred on Wages Boards the power to determine all matters relating to the issuing or giving out of any material whatsoever for the purpose of goods being wholly or partly manufactured outside a factory.

During 1979, there were 98 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 to deal with 68 disputes.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Wages Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage, 1907 to 1967

For details of Commonwealth basic wage determinations, which were made from 1907 to 1967, see page 224 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Background

Total wage

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept, thereby eliminating the previous separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

Inquiry into the principles of wage fixation

The wage indexation system was the subject of a comprehensive examination between May 1977 and September 1978. During the National Wage Case of March 1977, the President of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission called for an inquiry into the principles of wage fixation to begin after the hearing of the May 1977 National Wage Case. Initially, the parties met in conference under the chairmanship of the President of the Commission and reached a measure of agreement. Outstanding matters were argued before a seven person Full Bench. In the result the principles were expanded and refined but the basic structure of the wage indexation package remained unchanged.

The matters discussed in the inquiry were:

- (1) Whether the total wage system should continue or whether a two-tier system of wages would be preferable;
- (2) the use of an index as a satisfactory method for adjusting wages;
- (3) the adequacy of the Consumer Price Index for wage fixation purposes and, if it was inadequate, what other index was more adequate;
- (4) the period between general wage reviews both if the total wage was retained and if a two-tier system was found to be preferable;
- (5) whether any other current guidelines should be altered; and
- (6) any other relevant issue that any party or intervener may wish to raise.

At the conclusion of the inquiry in April 1978, the President of the Commission published a report which set out the area of consensus reached and, in addition, recorded the area on which no consensus was reached. The report also included the submissions of the participating parties in the inquiry. Consensus was achieved in the following areas:

- (1) Wages should continue to be expressed as, and dealt with as, total wages;
- (2) National Wage Cases should continue to be at the core of a methodical system of wage fixation;
- (3) economic considerations, including unemployment and inflation, are relevant issues in National Wage Cases; and
- (4) the Consumer Price Index is the best measure available of increase in the price of consumer goods and services purchased by wage and salary households.

The inquiry had a significant influence on the September 1978 National Wage Case which resulted in a number of changes to the wage indexation package. The Commission in this Wage Case decided that hearings should be conducted six monthly, rather than quarterly, since such a change could provide an impetus to economic recovery while having little cost to wage and salary earners. In addition, provisions were added to cover existing and new allowances, service increments, first awards, extensions of existing awards, and inequities arising from employees being paid different rates for the same work. It was decided not to include over-award payments.

The Commission decided that any decision to discount the Consumer Price Index to take into account Commonwealth Government policy measures should be left to the particular Bench faced with such an application and a decision made in the light of it.

The Commission ruled that catch up wage claims from previous partial indexation decisions were unjustified, because such a decision could result in parties seeking corrections of all past decisions, therefore placing a strain on the system. Also, the Commission stressed that any compression of relativities which had occurred would not provide grounds for special wage increases to correct the compression.

After considering further submissions following the September 1978 National Wage Case, the Commission proposed a further change to the wage indexation package during the National Wage Case of March 1980. The main change involved the expansion of the work value principle so that after a particular award had been subject to across the board increases since 1975 "... it is not permissible under this principle to alter the rates of all classifications or the substantial proportion of classifications or employees covered by an award unless ... there is a special and extraordinary problem". During this National Wage Case, the principle allowing for catch up movements in the community was allowed to lapse as it was believed that sufficient time had passed for such claims to be brought to the Commission's attention.

National Wage Cases, 1979-80

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter 1979 and September quarter 1979 were 2.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively. A number of grounds were raised for discounting: the oil price increase, lack of substantial compliance with the wage indexation guidelines, the economic and social effects of industrial disputation, and the economic effects of work value increases. After considering all the evidence, the Commission decided to discount by 0.5 per cent for the effect on the Consumer Price Index of the Commonwealth Government's oil parity pricing policy and the rise in the price of imported oil, because of its concern to try to assist in slowing down inflation. Accordingly, the January 1980 national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 4.5 per cent.

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1979 and March quarter 1980 were 3.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively. Those opposing full indexation advanced several grounds for discounting: the effects of the oil levy and health care financing, work value increases, lack of substantial compliance, and the economic effects of industrial disputes. The Commission again decided to discount on the basis of the calculated direct effect of the Commonwealth Government's oil levy on the Consumer Price Index, this time by a factor of 0.6 per cent. As well, the Commission decided to discount by a further 0.5 per cent because of the increased cost to industry and the economy of recent widespread industrial disputation. The July 1980 national wage decision was, therefore, to increase all award wages and salaries by 4.2 per cent.

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (b)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	3.0 per cent (c)	95.90	3.0 per cent (c)	95.90
15 August	1.5 per cent (d)	98.40	1.5 per cent (d)	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	1.9 per cent (e)	108.30	1.9 per cent (e)	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	1.5 per cent (f)	113.90	1.5 per cent (f)	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980—4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Equal pay

For details of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974, see page 271 of the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Victorian Wages Boards determinations

Apart from the period between November 1953 and August 1956, when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Since July 1966, when the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to insert rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, Wages Boards have followed these prescriptions, and since 7 August 1967 the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations has applied, and total wages for adult males and adult females have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant C.23900/80—9

adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

There were 218 Wages Boards at 31 December 1980.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (b)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	3.0 per cent (c)	95.90	3.0 per cent (c)	95.90
15 August	1.5 per cent (d)	98.40	1.5 per cent (d)	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	1.9 per cent (e)	108.30	1.9 per cent (e)	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	1.5 per cent (f)	113.90	1.5 per cent (f)	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80
1980—4 January	4.5 per cent	129.40	4.5 per cent	129.40
14 July	4.2 per cent	134.80	4.2 per cent	134.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(c) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(d) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Leave conditions

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision, individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. At November 1980, there were 192 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At November 1980, there were 185 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953* first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act, which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years. From 1 January 1979, the Act was amended to provide an automatic entitlement to pro rata long service leave after ten years service, except in cases of dismissal by the employer for serious and wilful misconduct.

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

Surveys of annual leave and long service leave taken

Surveys conducted in February 1969 and August 1974 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1979, a survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1978 to April 1979. Summary findings from this latter survey are as follows:

VICTORIA—ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : NUMBER OF WEEKS OF PAID ANNUAL LEAVE (b) TAKEN, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	Number of weeks									Total
	Less than one	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over	
Number of employees ('000)	453.6	66.9	149.7	193.6	356.0	62.4	31.8	12.2	67.8	1,394.0
Per cent of total	32.5	4.8	10.7	13.9	25.5	4.5	2.3	0.9	4.9	100.0

(a) In May 1979.

(b) Annual leave (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave) is a period (usually four weeks) of paid absence from work for leisure or recreational purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LONG SERVICE LEAVE (a) TAKEN BY EMPLOYEES AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	Number of weeks				Total
	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 and over	
Number of employees ('000)	7.7	12.5	10.3	6.6	37.1
Per cent of total	20.7	33.7	27.8	17.8	100.0

(a) Long service leave (or furlough) is a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after ten or fifteen years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and long-service leave*, May 1979 (6317.0).

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, and May 1974, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted surveys in order to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so

covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained. For details of the major results from these surveys, see pages 227-8 of the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Wage rates

The Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries in 1913. Early in 1960, new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) were introduced to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases, the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rate indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in effect at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July 1974 and August 1974 editions of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Wage rates and earnings* (6312.0). The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown in the 1973 edition of the *Labour Report*.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA — WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1970 (e)	54.20	53.68	191.9	190.1
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.57	105.15	373.8	372.3
1975	117.95	117.32	417.6	415.4
1976	135.29	134.10	479.0	474.8
1977	149.08	147.50	527.9	522.3
1978	160.96	159.68	569.9	565.4
1979(f)	168.68	167.66	597.3	593.6

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA —
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)—continued

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT FEMALES				
1970	39.68	38.65	199.3	194.2
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.61	109.20	545.6	548.5
1976	125.75	r125.90	631.7	r632.4
1977	138.85	138.97	697.4	698.0
1978	r148.90	r149.00	r748.0	r748.4
1979(f)	154.33	154.31	775.2	775.1

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(e) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australia State awards payable from December 1970.

(f) Figures for December 1979 are subject to revision.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1977	1978	1979(f)	1977	1978	1979(f)
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	144.15	155.55	161.86	510.4	550.8	573.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	142.18	r156.01	166.71	503.4	r552.4	590.3
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	137.37	147.82	152.57	485.4	523.4	540.2
Food, drink, and tobacco	145.82	r158.09	165.49	516.3	r559.8	586.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	135.92	145.86	150.81	481.3	516.5	534.0
Paper, printing, etc.	153.15	164.86	172.45	542.3	583.7	610.6
Other manufacturing	143.49	r154.94	162.68	508.1	r548.6	576.0
All manufacturing groups	142.60	r155.00	163.43	504.9	r548.8	578.7
Building and construction	163.07	r175.94	184.59	577.4	r623.0	653.6
Railway services	130.27	r139.31	145.22	461.3	r493.3	514.2
Road and air transport	142.86	155.11	162.04	505.9	549.2	573.8
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	181.82	194.85	203.31	643.8	689.9	719.9
Communication	176.97	r187.85	199.65	626.6	r665.1	706.9
Wholesale and retail trade	150.47	r163.03	169.57	532.8	r577.3	600.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	150.44	161.08	167.24	532.7	570.3	592.2
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	137.21	147.51	152.50	485.8	522.3	540.0
All industry groups (a)	147.50	r159.68	167.66	522.3	r565.4	593.6
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	140.62	152.30	160.77	706.4	765.0	807.6
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	130.57	139.60	144.07	655.8	701.2	723.7

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS—*continued*

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1977	1978	1979(f)	1977	1978	1979(f)
ADULT FEMALES— <i>continued</i>						
Manufacturing— <i>continued</i>						
Food, drink, and tobacco	138.00	148.26	153.93	693.2	744.8	773.2
Other manufacturing	137.51	147.75	153.48	690.7	742.1	771.0
All manufacturing groups	134.16	143.94	149.36	673.9	723.0	750.3
Transport and communication	142.15	150.06	155.23	714.0	753.8	779.7
Wholesale and retail trade	150.36	160.99	166.18	755.3	808.7	834.7
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	145.90	157.84	163.32	732.9	792.9	820.4
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	133.30	142.52	147.33	669.6	715.9	740.0
All industry groups (a)	138.97	149.00	154.31	698.0	748.4	775.1

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(f) Figures for December 1979 are subject to revision.

Standard hours of work

Introduction

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on page 219 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring.

These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1979	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1979
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1979	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1979
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Work patterns of employees

A special survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work. Major findings from the survey are as follows:

**VICTORIA — EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN THE SURVEY WEEK (a) :
DAYS ON WHICH WORKED (b), NOVEMBER 1976**

Days	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees who worked	Number	Proportion of female employees who worked	Number	Proportion of all employees who worked
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Monday	(c) 746.8	(c) 92.1	(c) 405.1	(c) 83.0	(c) 1,151.9	(c) 88.7
Tuesday	(c) 658.8	(c) 81.2	(c) 348.0	(c) 71.3	(c) 1,006.8	(c) 77.5
Wednesday	776.6	95.8	418.8	85.8	1,195.4	92.0
Thursday	781.9	96.4	424.4	86.9	1,206.2	92.8
Friday	771.1	95.1	419.7	86.0	1,190.8	91.7
Saturday	189.0	23.3	97.9	20.0	286.9	22.1
Sunday	65.7	8.1	37.4	7.7	103.1	7.9

(a) Includes part-time workers.

(b) In main job only.

(c) Affected by the Melbourne Cup Day holiday.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Work patterns of employees*, November 1976 (6328.0).

Average weekly earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The estimates relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings are, therefore, calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria, total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)
(\$)**

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1970-71	86.40	84.80	1975-76	170.50	169.60
1971-72	93.90	93.40	1976-77	191.10	190.70
1972-73	102.80	101.80	1977-78	209.30	209.50
1973-74	118.80	118.30	1978-79	226.60	225.70
1974-75	147.80	148.30	1979-80	248.30	247.10

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the weekly wage rates shown on pages 216-18.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours of employees

Since 1960, regular surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example, on pages 223-6 of the 1979 edition. Surveys are currently conducted in May, August, and October each year, and particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 223-6

Survey of employment benefits

During the period from February to May 1979, a special survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information about a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees. An employment benefit was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc., received in addition to wages or salary and award, etc., minimum provisions under which a person was employed. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and over-award payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc., provisions, e.g., safety clothing, were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the information collected; only those benefits which were used or taken up were actually counted.

Major findings from the survey are as follows:

VICTORIA—EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK : TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Type of benefit received	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees	Number	Proportion of female employees	Number	Proportion of all employees
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Holiday costs	44.8	5.8	15.2	3.8	60.8	5.2
Low-interest finance	62.5	8.0	14.2	3.6	76.7	6.5
Goods and services	290.2	37.3	140.4	35.3	430.7	36.6
Housing	31.9	4.1	10.0	2.5	41.9	3.6
Electricity, etc.	14.3	1.8	8.0	2.0	22.4	1.9
Telephone	83.9	10.8	8.7	2.2	92.6	7.9
Transport	98.8	12.7	9.9	2.5	107.9	9.2
Medical	39.6	5.1	11.9	3.0	51.5	4.4
Union dues	23.8	3.1	(a)	(a)	26.5	2.3
Club fees	18.3	2.3	(a)	(a)	18.9	1.6
Entertainment allowance	49.2	6.3	(a)	(a)	51.4	4.4
Shares, etc.	14.3	1.8	(a)	(a)	17.0	1.4
Study leave	19.9	2.6	(a)	(a)	25.6	2.2
Superannuation, etc.	398.8	51.2	101.4	25.5	500.3	42.5
Total employees	778.9	100.0	397.5	100.0	1,176.4	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA—EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED 20 HOURS OR MORE A WEEK : NUMBER OF SEPARATE TYPES OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979

Number of separate types of benefit received	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees	Number	Proportion of female employees	Number	Proportion of all employees
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
None	206.0	26.4	169.9	42.7	375.9	32.0
One or more—	572.9	73.6	227.6	57.3	800.5	68.0
One	251.1	32.2	151.0	38.0	402.1	34.2
Two	166.3	21.4	55.1	13.9	221.5	18.8
Three	88.9	11.4	16.1	4.1	105.1	8.9
Four	27.5	3.5	(a)	(a)	31.6	2.7
Five or more	39.1	5.0	(a)	(a)	40.2	3.4
Total employees	778.9	100.0	397.5	100.0	1,176.4	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Employment benefits—Australia*, February to May 1979 (6334.0).

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions*Early legislation*

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding 0.4 kilowatts is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Wages Boards (see pages 209-11), the Industrial Appeals Court, the Industrial Training Commission (see pages 228-31), the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, the Hairdressers Registration Board, the Workers Compensation Board, the Liquor Control Commission, and the Motor Accidents Board are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally, the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of children and young persons, including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1913 and estimates have been published regularly since then.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of

some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1975	2	233	48	51	33	57	424
1976	—	170	56	28	35	33	322
1977	5	126	44	14	23	32	244
1978	1	182	31	32	23	34	303
1979	4	182	40	17	22	60	325
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (c) ('000)							
1975	0.4	282.4	59.4	9.8	86.6	132.3	570.9
1976	2.4	287.3	58.9	10.0	108.1	180.5	647.3
1977	0.2	35.8	8.4	4.4	43.6	28.2	120.7
1978	1.8	128.7	16.7	18.3	29.7	31.7	227.0
1979	4.3	243.1	52.0	10.3	82.0	269.8	661.5
WORKING DAYS LOST (c) ('000)							
1975	2.2	581.4	250.1	10.8	89.4	287.8	1,221.7
1976	4.2	632.4	235.3	10.5	179.9	357.8	1,420.0
1977	8.4	223.8	90.0	10.2	96.9	156.9	586.1
1978	1.9	275.9	57.0	39.3	50.9	43.1	468.1
1979	20.2	701.9	173.6	23.7	199.4	367.4	1,486.1
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1975	57	14,938	7,448	287	2,177	6,989	31,897
1976	150	17,484	9,106	328	5,317	9,734	42,118
1977	614	6,972	3,643	356	3,596	5,573	20,752
1978	60	9,281	2,253	1,384	1,644	1,578	16,200
1979	1,098	24,826	6,676	883	6,758	13,025	53,266

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communication.

(c) Workers stood down as a result of the electricity supply dispute in October 1977 (at establishments other than those at which the stoppage occurred) are excluded. It is estimated that about 150,000 such workers were stood down and about 2,100,000 working days were lost.

NOTE. These statistics are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before the 1977 edition.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate persons to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and associated legislation.

Many of the important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been discussed in previous *Victorian Year Books*. Recent amendments to the Labour and Industry Act, which provide for all wheeled tractors used in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, dairying, and pastoral pursuits to be provided with roll-over protective frames, are designed to reduce the number of fatal and other serious injuries occurring in rural

industry. All tractors manufactured or imported into Victoria before 1 July 1981 are exempted from this regulation.

Administrative responsibility for the law relating to the safe use of mechanical amusement structures was transferred from the Health Commission to the Department of Labour and Industry in 1979 when the *Lifts and Cranes (Amusement Structures) Act 1978* was brought into operation.

To keep pace with technological change and enlightened attitudes, the methods for enforcement of these Acts and the relevant safety regulations must be continually assessed. Accordingly, the Labour and Industry (Asbestos) Regulations 1978 were implemented to maintain some control over the hazards associated with asbestos processes. Similarly, the Health (Hearing Conservation) Regulations 1978, administered by the Health Commission, are promoted by Inspectors of Factories and Shops during their visits to industrial premises.

Workers compensation legislation

Introduction

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in Victoria.

The administration of the Victorian *Workers Compensation Act 1958* was transferred from the Chief Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Industry on 21 August 1978. Legislation to provide for workers compensation in Victoria was first introduced in 1914 with the passing of the *Workers Compensation Act 1914* (No. 2496). The basic provision was that benefits were payable to a worker injured or killed by injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The concept of "no fault" compensation for such injuries was primarily intended to recognise that many work injuries, which can cause economic loss and therefore considerable financial hardship, cannot be said to be the result of negligence and therefore there would be no liability at common law for damages.

Since then, the legislation has been amended from time to time. The *Workers Compensation Act 1958* consolidated the previous legislation to provide monetary benefit to most workers or, in the case of death, to their dependants by their right to claim limited compensation (for loss of earning capacity and associated out-of-pocket expenses for treatment) for injuries sustained by them arising out of or in the course of employment without having to prove negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer or his employees. This also relates to industrial diseases. The Act is supplemented by the *Workers Compensation Regulations 1975* and the *Workers Compensation Rules 1980*.

No matter what the circumstances of employment, a worker is almost certainly entitled to compensation if injured at work or if he suffers illness to which his work contributes. Coverage of the Act also includes certain contractors who are deemed to be workers within the meaning of the Act.

The Act does not affect the employers' civil liability where the injury or illness to the worker is caused by personal negligence or breach of statutory duty of the employer or of some person for whom the employer is responsible. In such a case, the worker has the option of claiming compensation under the Act or taking proceedings independently of the Act.

The general principle of the legislation is to provide coverage for workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by recurrence, aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, or deterioration of any pre-existing injury or disease where employment is a contributing factor.

The Act provides for the establishment of the Workers Compensation Board to act as a tribunal which inquires into, hears, and determines all disputes and other matters arising out of claims under the Act. The Board is constituted under section 80 of the Act and comprises five divisions, each of which consists of a judicial member, being a Judge of the County Court, as chairman, with two lay members appointed by the Governor in Council.

One lay member is selected from a panel of three nominated by the insurers and the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent insurers. The other is selected from a panel of three nominated by the Victorian Trades Hall Council to represent workers.

A primary feature of the legislation is the obligation on employers to obtain a policy of accident insurance indemnifying them to the full extent of their liability to pay compensation under the Act, in the event of injury or disease to their workers (although the employer is not obliged to be insured for the first \$500 of his liability). The vast majority of claims for workers compensation are settled without dispute by the employer or insurance company. Disputed claims are submitted to the Board for determination. However, the Board deals with only a small proportion of the total number of claims made each year. Of approximately 250,000 claims made in any year, only some 10,000 might come before the Board.

Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria

By the mid-1970s, it had become clear that there had arisen many contentious issues and difficulties in the field of workers compensation in Victoria, largely because the existing legislation had evolved as a matter of course, rather than by deliberate direction, over many years. In recognition of this, in 1976, the Governor in Council constituted His Honour Judge C. W. Harris, a County Court Judge and a chairman of the Workers Compensation Board, as a Board of Inquiry into the Victorian system of workers compensation. The Board submitted an Interim Report in June 1976, and its Final Report in March 1977.

This was a detailed report and, in essence, formally recognised the present unsatisfactory arrangements (primarily that it had become relatively very expensive to run in comparison with benefits bestowed) and recommended a complete restructuring of the legislation. Details of the matters covered in the Report are provided on pages 229-31 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Recent legislative developments

Since the presentation of the Harris Report, five Acts have been passed to amend the Principal Act in line with the Board's comments and recommendations. The *Workers Compensation (Special Provisions) Act* 1978 (No. 9134) provides that certain sporting activities are excluded from the operation of the Principal Act.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1978 (No. 9136) provides that school pupils employed pursuant to an arrangement for work experience under Part IVA of the *Education Act* 1958 shall be entitled to benefits under the Principal Act, the "nominal defendant" shall not be liable to pay compensation, certain payments made by an employer shall not be taken as an admission of liability, the employer may end or diminish weekly payments in certain cases, and that the employer will not be obliged to be insured for the first \$500 of his liability for compensation. This latter provision, in other words, allows the employer to bear the first \$500 in respect of each injury to an employee and to take a policy of insurance to cover the balance of his liability under the Act (although he may extend his insurance to cover this "excess"). Employers taking advantage of this provision should be entitled to premium discounts. The Act also referred to the position of contractors, sub-contractors, and sharefarmers in relation to workers compensation, provided that secretaries of co-operative societies would come within the scope of the Principal Act, and dealt with payments into court in damages claims. The *Workers Compensation (Sharefarmers) Act* 1978 (No. 9215) deemed that certain sharefarmers would be workers for the purposes of the Principal Act.

A major argument of the Harris Report was that the existing compensation system is an elaborate but rather illogical scheme of social security benefits. As a result of its natural evolution, it tended to compensate disabilities only tenuously associated with employment, and persons who sometimes extend far beyond the traditional concept of "workers". It found that the overhead costs of the system were enormous and capable of significant reduction, and that although insurance premiums were very high, benefits were too low in comparison with the other States. It was recommended that, until further developed, the rate of weekly benefits should be revised in accordance with movements in the average weekly earnings series as seasonally adjusted (calculated by the Australian

Bureau of Statistics), and, furthermore, that such adjustments should be made regularly, at not more than annual intervals.

In recognising the matters referred to in the Harris Report, and the fact that workers compensation arrangements in Victoria were a major concern for the government, for industry (both employers and employees) and, in fact, for the whole community, the Victorian Government introduced into the Victorian Parliament on 26 September 1979 a Bill to amend the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*, which would provide for an increase in benefits payable while seeking to contain increases in premium rates. The Victorian Government's intention was to raise benefits to more realistic, up-to-date levels and to provide for the regular annual indexing of such benefits, yet take certain action to constrain premiums, particularly in the interests of maintaining employment.

There were three key areas where the Victorian Government wished to contain costs. The first concerned the definition of "injury", for which precedent had been built up in the Victorian jurisdiction over many years to the extent that compensation payments were being made in respect of injury or illness which bore only a minimal relationship to the employment. This had been particularly the case in respect of claims for heart and stroke cases. Second, the Motor Accidents Board had been set up by legislation in 1974 to administer a scheme of no-fault liability for benefits to motor accident victims as recognition that motor accidents had become a community problem, and it therefore seemed unfair that employers should be responsible for costs involved which would otherwise be covered by the Motor Accidents Board. Third, "split actions" represented a problem in that compensation could be paid doubly in respect of one claim — once by compensation under the Workers Compensation Act and again by recourse to damages under common law.

The Bill became the *Workers Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1979*, which came into operation on 1 December 1979 to amend the Principal Act in several ways. The Act:

- (1) Amended the definitions of "injury" and "disease" to include "exacerbation", thus extending the application, but at the same time amended the definition of "injury" so that work must have made a "substantial" rather than a "material" contribution to the injury in respect of the application of the Act;
- (2) provided for the Insurance Commissioner to indemnify employers in respect of first-year apprentices (including while travelling to or from or attending school) against the employer's liability to pay compensation or at common law;
- (3) provided that in the case of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents during journeys to, from, or at work, such persons may claim in the usual way under workers compensation, but the insurer or employer may obtain recompense from the Motor Accidents Board equivalent to the amount the worker would have been entitled to had he not been covered by the Workers Compensation Act;
- (4) increased weekly benefits payable for incapacity, the death benefits, and the maximum compensation payable for incapacity in the Principal Act and provided for annual adjustments of these amounts in accordance with movements in average weekly earnings as seasonally adjusted;
- (5) provided for the recognition of the services of registered chiropractors and osteopaths for the purposes of compensation under the Principal Act;
- (6) prevented "split action" claims (double recovery) whereby dependants could obtain the full amount of recovery under both the Workers Compensation Act and damages at common law, by providing that any amounts recovered under the Principal Act would be deducted from any subsequent common law settlement and *vice-versa*; and
- (7) provided for other miscellaneous amendments.

However, the trade union movement in Victoria in general was most concerned that, while increasing the level of weekly and death benefits payable in the order of 44 per cent, the new Act would also have the effect of unfairly denying the right to compensation, or full compensation, to a significant number of workers and their families who had previously been covered by legislation. The overriding concern was that rights and conditions of employment which the unions had pursued over a long period of time on behalf of workers would be severely eroded.

This concern led to a considerable amount of industrial unrest affecting the general community as the unions undertook a campaign, co-ordinated through the Victorian Trades Hall Council, to have changed back the amendments made in respect of the definition of "injury" as it would affect heart and stroke claims and in relation to "split actions". Soon after the amending Act had been passed, building industry workers marched on Parliament House, firemen imposed bans on Victorian Parliament and insurance offices, and snap stoppages on the waterfront preceded a 48 hour power stoppage in January 1980, two 24 hour public transport stoppages, a metal industry shut-down, and a stoppage by retail shop workers.

However, the Victorian Government had previously acknowledged that it was not the intention to prejudice genuine heart and stroke claims or claims for any other disease where employment had really contributed, and that it would remain firm on its objectives. Nonetheless, the Minister of Labour and Industry held a series of discussions with two officers of the Department of Labour and Industry and two representatives of the Victorian Trades Hall Council aimed at settling the matter and, on 28 March 1980, announced that a settlement agreement had been reached.

As a result, the *Workers Compensation (General Amendment) Act 1980* (No. 9372) was passed on 23 May 1980, to:

- (1) Amend the definition of "injury" by replacing the words "contributed substantially" with the words "was a contributing factor and contributed to a recognisable degree"; and
- (2) provide, in respect of dependants of a deceased worker, for a scale of benefits to be payable in respect of each dependant child under the age of 16 years and each dependant full-time student under the age of 21 years.

Both amendments were made retrospective to 1 December 1979. In line with the provision for annual adjustments in workers compensation benefits, to be made on 1 July in each year, the following benefits applied from 1 July 1980:

**VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BENEFITS
APPLICABLE FROM 1 JULY 1980**

Type of benefit	Amount payable (\$)
(1) Weekly payments during incapacity of worker:	
(i) Maximum payment for worker (excluding dependants)	116
If under 21 years of age	86
(ii) Payment for dependant spouse	33
(iii) Payment for each dependant child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age	11
(iv) Maximum weekly payment for worker with dependants	(a)172
If under 21 years of age	(a)149
(2) Employer's maximum total liability for weekly payments for incapacity (total or partial) (b)	40,899
(3) Amount payable to dependants on death of worker:	
(i) Maximum lump sum	36,694
(ii) Additional payment for each dependant child or full-time student under 21 years of age (age of child/student)—	
Under 1	8,950
2	8,372
3	7,795
4	7,218
5	6,640
6	6,063
7	5,485
8	4,908
9	4,331
10	3,753
11	3,176
12	2,598
Not under 12 but under 16	2,021
Not under 16 but under 21 (full-time student)	2,021
(iii) Funeral benefit (maximum)	750
(4) Amount payable for specified injuries—Table 11 (maximum)	23,260

(a) Or the worker's average weekly earnings, whichever is the lesser amount.

(b) This amount may be increased by the Workers Compensation Board.

A Workers Compensation Consultative Council was appointed in March 1979, comprising representatives of the insurance industry, the law, medical and occupational safety fields, the unions, and the Victorian Government to meet regularly and to provide advice on the operation of the principal legislation. Considering that His Honour Judge Harris proposed major long-term changes in the workers compensation system in Victoria, the Victorian Government has advised that it would continue to make improvements in workers compensation arrangements.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 229-31

Industrial accidents statistics

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics when regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Comprehensive details in respect of the year 1974-75 can be found on pages 233-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

However, publication of *Victorian Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation* bulletins (6302.2) has been suspended indefinitely from 1975-76 onwards, following investigations into the quality of these statistics undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In the case of industrial accidents statistics, the investigations showed that, due to reporting practices adopted by some insurance companies, there has for some time been under reporting of cases which should have been included in the statistics, and that the degree of under reporting might have fluctuated from year to year. The statistics therefore do not provide an accurate count of the total number of cases which are either fatal or involve a period of incapacity of one week or more. Nor do they accurately measure year to year trends in these totals. Because of this, the statistics are not of sufficiently high quality to be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In addition, the investigations have shown that workers compensation statistics have suffered from reporting and other difficulties and are also not of the standard required for publication.

Data collection is, however, continuing and measures are being taken in order to bring the statistics up to an acceptable level of quality.

Further reference: Industrial accidents, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 231-5

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act* 1975, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The later legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, remains the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the *Industrial Training Act* 1975 also provides for "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission currently comprises ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for

apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1980, there were 51 committees functioning in respect of more than 100 proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to industrial training. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1980.

Despite difficult economic conditions and a high level of unemployment, the Commission achieved the second highest intake of apprentices on record in the year ended 30 June 1980 with 11,506 new apprentices being indentured. This represents a 5.8 per cent increase on the previous year, and it is the fourth successive year in which the intake has exceeded 10,000. At 30 June 1980, there were a record 39,848 apprentices in training.

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT) has again assisted in maintaining a high indenture level, as has the legislation introduced by the Victorian Government under which the State assumed responsibility for workers' compensation for first year apprentices and for other apprentices in respect of their attendance at prescribed trade classes.

After a period of steady growth the total number of apprentices in training declined in 1975, but recovered the following year. There was a significant rise in 1977 and this growth was maintained in 1978. For the year ended 30 June 1979, a new record was created with 38,261 apprentices in training — 1,484 more than at the same time in the previous year — and this was surpassed by the 1980 figure of 39,848.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have been expanded to cover all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular, panel beating, footwear, and metal fabrication. A further modification of apprentice training was introduced at the commencement of the 1977 school year. The new system, termed "accelerated training", blends the training usually given in the first and second years into the first year alone, thus reducing the trade school training term from three years to two years and increasing apprenticeship productivity in the early years of apprenticeship. Although this system has worked effectively its expansion has been limited by the growth of apprenticeship numbers which has reduced the capacity of schools to provide this type of training. Where facilities and resources are available, and where apprentices wish to enter this form of training with the approval of their employers, the Commission has adopted a general policy of permitting accelerated training to flow in any trade.

As an aid to training, the Commission introduced training journals or log-books in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in twenty-four trades.

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Commission took over responsibility for adult training programmes on the understanding that no formal training would be introduced unless there was complete agreement between the relevant employer and employee organisations. The first formal scheme for adults was introduced in February 1979 in the horticultural trades, with eligibility being restricted to persons employed in the industry and with the requirement that a formal training agreement must be registered with the Commission. That scheme is continuing and, in addition, a pilot programme was introduced in the sheet metal trade during 1980.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community. It also believes that the principle of making apprenticeship more attractive, rather than concentrating on pre-apprenticeship training, will in the long run be of greater benefit to the community. The current trend indicates that the service industries have the greatest potential for increasing apprenticeship employment opportunities.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,312	2,404	2,382	2,336	2,257
Carpentry and joinery	4,160	4,184	4,037	3,887	3,865
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	625	686	731	737	789
Plastering	39	44	52	46	45
Fibrous plastering	240	254	234	179	172
Bricklaying	640	586	565	520	440
Tile laying	42	53	47	47	55
Stonemasonry	11	20	19	23	21
Roof slating and tiling	85	181	177	114	86
Total building trades	8,154	8,412	8,244	7,889	7,730
Metal trades—					
Engineering (including patternmaking)	4,015	4,182	4,263	4,672	5,196
Electrical	3,588	3,712	3,700	3,906	4,146
Motor mechanics	4,984	5,303	5,295	5,401	5,330
Moulding	127	137	163	166	190
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,204	1,309	1,456	1,616	1,819
Sheet metal	541	541	619	700	799
Electroplating	51	57	67	75	90
Aircraft mechanics	103	92	128	136	144
Radio tradesmen	412	416	363	369	387
Instrument making and repairing	157	181	186	222	252
Silverware and silverplating	14	21	22	27	22
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	2,048	2,126	2,095	2,120	1,981
Refrigeration mechanics	258	268	259	284	326
Optical fitting and surfacing	99	103	87	96	85
Sewing machine mechanics	62	71	64	82	81
Total metal trades	17,663	18,519	18,767	19,872	20,848
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	171	161	177	179	180
Pastrycooking	194	206	216	240	264
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	972	969	984	933	881
Cooking	689	766	922	1,058	1,236
Waiting	18	26	26	34	48
Total food trades	2,044	2,128	2,325	2,444	2,609
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	78	83	110	163	184
Printing	1,265	1,285	1,300	1,460	1,608
Hairdressing	2,143	2,198	2,306	2,376	2,373
Dental technicians	109	138	150	179	184
Watch and clockmaking	64	65	60	59	40
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,357	1,402	1,383	1,391	1,397

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Miscellaneous— <i>continued</i>					
Flat glass working	133	151	158	168	159
Horticultural	354	442	611	787	1,056
Textile mechanics	131	116	108	120	121
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	45	56	54	47	49
Dry cleaning	30	25	18	29	32
Apparel cutting	53	57	56	66	72
Jewellery making and repairing	124	126	126	132	122
Floor finishing and covering	116	142	126	106	87
Agricultural	423	635	859	945	1,126
Floristry	—	—	16	28	51
Total miscellaneous	6,425	6,921	7,441	8,056	8,661
Grand total	34,286	35,980	36,777	38,261	39,848

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation. The number of trade unions registered under the Act at the end of 1979 was 18, with a membership of 12,557 persons.

2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 232. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1979, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 80. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1979 was 148, with a membership of 2,331,100 persons, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the

Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on central labour organisations, on page 233). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found on pages 296-7 of the 1975 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Statistics

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1976 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations only.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1975	167	507.4	217.9	725.3	59	43	53
1976	168	504.7	214.7	719.4	59	42	52
1977	167	505.6	222.1	727.7	59	43	53
1978	167	509.9	222.9	732.9	60	43	53
1979	166	513.0	234.1	747.1	60	44	54

NOTE. All of the figures in this series have been revised since the 1980 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

In November 1976, questions were asked by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade

unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics. Major findings from the survey are as follows:

VICTORIA — TRADE UNION MEMBERS, NOVEMBER 1976

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Number ('000)	466.4	212.3	678.6
Per cent of all employees	55	41	50

VICTORIA — TRADE UNION MEMBERS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION, NOVEMBER 1976

Industry division	Per cent of all employees	Occupation group	Per cent of all employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	(a)	Professional and technical	49
Mining	—	Administrative, executive, and managerial	(a)
Manufacturing	59	Clerical	44
Electricity, gas, and water	80	Sales	23
Construction	55	Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	(a)
Wholesale and retail trade	24	Transport and communication	72
Transport and storage	68	Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. (c)	65
Communication	95	Service, sport, and recreation	44
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	47		
Public administration and defence (b)	62		
Community services	49		
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	32		
Total	50	Total	50

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Excludes permanent defence forces.

(c) Includes miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Trade union members*, November 1976 (6325.0).

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1979, there were eight provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed before amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be

represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Boards system (see pages 209-11), particularly during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures together with the ninety associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within it. The Chamber also has about 5,700 member firms or companies divided into sixty industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, and has a council of 26 elected members plus the immediate past president. It is administered by a director supported by a secretariat of 150, divided into six divisions. The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members before both State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. The Chamber has also always taken an active part in promoting tariff protection and in addition it has more recently become involved in other areas of economic policy, environmental matters, trade practices legislation, and the proceedings of the Prices Justification Tribunal. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members. For the benefit of country members, who account for 15 per cent of its membership, the Chamber maintains branches in Geelong, Ballarat, and Wodonga, and the remainder of the State is served by seven regional groups.

A second group is constituted by the Victorian Employers' Federation, with which over 40 incorporated associations are affiliated and over 30 un-incorporated bodies are associated. The Federation has over 3,000 member firms or companies operating principally in the building, distributive, and service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing. Several associations of primary producers are also affiliated to, or associated with the Federation. The Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by an executive committee which comprises seven present or past office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and ten elected representatives. The committee reports to the Federation's annual general meeting, and, together with elected representatives of

members and of each affiliated organisation, it constitutes the Federation's council which meets several times a year. Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried secretary and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the Federation's main areas of interest, and which also undertakes secretarial services on behalf of some of its affiliated and associated organisations. Like the Chamber of Manufactures it has an industrial relations division which represents members before both State and Commonwealth industrial bodies but unlike the Chamber it is not directly involved in tariff matters. It is, however, active in providing advisory services to small businesses, in organising personnel training courses particularly at the supervisory level, and in sponsoring various community services. The Federation also operates an insurance company, a life assurance company, and a building society for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

A third group of employers' associations are not associated with either the Chamber or the Federation. One of the most important is the Metal Trades Industries Association which was formed by groups that found their interests increasingly different from those of the Chamber of Manufactures. In common with some of the other independent associations, the Metal Trades Industries Association is an inter-State organisation, and it seems probable that associations with strong interstate ties are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Most of them must rely on their Federal Secretariats to represent them before Commonwealth tribunals since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose, other than the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the latter being affiliated with the Employers' Federation but maintaining its own secretariat.

Finally, it may be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lacked any central representative organisation until the mid-1970s. At the State level, the Victorian Employers' Federation then sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which has made a series of submissions to government on behalf of employers generally. Greater significance perhaps attaches to developments at the Federal level where in 1977 the Confederation of Australian Industry was sponsored jointly by the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations, the long established Federal counterparts of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and Victorian Employers' Federation, respectively. The Confederation has two operational wings. One is the National Employers' Industrial Council concerned with industrial relations and located in Melbourne. The other is the National Trade and Industrial Council, concerned with government policy in general and tariffs in particular and located in Canberra. Since it is possible for a member organisation to participate in either or both of these Councils the Confederation can accommodate members with divergent views on matters such as tariffs and yet present a united industrial relations front. It would be logical to expect that in the course of time the representation of employers before the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission will pass increasingly to the National Employers' Industrial Council, leaving State organisations to represent employers' interests before the State wages authorities.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1976 TO 1980

The statistics of unemployment referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(1) Had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e., lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or

(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria increased markedly between 1976 and 1980, from 70,600 persons in August 1976 to 104,300 persons in August 1980. Male unemployment increased by approximately 52 per cent during this period, while female unemployment rose by 43 per cent. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The unemployment rates for Victoria have consistently been somewhat lower than the rates for Australia as a whole during this period.

The number of job vacancies in Victoria, as measured by an annual mail survey (now discontinued) declined significantly between 1976 and 1978, from 18,200 in March 1976 to 11,500 in March 1978. Job vacancies for males declined by 44 per cent during this period, while those for females fell by 68 per cent. A quarterly telephone survey, which collects similar kinds of data to that collected by the discontinued mail survey, has been conducted regularly since May 1979. The number of job vacancies as measured by this survey has declined steadily from 10,600 in May 1979 to 9,500 in August 1979 and 7,800 in August 1980. The number of job vacancies in Victoria accounted for about one-third of total vacancies in Australia between 1976 and 1978, but represented 30.9 per cent of total vacancies in May 1979, 28.7 per cent in August 1979, and 25.9 per cent in August 1980. Victorian job vacancy rates tended to be slightly higher than the rates for Australia as a

whole between 1976 and 1978, but have not differed significantly from the overall national rates since then.

From data collected regularly in the labour force survey it is possible to identify some of the major characteristics of unemployed persons, for example, their sex, marital status, age distribution, regional distribution, birthplace, occupation, and duration of unemployment.

Unemployment rates have consistently been significantly higher among women than among men during the 1976 to 1980 period, in terms of most of the characteristics of the unemployed available for analysis. For example, in August 1980, the overall unemployment rate among males in Victoria was 4.8 per cent, compared with 7.4 per cent for females, while among unmarried teenagers aged 15-19 years the male unemployment rate was 15.3 per cent, compared with 17.8 per cent for females.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. About 55 per cent of unemployed persons in August 1980 were under 25 years of age. The 15-19 years age group has accounted for approximately one-third of total unemployed persons during the years from 1976 to 1980. The unemployment rate for this group has risen from 13.2 per cent in August 1976 to 16.3 per cent in August 1980. The 20-24 years age group has accounted for about another 20 per cent of total unemployed persons during this period. The unemployment rate for this group has increased from 5.3 per cent in August 1976 to 8.7 per cent in August 1980. Unemployment rates for persons over 25 years of age have generally been well below the overall Victorian unemployment rate during the period under review.

The labour force survey cannot provide reliable estimates for small areas of geographical aggregation within Victoria, but it can be said that overall unemployment rates for metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the Melbourne Statistical Division) are not significantly different from those for non-metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the rest of the State). For example, in August 1980, the overall unemployment rates were 5.7 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively.

Migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1971 have experienced significantly higher unemployment rates than either persons born in Australia or migrants who arrived in Australia before 1971. For example, in August 1980, migrants who had arrived since 1971 had an unemployment rate of 9.0 per cent, twice as high as the unemployment rate for migrants of longer standing (4.5 per cent) and considerably higher than the unemployment rate for persons born in Australia (5.9 per cent).

Unemployment has tended to more adversely affect the lesser skilled, lesser qualified members of the labour force. For example, among those unemployed in Victoria in August 1980 who had worked full-time for two weeks or more at any time in the two years to August 1980, about 45 per cent were tradesmen, production-process workers, or labourers. The unemployment rate for this "blue-collar" occupation group (4.6 per cent) was significantly higher than the unemployment rates for such "white-collar" occupation groups as clerical workers (3.9 per cent) and sales workers (3.7 per cent).

Higher levels of unemployment and inadequate numbers of job vacancies have contributed to a significant lengthening in the average duration of unemployment experienced by persons who have been unemployed during the years from 1976 to 1980. In August 1976, the average duration of unemployment was about 18 weeks, and this had risen progressively to about 30 weeks by August 1980. Whereas in August 1976 about 25 per cent of the unemployed had been in such a situation for less than four weeks, by August 1980 that proportion had declined to about 19 per cent and about one person in three of the unemployed had been so for six months or more.

Looking at the employment side of the labour force, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased from 1,612,300 persons in August 1976 to 1,700,500 persons in August 1980. Most of this increase occurred in the year August 1979 to August 1980, when the number of employed persons grew by 61,500, compared with a growth of only 26,700 persons over the three preceding years.

Tables which include data on employment and unemployment in Victoria are presented on pages 246-50.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 243-9

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth Government*Administration**Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs*

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, which was established on 30 November 1978, include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the National Employment and Training System, the Commonwealth Rebate Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; co-ordination at all levels of government of Commonwealth Government programmes and proposals concerning young persons; research into youth needs and development of communication channels for youth and councils on the design of youth programmes and services; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the general public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and to the general public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

A Bureau of Labour Market Research was established within the Department in 1980 to provide a focal point for the conduct and co-ordination of research into the Australian labour market. The Bureau has the functions of undertaking research into labour market problems and trends in the supply of and demand for labour, analysing training requirements, skill shortages and problems of the unemployed, evaluating manpower programmes and services, and sponsoring high quality research by other organisations.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the CES are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were 64 CES offices in Victoria in December 1980.

The CES offers a range of manpower programmes and services which are designed to help align the employment training and other needs of individuals to those of the labour market. These include: (1) National Employment and Training System; (2) Education Programme for Unemployed Youth; (3) Education Programme for Unemployed Youth/School to Work Transition Programme; (4) Commonwealth Rebate for Apprenticeship Full-time Training; (5) pre-apprenticeship training; (6) National Employment Strategy for Aborigines; (7) Relocation Assistance Scheme; (8) Fares Assistance Scheme; (9) Redundancy in Australian Government Employment; (10) Former Regular Servicemen's Vocational Training Scheme; (11) Community Youth Support Scheme; (12) Volunteer Youth Programme; and (13) National Training Council.

Specialist facilities are provided for young persons, handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, aborigines, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge

by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person registered for employment with the CES, but is provided particularly for persons who are experiencing employment difficulties.

The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the Commonwealth *Social Services Act 1947*. All applicants for unemployment benefit under that Act must register for employment at an office or agency of the CES, which is responsible for the issue of claim forms and the provisions of the Work Test.

The CES is responsible for assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes, where necessary, arranging their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. Since 1951, the CES has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the United Nations Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the general public. Employers, employees, and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

Employment training and assistance schemes

In October 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) as part of a national manpower programme. NEAT aims at improving the ability of industry to meet its requirements for skilled labour and assisting individuals who, without training or retraining, would remain at a disadvantage in the labour market in obtaining stable and rewarding employment. As well as offering some additional provisions, NEAT consolidated a number of existing training schemes administered by several different departments into one scheme administered by what is now the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs through the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES). The CES had in the past been limited to its traditional role of finding labour for employers and jobs for persons, but with NEAT it was given the capacity to offer training assistance to unemployed persons. As well as unemployed persons there are special groups of persons who, for various reasons, require retraining to join or return to the labour force.

Training of an eligible applicant may be arranged through an educational institution which offers an approved formal course or with an employer who is prepared to provide on-the-job training. Applicants training in approved full-time, part-time, or correspondence courses are entitled to a book and equipment allowance, payment of fees, and an income-tested living allowance. Employers may receive a training subsidy for the training of inexperienced or unskilled job-seekers in positions for which the CES is unable to provide skilled workers.

In 1976, the Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP) was introduced to assist the growing number of unemployed school leavers. SYETP offers, under a subsidy paid to employers, employment experience and training for young persons between 15 and 24 years of age who, although seeking work, are seemingly unprepared for the labour force because they lack work skills and experience. As well as private industry, Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities offer employment experience and training for young persons under the SYETP programme.

The Skills in Demand Programme provides assistance for industry-based training programmes which aim to overcome a shortage of qualified persons in a particular occupation.

There is also assistance to young unemployed persons whose low or inadequate educational level is a primary barrier to their being able to find stable work. In conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Education and the Technical and

Further Education Council, NEAT assists these young persons by conducting courses under the Education Programme for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), which concentrates on improving literacy and numeracy, self-confidence and motivation, and training in basic work skills. Trainees are eligible for an allowance equivalent to unemployment benefit plus \$6 per week.

Under the School-to-Work Transition Programme a range of pre-vocational courses were approved in 1980 and are to be conducted at TAFE colleges in Victoria in 1981. These courses aim to assist young unemployed persons between 15 and 19 years of age who are experiencing difficulties in gaining employment. Eligible young persons attending the courses receive an allowance similar to that available under EPUY.

There were 18,479 approvals for NEAT assistance in Victoria for the twelve months ended 30 June 1980. Of these, 8,819 (48 per cent) were for males and 9,660 (52 per cent) were for females. The national figure for approvals for the same period was 70,390.

At 30 June 1980 in Victoria there were 426 persons in formal training and 5,572 persons in in-plant/SYETP training. These figures compare with 689 persons in formal training and 4,286 in in-plant/SYETP training at 30 June 1979. The following table shows the numbers involved in NEAT training schemes from September 1978 to June 1980:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM (NEAT) AND SPECIAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME (SYETP):
NUMBERS IN TRAINING

Quarter ended	Formal			In-plant (a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1978—									
September	497	452	949	5,974	6,517	12,491	6,471	6,969	13,440
December	246	230	476	4,139	4,404	8,543	4,385	4,634	9,019
1979—									
March	413	387	800	1,989	1,859	3,848	2,402	2,246	4,648
June	360	329	689	2,014	2,272	4,286	2,374	2,601	4,975
September	274	288	562	1,785	2,139	3,924	2,059	2,427	4,486
December	112	91	203	1,338	1,371	2,709	1,450	1,462	2,912
1980—									
March	234	191	425	1,665	1,896	3,561	1,899	2,087	3,986
June	232	194	426	2,521	3,051	5,572	2,753	3,245	5,998

(a) Includes SYETP participants.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs.

Further reference: Retraining schemes in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 247-8

Victorian Government Victorian Employment Committee*

The Victorian Employment Committee was established following the December 1978 Work For Tomorrow! Conference. The Committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Consumer Affairs, is a tripartite body consisting of the main committee, five sub-committees, and support staff. The main committee comprises representatives of eleven major government and non-government bodies keenly interested in employment matters, for example, the Victorian Council of Social Service, Technical Education Council of Victoria, Victorian Employers Federation, Australian Bank Ltd, Trades Hall Council, Victorian Federation of State Schools Parents' Clubs, and Victorian Chamber of Manufactures. The sub-committees are made up of a chairman, who is a Victorian Employment Committee member, and several other invited members. The titles of the sub-committees are: Community Involvement and Public Awareness, Assistance to Groups with Special Needs, Education Training and Re-training, Youth Employment, and Regional Employment and Development.

The main functions of the Victorian Employment Committee are to examine employment and employment-related matters of relevance to Victoria; to report to the Victorian Cabinet Employment Sub-Committee on employment and employment-related programmes and policies upon which the Victorian Government might: (1) recommend action by the Commonwealth Government; (2) take action itself; (3) recommend action by local government bodies; and (4) recommend action by the private sector; and to

* The Victorian Employment Committee's duties and responsibilities have been absorbed into the work of the Victorian Ministry of Employment and Training, which was established in November 1980 as part of the Victorian Government's "Jobs from Growth" policy. The work of the new Ministry will be described fully in the 1982 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

recommend, on a continuing basis, additional employment policies for Victoria to meet changing needs.

More specifically, the Victorian Employment Committee's objectives include monitoring the employment situation. Such monitoring involves the analysis of the unemployment situation in relation to: (1) industry/occupational mix; (2) regional patterns; and (3) social groups. Monitoring also involves the identification of areas of potential sectoral growth in the Victorian economy which are likely to maintain an increase in existing levels of employment and to advise on impediments and stimuli to increased employment levels.

With respect to new technologies the Victorian Employment Committee aims to evaluate the possible and actual impact on employment of the use of new technologies; to encourage the development of employment which utilises new technologies for the production of socially useful goods and services; and to encourage employment in the development and use of appropriate alternative technologies which conserve non-renewable energy sources.

The Victorian Employment Committee's main objective with respect to training is to examine the requirements of industry and the unemployed in Victoria and to recommend appropriate means of meeting such requirements. The Committee also aims to examine existing work arrangements and the potential for increasing the incidence of arrangements such as job sharing and permanent part-time work as a response to the high levels of unemployment.

The Victorian Employment Committee acknowledges that unemployment is a world-wide problem, and is likely to be so for the decade ahead. Thus, policy needs to be developed bearing in mind longer-term objectives. The Committee acknowledges that events overseas, as well as in almost all areas of Commonwealth, State, and local government policy, impinge either directly or indirectly on employment. In doing so, the Committee recommends that the impact on employment should be a major consideration in all policy decisions.

The Victorian Employment Committee sees its role, therefore, as seeking ways and recommending the policies to encourage the development of new and permanent jobs in Victoria. In addition, the Committee seeks ways and recommends policies to alleviate the unemployment burden and encourage means of improving general employability.

The Committee funds specific employment projects that have various aims such as creating new permanent jobs, providing assistance for the unemployed, and providing new information on employment-related matters in Victoria. The Committee publishes a newsletter entitled *Network*, which provides general information and articles on employment and employment-related issues. The newsletter is designed to generate greater public awareness and understanding of employment covering as wide a cross-section of the community as possible. In this light, the Committee has initiated a discussion paper series which includes reports on all of the major studies that have been conducted by the Committee and its staff.

Job Forecasting Bureau

The Job Forecasting Bureau was established on the recommendation of the Victorian Employment Committee, and its proposed formation was announced by the Victorian Government in May 1979. The Bureau began operation in March 1980, with three research staff.

The Bureau was established in order to analyse structural change and economic trends and advise all groups attempting to match training and skills with expected opportunities. More specifically, the Bureau is to analyse economic and structural trends as they affect the Victorian labour market; undertake short and longer-term forecasts of future labour demand and supply, with particular emphasis on occupations and regions of the State; conduct specific studies on employment as required; and provide technical and policy advice and support to the Victorian Employment Committee, to other Victorian Government agencies, and to the responsible Minister as required.

The Bureau has undertaken to compile and present bi-monthly labour market reports for the Victorian Employment Committee. The labour market reports consist of two parts — a review and analysis of the latest information on the labour market with particular emphasis on Victoria, and an article discussing a particular aspect of the labour market.

The reports are available for distribution. The Bureau will collect, analyse, and present the latest labour market information. One of the primary tasks is to develop a data base of labour force information.

The Bureau's manpower forecasting work will consist of: (1) collecting data on distribution of employment by industry and occupation from Population Census and other sources, and analysing changes in structure over time; (2) producing general forecasts of occupational employment; (3) qualifying these results with information gained from alternative sources — in particular, with regard to major development projects, potential growth industries, effect of technological change on occupational employment; (4) analysing likely supply of occupational employment (i.e., collecting information on current distribution, current training, likely wastage rates, etc.); and (5) initiating discussion groups to consider results of study and to introduce qualitative data (comprising, for example, industry groups such as the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and the Metal Trades Industries Association, trade unions, the Industrial Training Commission, the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, and the State Council for Technical Education).

The research of the Job Forecasting Bureau is an ongoing activity. Labour market trends will be monitored and evaluated over time.

Victorian Technology Advisory Committee

The Victorian Government established the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee in order to examine the impact of new technologies on the economic, employment, and social well-being of the State. The establishment of the committee was announced in September 1980.

Members of the Victorian Technology Advisory Committee, which reports to the Victorian Cabinet through the Minister of Labour and Industry, have a range of special knowledge and experience relating to the usage of new technologies. The Committee is chaired by the Executive Director of the Victorian Employers Federation. Membership is drawn from government and non-government bodies, including the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, academic institutions, State Electricity Commission, Municipal Officers Association, Trades Hall Council, and Technical Education Council of Victoria. The committee is serviced by the Victorian Employment Committee's support staff unit.

The aim of the Committee is to develop policy options and advise the Victorian Government in respect of various aspects relating to the introduction of technological change. To this end, the terms of reference are:

- (1) Monitor and evaluate the possible and actual economic and social impacts of the use of new technologies on employment and industry and suggest means of overcoming the associated problems;
- (2) examine the training and retraining requirements of industry and individuals to enable both the employed and the unemployed to adapt positively to technological change;
- (3) suggest mechanisms which need to be established to assist employers to introduce technological innovations that maximise the benefits and minimise the adverse effects on innovation, particularly with a view to overcoming problems of redundancy and human hardship;
- (4) encourage employment in the development and use of appropriate alternative technologies which conserve non-renewable energy sources and utilise new technologies for the production of socially useful goods and services;
- (5) continue to increase public awareness of the issues involved in the ongoing discussion on changing technology; and
- (6) examine any other matters on technology or related matters which the Victorian Government may refer to it.

Further reference: *Work for Tomorrow! Conference, Victorian Year Book 1980, p. 252*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between population censuses; and (3) the monthly collections from employers who pay pay-roll tax and also from government bodies, which provide estimates by detailed industry groups of the number of wage and salary earners in the community (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service). The statistical series showing this information is known as the civilian employees series. As well, the population survey and pay-roll tax frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force, for example, job vacancies, overtime worked, school leavers, labour force experience, and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

Apart from data from the civilian employees series, the statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

Population Census labour force data

At the 1976 Population Census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind last week?
- (3) Was the person temporarily laid off by employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each Census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

For some broad tables showing the occupational status and major industry and occupation groups of Victorians at the 1976 Census, and for additional information about

the 1976 Census, reference should be made to the section entitled Characteristics of the Population, Census results, on pages 175-9 of the *Year Book*.

The main value of Census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. Space considerations prevent the publication of this detailed Census data in the *Victorian Year Book*, but it is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population survey labour force data

Introduction

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 250-7).

As mentioned on page 244, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Space considerations do not allow the inclusion of standard errors for all estimates from the population survey shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES
(‘000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.4

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY:
STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH MOVEMENTS
(‘000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.6

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines) except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of industry and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current and historical data is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

August—	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1976	1,029.9	35.2	1,065.1	270.7	1,335.9	3.3	79.7
1977	1,036.2	41.9	1,078.2	277.0	1,355.2	3.9	79.6
1978	1,035.8	51.6	1,087.4	290.7	1,378.1	4.7	78.9
1979	1,044.0	49.5	1,093.4	307.2	1,400.6	4.5	78.1
1980	1,061.8	53.6	1,115.4	306.6	1,422.0	4.8	78.4
MARRIED FEMALES							
1976	380.5	16.9	397.4	515.8	913.2	4.3	43.5
1977	389.9	22.9	412.9	508.0	920.8	5.6	44.8
1978	381.3	23.0	404.3	516.3	920.5	5.7	43.9
1979	380.0	20.7	400.7	517.6	918.3	5.2	43.6
1980	405.5	20.7	426.1	504.5	930.7	4.8	45.8
OTHER FEMALES (c)							
1976	201.9	18.5	220.4	247.2	467.6	8.4	47.1
1977	207.8	25.1	233.0	247.8	480.7	10.8	48.5
1978	206.7	25.4	232.1	274.1	506.2	11.0	45.9
1979	215.0	25.1	240.2	290.7	530.9	10.5	45.2
1980	233.2	30.1	263.3	277.6	540.9	11.4	48.7
ALL FEMALES							
1976	582.4	35.4	617.8	763.0	1,380.8	5.7	44.7
1977	597.8	48.1	645.8	755.7	1,401.5	7.4	46.1
1978	588.0	48.4	636.4	790.4	1,426.8	7.6	44.6
1979	595.0	45.9	640.9	808.2	1,449.2	7.2	44.2
1980	638.7	50.7	689.4	782.2	1,471.6	7.4	46.8
PERSONS							
1976	1,612.3	70.6	1,682.9	1,033.7	2,716.6	4.2	61.9
1977	1,634.0	90.0	1,724.0	1,032.7	2,756.7	5.2	62.5
1978	1,623.8	100.0	1,723.8	1,081.1	2,804.9	5.8	61.5
1979	1,639.0	95.3	1,734.4	1,115.4	2,849.8	5.5	60.9
1980	1,700.5	104.3	1,804.8	1,088.7	2,893.6	5.8	62.4

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a) BY AGE, AUGUST 1980

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (b) (per cent)				
	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons
15-19	106.3	(d)	96.8	99.8	206.1	60.8	(d)	60.2	59.6	60.2
20-24	150.5	43.0	78.2	121.2	271.7	88.8	60.7	83.4	73.6	81.3
25-34	295.2	132.7	39.7	172.5	467.7	96.3	50.1	82.8	55.1	75.5
35-44	228.1	126.8	18.2	144.9	373.0	96.1	62.3	67.8	62.9	79.8
45-54	190.5	83.8	16.5	100.3	290.8	90.8	48.9	55.7	49.9	70.8
55-59	85.1	24.5	6.2	30.8	115.9	87.0	31.9	29.0	31.3	59.1
60-64	40.8	9.1	(d)	12.7	53.5	55.1	17.0	(d)	16.0	34.9
65 and over	19.0	(d)	(d)	7.2	26.2	12.5	(d)	(d)	3.3	7.1
Total	1,115.4	426.1	263.3	689.4	1,804.8	78.4	45.8	48.7	46.8	62.4

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY (b), AUGUST 1980

Industry division or sub-division	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Agriculture	47.5	19.5	66.9	6.3	24.9	(f)	27.5	4.3	94.5	5.6
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Mining	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Manufacturing—	211.0	85.3	296.3	27.9	91.6	32.3	123.9	19.4	420.2	24.7
Food, beverages, and tobacco	27.9	10.6	38.4	3.6	10.5	5.2	15.8	2.5	54.2	3.2
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	22.9	12.6	35.5	3.3	5.1	(f)	6.4	1.0	41.9	2.5
Other manufacturing	160.2	62.2	222.4	20.9	75.9	25.7	101.6	15.9	324.0	19.1
Construction	68.8	27.3	96.1	9.1	9.0	(f)	11.0	1.7	107.1	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	122.2	74.3	196.5	18.5	83.4	63.0	146.4	22.9	342.9	20.2
Transport and storage	52.9	16.6	69.5	6.5	8.6	5.1	13.7	2.1	83.2	4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	58.0	22.2	80.2	7.6	27.7	26.9	54.6	8.5	134.8	7.9
Community services (d)	72.6	24.9	97.5	9.2	106.4	67.5	173.9	27.2	271.4	16.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	21.4	17.4	38.8	3.7	30.6	18.9	49.6	7.8	88.3	5.2
Other industries (e)	83.8	29.4	113.2	10.7	23.2	14.7	37.9	5.9	151.1	8.9
Total	743.0	318.8	1,061.8	100.0	405.5	233.2	638.7	100.0	1,700.5	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(e) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION (b), AUGUST 1980

Occupation group	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Professional and technical	109.5	31.7	141.1	13.3	74.7	45.2	119.9	18.8	261.0	15.3
Administrative, executive, and managerial	82.7	8.0	90.7	8.5	11.1	(d)	13.3	2.1	104.0	6.1
Clerical	43.6	32.8	76.4	7.2	113.5	87.1	200.5	31.4	277.0	16.3
Sales	49.1	24.0	73.1	6.9	42.9	36.4	79.4	12.4	152.5	9.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	56.4	22.8	79.2	7.5	23.8	(d)	27.4	4.3	106.6	6.3
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Transport and communication	53.0	14.4	67.4	6.3	8.1	4.5	12.6	2.0	80.1	4.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.—	309.6	163.5	473.1	44.6	70.1	23.0	93.1	14.6	566.2	33.3
Metal and electrical workers	127.9	70.0	197.8	18.6	11.1	(d)	12.7	2.0	210.6	12.4
Building workers	60.4	27.2	87.6	8.3	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	89.1	5.2
Other tradesmen, etc.	121.3	66.3	187.7	17.7	58.1	20.7	78.8	12.3	266.5	15.7
Service, sport, and recreation	37.9	21.5	59.4	5.6	61.3	31.1	92.4	14.5	151.9	8.9
Total	743.0	318.8	1,061.8	100.0	405.5	233.2	638.7	100.0	1,700.5	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1976.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August—	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Unemployment rate (a)			Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1976	35.2	35.4	70.6	4.2	156.6	136.1	292.7	4.7
1977	41.9	48.1	90.0	5.2	190.1	169.2	359.3	5.7
1978	51.6	48.4	100.0	5.8	221.5	174.2	395.7	6.2
1979	49.5	45.9	95.3	5.5	196.1	177.7	373.8	5.8
1980	53.6	50.7	104.3	5.8	209.1	183.2	392.3	5.9

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA — ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1980

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	53.6	50.7	104.3	4.8	7.4	5.8
Regional distribution —						
Melbourne Statistical Division	38.4	36.2	74.6	4.8	7.1	5.7
Rest of Victoria	15.2	14.5	29.7	4.9	8.2	6.1
Looking for —						
Full-time work	49.5	37.9	87.4	4.7	8.4	5.8
Part-time work	(e)	12.8	16.9	(e)	5.4	5.6
Marital status —						
Married	20.1	20.7	40.7	2.6	4.8	3.4
Not married (b) —	33.5	30.1	63.6	9.5	11.4	10.3
Aged 15–19 years	16.2	17.2	33.4	15.3	17.8	16.5
Aged 20–24 years	10.9	7.3	18.3	9.4	9.4	9.4
Aged 25 years and over	6.4	5.5	11.9	4.9	6.2	5.4
Age distribution (years) —						
15–19—	16.2	17.4	33.7	15.3	17.5	16.3
Looking for first job	8.8	8.5	17.3	..	..	..
20–24	12.3	11.2	23.5	8.2	9.2	8.7
25 and over—	25.1	22.1	47.2	2.9	4.7	3.6
25–34	9.9	9.2	19.2	3.4	5.4	4.1
35–44	5.8	7.6	13.4	2.5	5.3	3.6
45 and over	9.4	5.2	14.6	2.8	3.4	3.0
Birthplace —						
Born in Australia	37.3	36.7	74.0	4.9	7.4	5.9
Born outside Australia —	16.3	14.0	30.3	4.6	7.4	5.6
Main English-speaking countries (c)	(e)	(e)	6.4	(e)	(e)	3.6
Other than main English-speaking countries	12.8	11.1	23.9	5.4	8.9	6.6
Arrived before 1971	10.3	8.2	18.4	3.7	6.0	4.5
Arrived from 1971 to August 1980	6.1	5.8	11.9	7.7	10.9	9.0
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —						
Under 2	(e)	(e)	7.2	..	..	..
2 and under 4	6.9	5.6	12.5	..	..	..
4 and under 8	7.2	8.9	16.1	..	..	..
8 and under 13	6.0	5.6	11.7	..	..	..
13 and under 26	8.1	8.0	16.1	..	..	..
26 and under 52	12.3	10.4	22.7	..	..	..
52 and over	9.4	8.5	18.0	..	..	..
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)						
Average (mean) duration	31.3	30.4	30.9	..	..	..
Median duration (d)	17.8	15.7	16.7	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A., and South Africa.

(d) The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other persons whose duration is below it.

(e) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX (per cent)

August —	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1976	12.5	13.9	13.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	1.9	4.1	2.6	3.3	5.7	4.2
1977	13.8	19.8	16.8	4.5	8.3	6.2	2.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	7.4	5.2
1978	15.1	17.7	16.3	7.6	8.6	8.1	2.9	5.2	3.7	4.7	7.6	5.8
1979	13.2	19.0	15.9	7.1	6.7	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	5.5
1980	15.3	17.5	16.3	8.2	9.2	8.7	2.9	4.7	3.6	4.8	7.4	5.8

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX (percentage distribution)

August —	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1976	16.7	17.3	34.0	10.6	8.6	19.2	22.5	24.2	46.7	49.9	50.1	100.0
1977	15.0	21.3	36.4	7.1	10.5	17.7	24.4	21.6	46.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
1978	15.9	16.2	32.1	10.9	9.9	20.8	24.7	22.3	47.1	51.6	48.4	100.0
1979	14.3	17.5	31.8	10.8	8.3	19.2	26.9	22.4	49.1	51.9	48.1	100.0
1980	15.5	16.7	32.3	11.8	10.7	22.5	24.1	21.2	45.3	51.4	48.6	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1980

Occupation and industry groups	Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	per cent
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	61.2	3.4
Occupation group —		
Clerical	11.2	3.9
Sales	5.9	3.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	27.3	4.6
Service, sport, and recreation	7.3	4.6
Other occupations	9.5	1.7
Industry division —		
Manufacturing	20.4	4.6
Construction	4.9	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	16.1	4.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	5.6	5.9
Community services	5.0	1.8
Other industries	9.2	1.9
Other (b)	43.2	..
Total	104.3	5.8

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

NOTE. Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e., those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

VICTORIA — AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(weeks)

August —	Males	Females	Persons
1976	19.9	16.7	18.3
1977	23.5	19.1	21.1
1978	20.9	24.0	22.4
1979	24.6	26.5	25.5
1980	31.3	30.4	30.9

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(percentage distribution)

August—	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 and under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over
1976	24.8	16.3	14.9	16.5	16.9	10.6
1977	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.9	18.8	12.5
1978	24.6	15.1	12.1	18.6	17.6	11.9
1979	22.4	14.4	10.2	18.5	19.8	14.8
1980	18.9	15.5	11.2	15.4	21.8	17.2

(a) See footnote to previous table.

Supplementary surveys

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which results had been published up to the end of 1980, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

Annual and long-service leave

For details of surveys on this topic, see page 215.

Child care

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, and May 1977 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

VICTORIA—PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MAY 1977

Labour force status	Number and age of children for whom responsible								
	Under 6 years (a)			6–11 years (b)			Under 12 years		
	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total
In the labour force— Number ('000)	65.2	30.1	95.2	77.5	52.8	130.3	75.8	105.7	181.6
Labour force participation rate (per cent) (c)	40.3	27.9	35.3	49.5	48.0	48.9	46.5	40.2	42.6
Not in the labour force ('000)	96.7	77.7	174.4	79.0	57.3	136.3	87.1	157.2	244.2
Total ('000)	161.8	107.8	269.6	156.4	110.1	266.5	162.9	262.9	425.8

(a) Includes persons responsible also for children aged 6 to 11 years.

(b) Includes persons responsible also for children under 6 years of age.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Child care*, May 1977 (4402.0).

Educational attainment of the labour force

Surveys conducted in February 1979 and February 1980 obtained information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information included the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they had left school.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE:
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1980
(^{'000})**

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications—					
Degree or equivalent	91.5	40.0	125.1	(a)	131.5
Trade, technical level	320.4	156.5	457.9	19.0	476.9
Other	(a)	(a)	8.8	(a)	8.8
Total	415.1	202.1	591.8	25.4	617.2
Without post-school qualifications —					
Attended highest secondary level	117.7	71.6	175.3	14.0	189.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)—					
16–17	177.9	145.7	298.3	25.4	323.6
14–15	269.0	191.2	427.0	33.2	460.2
Under 14	82.8	45.8	124.7	(a)	128.6
Total (b)	550.1	392.3	876.2	66.2	942.4
Total (c)	673.2	464.3	1,057.3	80.2	1,137.6
Still at school (d)	13.6	11.3	19.4	(a)	24.8
Grand total	1,101.9	677.7	1,668.6	111.0	1,779.6

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes 30,000 persons (20,400 males and 9,600 females) who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *The labour force: educational attainment*, February 1980 (6235.0).

Employment benefits

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 221.

Employment status of teenagers

For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged 15 to 19 years were provided. Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

Evening and night work

In November 1976, a survey, based on the then quarterly population survey, was conducted in order to obtain information about the number of wage earners who, in their main job, had worked between 7.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. at any time during a specified four-week period. Data collected on such persons included their family status, marital status, birthplace, industry, and occupation.

Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)

Surveys in November 1974, November 1975, and July 1979 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1978, surveys were conducted of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

**VICTORIA — EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1978**

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly			
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Males	524.9	61.1	248.0	28.9	74.3	8.6	858.6	100.0
Females	303.5	58.7	108.4	34.9	21.5	4.2	517.3	100.0
Persons	828.4	60.2	428.4	31.1	95.7	7.0	1,375.9	100.0

(a) Includes 11,400 males (1.3 per cent) and 11,900 females (2.3 per cent) paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Weekly earnings of employees (distribution) August 1978 (preliminary) (6309.0)*.

Job tenure

Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job.

**VICTORIA — EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
DURATION OF CURRENT JOB (a), AUGUST 1976
(per cent)**

Duration of current job	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	7.1	10.3	11.6	8.8
3 months and under 6 months	5.7	7.3	8.0	6.5
6 months and under 1 year	8.0	10.3	11.6	9.3
Total under 1 year	20.7	27.8	31.1	24.6
1 year and under 2 years	9.9	14.6	15.3	12.0
2 years and under 3 years	9.5	12.4	13.0	10.8
3 years and under 4 years	7.4	10.1	9.6	8.2
4 years and under 5 years	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.8
5 years and under 10 years	18.8	18.0	15.6	17.6
10 years and under 15 years	11.5	5.6	4.8	9.0
15 years and under 20 years	6.0	2.5	2.3	4.6
20 years and over	10.5	2.2	2.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for labour mobility on pages 253-4 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey, a job was defined as employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Job tenure*, August 1976 (6211.0).

Labour force experience

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, and 1979 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

**VICTORIA — PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT
SOME TIME DURING 1979: LENGTH OF TIME IN THE
LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR
('000)**

Length of time in the labour force during 1979 (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	12.3	7.0	15.3	27.6
4 and under 13	25.3	31.1	44.0	69.3
13 and under 26	16.6	33.8	43.2	59.7
26 and under 39	25.7	36.8	54.4	80.1
39 and under 49	46.0	44.9	67.4	113.4
49 and under 52	44.4	19.2	29.2	73.6
52	971.8	315.1	507.8	1,479.6
Total	1,142.0	487.8	761.2	1,903.2

**VICTORIA — PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME
DURING 1979: NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR**
(^{'000})

Number of jobs held during 1979	Males	Females	Persons
One	953.2	621.3	1,574.5
Two	122.7	69.1	191.8
Three	27.3	12.4	39.7
Four	7.4		11.5
Five	{ 8.1	{ 10.1	(a) 11.5
Six or more			8.7
Total	1,118.7	712.8	1,831.5

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA — PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME
TIME DURING 1979: NUMBER OF PERIODS OF LOOKING FOR WORK**
(^{'000})

Number of periods of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	118.0	112.5	230.5
Two	10.4	8.0	18.4
Three	(a) 7.3	{ 7.2	6.3
Four or more			11.5
Total	139.1	127.7	266.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA — PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME
DURING 1979: TIME SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR**
(^{'000})

Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons	Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons
1 and under 2	18.6	8 and under 13	36.2
2 and under 3	14.2	13 and under 26	45.3
3 and under 4	10.8	26 and under 52	54.4
4 and under 5	30.0	52	33.4
5 and under 6	(a)		
6 and under 8	19.3	Total	(b) 266.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Fourteen per cent of persons in the labour force at some time during 1979 looked for work at some time during the year. The percentages for males and females were 12.2 per cent and 16.8 per cent, respectively.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour force experience during 1979* (6206.0).

Labour mobility

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, February 1976, February 1979, and February 1980 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

**VICTORIA — PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE END OF 1979:
DURATION OF JOB (a)**
(^{'000})

Duration of job held at the end of 1979	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months —				
Temporary	15.7	(b)	11.3	27.0
Permanent	46.6	16.0	29.7	76.2
Total under 3 months	62.3	20.3	41.0	103.3
3 months and under 6 months	44.4	18.8	37.1	81.5

VICTORIA — PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE END OF 1979:
DURATION OF JOB (a)—continued
(^{'000})

Duration of job held at the end of 1979	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
6 months and under 1 year	94.0	34.7	65.8	159.8
Total under 1 year	200.8	73.8	143.8	344.6
1 year and under 2 years	129.1	51.5	96.5	225.6
2 years and under 3 years	88.6	40.3	70.6	159.2
3 years and under 4 years	84.6	46.7	68.8	153.4
4 years and under 5 years	57.7	33.0	43.3	101.1
5 years and under 10 years	196.8	83.7	107.0	303.8
10 years and under 20 years	165.8	47.7	63.9	229.7
20 years and over	119.1	15.0	19.6	138.7
Total	1,042.5	391.6	613.6	1,656.1

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for job tenure on page 252 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer, or (2) self-employment (with or without employees).

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour mobility*, February 1980 (6209.0).

Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in 1979 and 1980 the survey was conducted in May.

VICTORIA — LEAVERS (a) : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MAY 1980

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20-25 years	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	Number	Participation rate (b)
Males	33.8	6.3	40.1	(c)	31.5	9.1	40.6	98.8
Females	28.1	6.8	34.9	(c)	26.5	9.1	35.6	98.1
Persons	61.9	13.1	75.0	(c)	58.0	18.2	76.2	98.5

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons aged 15 to 25 years who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1979.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions*, May 1980 (6227.0).

Migrants in the labour force

From surveys conducted each quarter between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas-born persons in the civilian labour force was published in a special consolidated Australian Bureau of Statistics publication entitled *Migrants in the labour force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

Multiple jobholding

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

VICTORIA — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a), AUGUST 1979

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total
Number ('000)	26.2	9.3	35.5	9.6	6.6	16.2	35.8	15.9	51.7
Per cent of labour force (c)	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.0

(a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g., domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Multiple jobholding*, August 1979 (6216.0).

Persons looking for work

Surveys conducted in May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, and July 1979 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

VICTORIA — PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK BY DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JULY 1979

Main difficulty in finding work	Duration of current period of unemployment (weeks)					Average duration of current period of unemployment
	1 and under 8	8 and under 26	26 and over	Total	Per cent of total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	weeks
Own ill health or handicap	(a)	(a)	3.6	4.5	5.1	54.0
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	3.1	(a)	7.8	13.5	15.3	36.0
Unsuitable hours	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.5	5.1	20.7
Too far to travel/transport problems	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.4	4.9	17.1
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	(a)	(a)	3.3	6.0	6.8	30.0
Insufficient work experience	(a)	(a)	3.2	8.0	9.0	28.0
No vacancies in line of work	6.8	5.1	5.5	17.4	19.6	23.8
No vacancies at all	7.4	7.1	8.4	22.9	25.9	26.7
Other difficulties (b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.9	5.5	28.7
No difficulties reported	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2.8
Total	29.0	24.2	35.3	88.5	100.0	27.9

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes about 1,400 persons whose main difficulty was language problems.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons looking for work*, July 1979 (6222.0).

Persons not in the labour force (including discouraged jobseekers)

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, September 1979, and March 1980 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force. In particular, details obtained concerned their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : REASON (b) FOR NOT
ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, MARCH 1980**

('000)

Reason (b) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	(f)
Personal considerations (c)	22.1	40.7	62.8
Family considerations (d)	(f)	50.8	51.0
Discouraged —	(f)	19.7	23.3
Considered too young or too old	(f)	5.6	6.5
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	12.1	13.9
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	(f)	(f)
Other reasons (e)	(f)	11.6	14.9
Total	31.9	127.6	159.5

(a) Persons who wanted a job were those who were neither employed at the time of the survey nor had looked for work in the four weeks before the interview week, who answered "yes" or "maybe" to the question: "Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job now?"

(b) Highest ranked reason only.

(c) Includes own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy; studying or returning to studies; and no necessity to work.

(d) Includes such matters as ill health of another person; inability to find child care; children thought to be too young; a preference for looking after children; and disapproval by the person's spouse.

(e) Includes persons who gave no reason.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—REASONS FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK: ALL
RESPONSES (a) OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (b), MARCH 1980**

('000 responses)

Reason (a) for not actively looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(f)	(f)	(f)
Personal considerations (c)	22.5	40.7	63.3
Family considerations (d)	(f)	54.6	54.8
Considered too young or too old	(f)	6.7	8.0
Language or racial difficulties; lack necessary skills, training, or experience	(f)	(f)	6.0
No jobs in locality or line of work	(f)	18.8	22.5
No jobs in suitable hours	(f)	15.4	17.7
Other reasons (e)	4.6	18.4	23.0
Total	38.9	159.8	198.7

(a) Includes all responses for those who gave more than one reason for not looking for work.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(c) See footnote (c) to previous table.

(d) See footnote (d) to previous table.

(e) Includes persons who gave no reason.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE
LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : WHETHER HAD LOOKED FOR
WORK AND WHETHER HAD A JOB IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS,**

MARCH 1980

('000)

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job in the last twelve months—	13.3	25.8	39.1
Had looked for work since that job	(b)	8.1	11.1
Had not looked for work since that job	10.3	17.7	28.0
Did not have a job in the last twelve months—	16.5	100.5	117.0
Had looked for work in the last twelve months	8.1	25.9	34.1
Had not looked for work in the last twelve months	8.3	74.5	82.9
Had looked for work	11.1	34.0	45.1
Had not looked for work	18.6	92.3	110.9
Total	29.7	126.3	156.0

(a) Excluding those who had a job to go to.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons not in the labour force*, March 1980 (6220.0).

Trade union members

For details of a survey on this topic, see pages 232-3.

Unemployed persons: income distribution

Estimates of the income in 1978-79 of persons who were unemployed at some time during that year were derived from a survey of annual income which was conducted in the period from September 1979 to December 1979.

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT,
LENGTH OF TIME IN THE LABOUR FORCE, AND MEAN INCOME, 1978-79**

Duration of unemployment (a) (weeks)	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)	Mean income (b) (\$)
IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR 1-39 WEEKS						
1-4	11.5	3,020	12.9	1,960	24.5	2,460
5-13	7.5	4,870	17.5	2,520	25.0	3,230
14-26	9.5	1,940	13.2	1,190	22.7	1,500
27-39	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	7.1	1,360
Total	31.1	3,100	48.2	1,830	79.3	2,330
IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR 40-52 WEEKS						
1-4	24.3	8,690	13.6	6,120	38.0	7,770
5-8	9.8	7,780	11.4	6,760	21.2	7,230
9-13	12.7	6,920	9.5	6,210	22.2	6,620
14-26	22.7	7,360	13.2	4,840	35.9	6,440
27-39	9.2	4,970	7.2	3,110	16.5	4,150
40-51	9.4	3,450	11.0	1,820	20.3	2,570
52	14.9	3,410	15.7	1,410	30.7	2,390
Total	103.1	6,520	81.5	4,260	184.7	5,520

(a) The total number of complete weeks in 1978-79 during which a person was unemployed.

(b) Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group in 1978-79 (e.g., recipients of unemployment benefit) by the number of persons in that group.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Unemployed persons: income distribution, 1978-79* (6521.0).

Work patterns of employees

For details of a survey on this topic, see page 220.

Civilian employees series*Details of collection*

Estimates from the civilian employees series generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those adopted at the 1976 Population Census, which conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

The estimates, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from population censuses and other sources.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to benchmark dates are obtained from three main sources: (1) current payroll tax returns; (2) current returns from government bodies; and (3) some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At July 1979, recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the employees in the industries covered. Month to month changes shown by current data are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates.

Although the series generally measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods. Also, increases in payroll tax exemption levels may result in a reduction in the number of businesses liable for payroll tax and, as a consequence, increase the size of the unrecorded sector for which employment has to be estimated. Such a reduction is more significant in those industries, such as retail trade, in which there is a high proportion of businesses with few employees. With an increase in exemption levels a greater degree of estimation may be required in producing employment estimates for those industries.

For these reasons, it becomes necessary to amend the series from time to time. A decision to do so depends upon an analysis of the estimates, trends in labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time work, and comparisons of the estimates with data available from other sources such as population censuses, labour force surveys, and economic censuses and surveys. The series was extensively revised late in 1979. The revised estimates, which incorporate revised benchmarks, are not compatible with those published prior to the issue of Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Civilian employees*, July 1979 (6212.0 and 6213.0). Trends in the estimates during 1979-80 indicated the need for some further revision to the series. For this reason, estimates for June 1980 are not yet available.

Despite the conceptual difficulties surrounding it, the civilian employees series serves a useful purpose in that it provides more comprehensive monthly information on certain topics (e.g., industry breakdown of civilian wage and salary earners) than is available from the population survey.

Statistics

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the principal industry groups at June for each of the years 1971 and 1976 to 1979. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (preliminary edition)*, 1969, Volume 1 (1201.0). Employment estimates for this industry classification are available from June 1966 onwards.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
(^{'000})

Industry group	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Mining	6.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Manufacturing —	446.0	414.5	403.2	392.2	396.3
Food, beverages, and tobacco	58.8	57.5	57.4	53.6	53.1
Textiles	29.2	24.1	20.8	20.5	20.1
Clothing and footwear —	60.6	49.3	45.2	44.8	45.3
Knitting mills, clothing	49.6	41.9	38.0	37.3	37.5
Footwear	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8
Wood, wood products, and furniture —	19.5	20.2	20.1	19.4	18.8
Wood and wood products	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.2
Furniture and mattresses	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5
Paper and paper products, printing	35.4	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.3
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22.9	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.7
Non-metallic mineral products	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	12.6
Basic metal products	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.3
Fabricated metal products	35.8	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.9
Transport equipment	61.8	63.1	62.3	60.9	64.8
Other machinery and equipment	67.2	59.1	57.4	54.7	55.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	29.5	27.9	27.0	26.6	27.3
Electricity, gas, and water	29.5	30.5	30.6	31.7	32.1
Construction (b)	86.9	86.4	86.8	83.6	80.5
Wholesale and retail trade —	241.2	259.5	261.2	261.1	264.2
Wholesale trade	96.7	94.7	93.2	91.7	92.7
Retail trade —	144.5	164.8	168.0	169.5	171.5
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	39.1	42.2	42.8	41.8	40.6

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
(^{'000})

Industry group	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Wholesale and retail trade— <i>continued</i>					
Other retail trade	105.4	122.6	125.2	127.6	131.0
Transport and storage —	62.3	68.8	69.0	68.4	69.7
Road transport	25.1	27.3	27.6	27.1	27.9
Rail and air transport	21.8	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.6
Water transport	9.0	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Other transport and storage	6.3	9.5	10.4	10.3	10.9
Communication (b)	32.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	34.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services —	100.0	105.9	108.6	108.7	110.3
Finance and investment —	37.3	38.8	39.6	40.0	41.2
Banking	27.0	29.5	30.1	30.2	30.7
Other finance	10.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.4
Insurance	20.7	19.9	20.5	20.1	20.0
Real estate and business services	42.0	47.2	48.4	48.6	49.1
Public administration and defence (c)	44.8	55.5	56.3	58.5	59.3
Community services —	160.2	220.4	230.0	238.1	243.2
Health	62.5	90.3	95.1	98.8	101.3
Education, libraries, museums, and art galleries	66.0	92.1	96.6	100.1	102.4
Welfare, religious institutions, and other community services	31.7	38.0	38.4	39.1	39.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services (d)	60.7	68.2	67.6	67.8	68.6
Total	1,272.6	1,352.4	1,356.3	1,352.9	1,366.5

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private households employing staff.

(b) Because estimates of Australian Telecommunications Commission employees are not available separately for the construction and communication industry groups, all employees of the Commission, except those in the manufacturing industry, have been included in the communication industry group.

(c) Excludes permanent defence forces.

(d) Excludes private households employing staff.

NOTE. The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in editions of the *Victorian Year Book* prior to the 1980 edition. The revisions were made on the basis of data from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses of Population and Housing, labour force surveys, economic censuses and surveys, payroll tax returns, returns from government bodies, and other employment returns.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the government and private sectors at June for each of the years 1971 and 1976 to 1979. Government sector employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, tramways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities, colleges of advanced education, etc.), radio, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, marketing authorities, public hospitals (other than those run by charitable or religious organisations), and departmental hospitals and institutions.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS

At 30 June—	Government sector								Private sector	
	Commonwealth		State (a)		Local (a)		Total		Number	Proportion of total employees
	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees		
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
1971	90.5	7.1	194.5	15.3	21.9	1.7	307.0	24.1	965.6	75.9
1976	96.7	7.2	240.0	17.7	27.6	2.0	364.3	26.9	988.1	73.1
1977	96.3	7.1	248.6	18.3	29.1	2.2	374.0	27.6	982.3	72.4
1978	96.7	7.1	256.0	18.9	30.6	2.3	383.3	28.3	969.6	71.7
1979	96.9	7.1	260.4	19.1	31.6	2.3	388.9	28.5	977.5	71.5

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services.

NOTE. The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in editions of the *Victorian Year Book* prior to the 1980 edition.

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973, the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it was then known) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee recommended that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. Subsequently, the Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, March 1977, and March 1978 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and further surveys were conducted in August 1977, November 1977, February 1978, and May 1978. Details were obtained by telephone and employer respondents appreciated the fact that the reporting burden was thereby reduced. Information was obtained quickly and results were usually published within six weeks of the survey date. The May 1978 survey was the last in the series. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated. Following a subsequent re-appraisal of the situation, quarterly telephone surveys of job vacancies were re-introduced in May 1979 on a similar basis to their previous conduct.

Results from recent surveys are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA — ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES
(^{'000})

Particulars	1979	1980			
	November	February	May	August	November
Total vacancies	8.9	10.3	8.1	7.8	8.5
Vacancies by sex —					
Males	2.4	3.5	(a) 2.7	2.6	(a) 2.2
Females	(a) 1.0	(a) 1.2	(a) 0.8	(a) 1.1	(a) 2.0
Males or females (b)	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.1	4.3
Vacancies by industry groups —					
Manufacturing (c)	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3
Other industries (d)	6.2	7.0	5.5	4.6	5.2
Vacancies by employer groups —					
Government sector	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	(a) 3.5
Private sector	4.8	6.5	4.6	4.5	5.1
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (e)	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8

(a) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

(b) Those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

(c) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(d) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(e) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Job vacancies* (6231.0).

Overtime surveys

Australian Bureau of Statistics overtime surveys commenced in July 1979 and provide statistics of overtime derived from a sample of employers each month. The survey is carried out by telephone in order to make it easier for respondents to provide the information, and to reduce delays in the collection and publication of results.

The surveys are designed to provide estimates of overtime hours actually worked, the average hours of overtime per employee working overtime, and the average hours of overtime per employee in the survey.

Results from recent surveys, for which details are available for each month since July 1979, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASPECTS OF OVERTIME WORKED

Month	Average weekly overtime hours				Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)		Per employee working overtime (b)		Per cent	Standard error (c)
	Hours	Standard error (c)	Hours	Standard error (c)		
1979 —						
November	1.5	0.10	7.6	0.29	20.2	0.68
1980 —						
February	1.5	0.10	7.6	0.26	19.7	0.71
May	1.3	0.10	6.9	0.25	19.4	0.76
August	1.4	0.09	6.9	0.24	19.9	0.78
November	1.5	0.08	6.9	0.19	21.3	0.82

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(c) See page 244 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly publication *Overtime* (6330.0).

Labour turnover surveys

Labour turnover surveys undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Surveys were conducted in the month of March of each year from 1949 (except for 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966. This series has since been suspended. Results from these surveys are available in Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Labour turnover* (6210.0).

Further reference: *International Womens Year, Victorian Year Book* 1976, P. 296; *Married women in the labour force*, 1979, pp. 248-9

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HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING IN VICTORIA DURING THE 1970s

There were severe fluctuations in activity in the building industry during the 1970s. The first half of the decade saw an increase in building activity while the latter half were years of restrictions on expenditure and monetary supply, increasing interest rates, and increasing unemployment. Inflationary problems were in evidence throughout the decade.

Changes in government policy, at both Commonwealth and State levels, had significant effects on the building industry. Measures with direct impact on building included changes to the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement; the allowance of taxation concessions on interest paid on housing loans, and the subsequent removal of these allowances; the discontinuance and subsequent re-introduction of Home Savings Grants; the establishment of Urban Land Councils, with grants of capital funds for purchase and development of land for housing, and subsequent elimination of grants; the grant of funds for development of regional centres and subsequent reduction of those funds; and the grant and subsequent removal of assistance for inner urban redevelopment and conservation of the "national estate".

There were several notable initiatives: the establishment of the Indicative Planning Council for the housing industry, which advises on future levels of housing activity in an attempt to reduce unnecessary fluctuations in the industry; the establishment of Housing Advisory Councils at both Commonwealth and State levels; and the report of the Commonwealth inquiry into the cost of housing.

Major changes to planning policies for Melbourne and for other regional areas of Victoria were implemented. A comprehensive review of uniform building regulations was undertaken, making changes to the rules and regulations relating to construction methods in Victoria; these are still being reviewed and commented on. There was also the implementation, in 1974, of the House Builders Liability Act, which introduced the compulsory registration of house builders, and a concomitant insurance scheme protecting owners against major structural faults in dwellings for a period of six years after completion.

The energy crisis of the late 1970s has had a major impact because of the high energy usage, not so much in construction as in the running costs of all types of buildings.

The following sections deal with specific aspects of major changes during the 1970s.

Location

Victoria

In 1970, some 82 per cent of total new dwellings completed were built in the Melbourne Statistical Division, but this proportion declined steadily over the 1970s to 64 per cent in 1978-79. The proportion of detached houses built in the Melbourne Statistical Division declined from 76 per cent in 1969-70 to 63 per cent in 1978-79, and of other dwellings from 93 per cent to 69 per cent over the same period.

In contrast to a decline of over 40 per cent in the number of dwellings completed in the Melbourne Statistical Division during the 1970s, the numbers built in the rest of Victoria increased by 44 per cent.

Major increases in numbers completed (comparing 1978-79 with 1969-70) occurred in the following regions: Central Highlands, +104 per cent; East Central, +104 per cent; Loddon-Campaspe, +95 per cent; Northern Mallee, +68 per cent; North Eastern, +67 per cent; and Central Gippsland, +63 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division

A comparison of the leading house building areas in the Melbourne Statistical Division shows a general extension outwards from the centre of Melbourne, as most areas popular in 1970 have become built out and areas which were newly developing in 1970 have become more closely settled.

Where Waverley was the most popular in 1969-70, Knox was in 1978-79 — the local authority area next east of Waverley. Doncaster-Templestowe was second in 1969-70 but had declined to eleventh in 1978-79, whereas adjoining Lillydale had moved up from twelfth to sixth. Frankston and Springvale (sixth and fourth, respectively, in 1969-70) have been superseded by Berwick (third in 1978-79) and Cranbourne (seventh). Expansion north of Melbourne has been concentrated in Whittlesea which moved up from fifth to second on the leading house building list, while west of the city the "building line" has moved from Broadmeadows (seventh in 1969-70) to Keilor (from tenth in 1969-70 to fourth in 1978-79). The other major growth area has been Flinders (fifth in order of house building in 1978-79).

The ten leading local government areas in 1969-70 accounted for 57 per cent of new houses built in the Melbourne Statistical Division in 1969-70, and for 52 per cent in 1978-79.

The changes in the location pattern of other dwellings during the 1970s have been much more marked than for detached houses. The proportion of other dwellings built in the Melbourne Statistical Division, as a percentage of total new dwellings, declined from 41 per cent in 1969-70 to 17 per cent in 1978-79, and the principal areas have become more widespread and further from the city centre. The ten leading flat building areas in 1969-70 accounted for 56 per cent of total flats built in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and were all within about ten kilometres of the central city — the leaders being St Kilda, Northcote, Prahran, Melbourne, and Caulfield.

In 1978-79, the top areas accounted for only 43 per cent of the Melbourne Statistical Division total and all but two (Melbourne and Camberwell) were much further than ten kilometres from the city's centre — for instance, Springvale (second), Oakleigh (third), Frankston (fifth), Box Hill (sixth), and Preston (seventh).

Average size of dwellings

The average size of houses completed in Victoria during 1969-70 was approximately 128 square metres, and in 1978-79 approximately 149 square metres. For other dwellings, average size increased from 75 square metres in 1969-70 to 92 square metres in 1978-79.

There were notable differences between public sector and private sector houses and between the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria, and these are shown in the table below:

VICTORIA—AVERAGE SIZE OF DWELLINGS

Dwellings	1969-70	1978-79
	square metres	square metres
Melbourne Statistical Division —		
Private sector houses	132	154
Public sector houses	104	110
Private sector other dwellings	76	100
Public sector other dwellings	80	61
Rest of Victoria —		
Private sector houses	123	147
Public sector houses	101	113
Private sector other dwellings	65	83
Public sector other dwellings	52	66

Outer wall material

The principal structural type of new houses, as indicated by material of outer wall, showed some variations during the 1970s. Houses of full brick construction represented 2.6 per cent of total houses completed in Victoria in 1969-70 and increased steadily to 7.5 per cent in 1978-79. Brick veneer houses rose from 85 per cent in 1969-70 to a peak of 88 per cent in 1972-73, then declined to 80 per cent in 1978-79. Timber clad houses declined from 4.6 per cent in 1969-70 to 2.4 per cent in 1972-73, then increased to 5.4 per cent in 1978-79. The share of asbestos-cement clad houses fluctuated between 6 per cent and 8 per cent over the decade.

There were far greater changes in the outer wall materials of other dwellings during the period, with full brick units declining from over 60 per cent of the total numbers in the early 1970s to approximately 20 per cent in 1978-79, while brick veneer units increased from about 35 per cent to approximately 75 per cent. Usage of other outer wall materials was insignificant.

The proportions of outer wall materials show significant differences between the Melbourne Statistical Division and country areas of Victoria, and the figures for 1978-79 of detached houses are shown in the table below:

VICTORIA—OUTER WALL MATERIALS USED IN
DWELLING CONSTRUCTION, 1978-79

Material	Melbourne	Rest of Victoria
	per cent	per cent
Brick	7.3	7.9
Brick veneer	87.6	67.7
Timber	3.1	9.4
Asbestos-cement	1.9	14.0
Other	0.1	1.0

Alterations and additions to dwellings

There has been significant growth in the number of major jobs (defined as value of \$10,000 and upwards) during the 1970s. The number of such jobs commenced in Victoria increased from 241 in 1970-71 to 5,410 in 1978-79. Some of this increase has been the result of inflation (more jobs moving into the "over \$10,000" category) but not all. Total cost increases over the 1970s have aggregated approximately 100 per cent. In 1970-71, the average additional area involved in major alterations and additions jobs was 100 square metres; in 1978-79, the average area was only about half that amount. About 80 per cent of these jobs in 1978-79 were to dwellings in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and approximately 20 per cent in the rest of Victoria.

Total value of alterations and additions jobs approved, valued in excess of \$2,000 each, increased from \$64m in 1973-74 to approximately \$200m in 1978-79. Allowing for cost increases over this period, the rise in "real" terms was nearly 100 per cent.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1978-79

The value of building work done in Victoria in 1978-79 was \$1,779m and represents 26 per cent of all building work carried out in Australia in that year. While this dollar value is higher than in previous years, it represents a reduction in real terms of 3 per cent compared with 1977-78 and 7 per cent compared with 1976-77. This and other value assessments in this summary are made on the basis of adjusting annual statistics by the *Building Cost Index*, published by the *Building Economist*, to allow for the effect of inflation.

The decline is due to a substantial reduction in new dwelling construction whereas activity in "other building", primarily the commercial sector, increased in real terms by 12 per cent over 1977-78 and by 25 per cent over the lowest level in the decade, recorded in 1976-77.

Reasons which have been put forward to explain the decline in housing include a degree of over-building in the mid-1970s, and changes in migration patterns. While overseas migration to Victoria increased from 7,464 persons in 1975-76 to over 16,000 persons in

1977-78 and 1978-79, net internal migration loss to Victoria of 10,500 persons in 1977-78 and 13,600 persons in 1978-79, particularly to Western Australia and Queensland, largely offset this.

The reduction of new housing breaks the trend of the past two decades, whereby new housing has accounted for more than half the value of total building work done in this sector. Production peaked at 61 per cent of total value in 1976-77 and declined sharply to 49 per cent by 1978-79. The decline in the "other dwellings" component of housing, mainly flats and villa units, has been particularly marked. These now comprise only 6 per cent of the number of new dwellings compared with 15 per cent in the period 1968-69 to 1978-79 and as much as 25 per cent in the mid-1960s. This has resulted in a significant tightening of the rental market in Melbourne in the last two years because many such properties are built for investment purposes. Building approvals for new dwellings since the end of 1979 indicate a continuance of these downward trends.

Private sector projects building accounted for 81 per cent of all building activity in 1978-79, with public sector projects providing the balance. This distribution is similar to that of the early 1970s; in the interim, the proportion of private activity had risen to 86 per cent in 1973-74.

The public sector share of housing has been a steady 5 per cent of the total dwelling programme, a level maintained throughout the 1970s. This same period has seen a doubling of domestic owner building activity, although the proportion of houses so built declined slightly in 1978-79.

Some, but not all, of the decline in the house building work has been re-directed to alterations and additions to existing dwellings. This sector which became solidly established in the early 1970s has increased from 1 per cent of building activity in 1973-74 to a steady 5 per cent of total building in 1977-78 and 1978-79. Several privately sponsored surveys have suggested that these values substantially understate the actual amount of such work, as they exclude projects of less than \$10,000, those for which a permit is not obtained, and those for which a permit is not required. Various estimates have put the size of the total home improvement market, including repairs, maintenance, and renovations, as high as 40 per cent of the expenditure on new dwellings.

There has been a slight increase in commercial buildings, including shops, factories, and offices, but buildings for education, religion, health, entertainment, and hotels increased only slightly as a proportion of total building activity.

The value of work done on shops has increased from 3 to 5 per cent through the early 1970s to 6 per cent in 1978-79. Factories, the current growth area, account for 10 per cent after falling to 6 per cent in 1975-76 and 1976-77. Office building has declined from 13 per cent in the early part of the 1970s to 7 per cent in 1978-79. Although there are indications that the abundance of vacant office space which persisted through the mid-1970s has now been let, building of new offices was not yet increasing in 1980. In the second half of the 1970s, there were only minor changes in the proportion of work allocated to buildings for education (7 per cent of total building in 1978-79), religion (less than 1 per cent), health (7 per cent), entertainment (3 per cent), and hotels (1 per cent).

In Victoria, the overall picture is one of the dwelling construction industry being in a phase of reduced production but commercial building, especially factories and shops, showing a tentative recovery from former low levels of activity.

CENTENARY OF ST PAUL'S ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, MELBOURNE

Religious associations with the site on the north-east corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets date back to 1836, when Dr Alexander Thompson pitched his large, circular Indian tent under a huge gum tree on this land, and read the first Christian services in this outpost of European civilization. Later the site became the Hay and Corn Market before being granted by the Crown to the Church of England for its use.

Anglicans in Melbourne took a long time to begin building a significant Cathedral. The first in 1893, that of St James, still standing as the parish church of West Melbourne was in need of repairs almost throughout the nineteenth century. Besides being small and inconvenient, it was unpopular with most citizens, who by the late nineteenth century expected their church buildings to be suitably Gothic and rather frowned on the earlier

Colonial architecture of which St James is a notable example. Under the first Anglican Bishop, Charles Perry, the establishment of a new Cathedral was hotly debated, but no conclusion had been reached by the time he departed for England in 1875. It took the arrival of his successor, James Moorhouse, with his commanding personality to instil new life into the project. From the moment of his arrival, Moorhouse lost no opportunity of berating the Anglicans of Melbourne about their inadequate Cathedral, and by 1878, the matter of funding the project was sufficiently advanced for decisions to be made about the site. With the growing interest in land development, this question took some time to resolve. At one stage no less than seven different sites were under consideration, but eventually the decision was made to build on the site of the third Anglican Church of Melbourne, that of St Paul at the north-east corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets.

Having chosen the site, the next debate was over the plans. There was no doubt in anyone's mind that the design should be Gothic, but there was an outcry when Moorhouse appointed William Butterfield as the architect, and thus side-stepped the suggestion of holding a competition. Local architects were angry, but Moorhouse was adamant that he wanted the man he considered the best possible architect in the world for this particular task and that architect he considered to be Butterfield.

Butterfield refused to come to Australia and the whole project was accomplished by correspondence and representatives in Melbourne. The problems were enormous, exacerbated by distance, and by the fact that few in Melbourne really understood what the architect was trying to do. In 1884, in a mood of disappointment on both sides, and yet something too of relief, Butterfield resigned, and the work was continued by Joseph Reed, remaining true to Butterfield's plans.

On 18 April 1880, the then Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, laid the foundation stone, nine tonnes of Lethbridge sandstone, under one of the four great piers of the central tower, probably the one near the present pulpit. For the next eleven years the building rose slowly, and these years coincided with the decade of Melbourne's great "boom" period, the era of "Marvellous Melbourne". By the end of it Melbourne faced a very severe depression, possibly the worst in its history, and no more grand buildings were possible. St Paul's Cathedral is the last of the great nineteenth century buildings of Melbourne.

However, the result of the building is a tribute to the tenacity of Bishop James Moorhouse and the vision of William Butterfield, and Melbourne possesses in its Anglican Cathedral an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture.

CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, MELBOURNE

Introduction

In 1887, the colony of Victoria, experienced a rapid increase in material wealth and prosperity and opinions were expressed that the time had come when foreign nations could be invited, with advantage to take part in an International Exhibition in Melbourne. However, although five exhibitions had previously been held in this city and while the colony has been represented at many great exhibitions throughout the world, there was no local building of sufficient size which could accommodate the planned exhibition.

To remedy this situation, Commissioners appointed to secure representation of Victoria at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 requested the government of the day to erect a permanent and extensive building in a central position with the view to arranging an International Exhibition in Melbourne. The proposition was favourably received by the Ministry, but although the subsequent Bill passed rapidly through the Legislative Assembly, it was rejected by the Legislative Council. However, a later Bill which became law on 14 November 1878 approved construction of the Exhibition Building.

The foundation stone was laid on 19 February 1879 by His Excellency, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, in the presence of members of the Ministry and the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Legislative Assembly, and at least 10,000 persons. Architects were Reed and Barnes, and permanent buildings were constructed by David Mitchell. Temporary pavilions, which stretched northward over the present site of the Carlton Gardens, were built by Messrs Walker and Halliday. A large organ, constructed by George Fincham was installed in the Great Hall. When completed, final costs of all works amounted to \$492,730.

The International Exhibition opened on 1 October 1880 and closed 30 April 1881. Twenty-six countries were represented and exhibits covered an area of 84,300 square metres. Total attendance was 1,330,279 persons.

The Exhibition Trustees assumed control of the building on 30 September 1881 and apart from the period of the Centennial International Exhibition 1888-89, have been responsible for its management, administration, and maintenance.

On 1 October 1980 her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra, declared open the new Centennial Hall, the Centennial Gardens, and the Melbourne International Centenary Exhibition 1980, and announced that Her Majesty the Queen, had conferred the title of "Royal" on the Building.

The Great Hall

The building is a series of halls, all under one roof. It is a flexible, multi-purpose structure, sections of which may be used conjointly or independently. The Great Hall of 7,489 square metres with a balcony of 4,812 square metres is classified by the National Trust to be preserved for all times. Its design and architecture is Italian renaissance, somewhat divested of ornament. The modern Western and Eastern Annexes of contemporary design, are 5,352 square metres and 3,027 square metres, respectively. Although the building is one, each hall can be said to have its own history, in consequence of which separate records are given.

In the years between International Exhibitions it was planned to utilise the Great Hall for permanent exhibitions of art and industry for periods of up to six months. However, this intention was not realised and the hall became the site of periodical exhibitions, oratorios concerts, bazaars, balls, carnivals, banquets, and meetings. Regular public recitals were played on the grand organ. On the balconies were displayed models, agricultural and engineering exhibits, and entomological specimens. An art gallery and children's theatre were located in this area. It could be said that the hall was fulfilling its role of providing the public with exhibitions and entertainment. This role continued to 1919 when the hall became a hospital for pneumonic influenza patients. Between World Wars, exhibitions, entertainment, examinations, and indoor sports were held in the hall. During the Second World War, the hall became a base of the Royal Australian Air Force. Since the Second World War, the Great Hall has been used mainly for trade and public exhibitions, examinations, and meetings.

Western Annexe

It was intended, at first, to use the original Western Annexe for permanent and periodical exhibitions. However, for almost its entire history, this was not to be. Immediately after the 1880 Exhibition and until 1887, it housed the Government Printing Office. During the Centennial Exhibition, it became a machinery annexe. From 1889 to 1901, exhibitions, examinations, and meetings were held in the annexe. Located here, also, were dining rooms, and a cyclist changing room for those competing on the adjacent cyclist track arena.

Between 1901 and 1927, during the Commonwealth Parliament's occupation of State Parliament House, State Parliament met within the annexe, the Legislative Council meeting in the southern wing and the Legislative Assembly, sitting in the northern section. When State Parliament returned to Spring Street, the southern section became the offices of the Country Roads Board, and the northern wing accommodated the Motor Registration Branch. Other Victorian Government offices located in the building, at various times, were State Rivers and Water Supply, New Settlers League, State Immigration Bureau, Exhibition Police Station, and Liquid Fuel Control Board. The Transport Regulations Board occupied part of the building from 1936 to 1966.

The Country Roads' Board vacated the building in 1960 and the Motor Registration Branch left in February 1967. Each site was developed immediately. First, a new exhibition hall was erected in 1961. Second, the remaining area was landscaped and converted into a car park. The North-Western Pavilion, which previously had formed part of the Transport Regulations Board offices, became a licensed restaurant. After many years, the Western Annexe is still being used for purposes for which it was intended originally. Since re-development, it has been occupied regularly and profitably.

Eastern Annexe

The original Eastern Annexe, which included the Royale Ballroom, was intended originally to be a technological museum and workshop. However, during its early years, it housed exhibits of international and local exhibitions.

In 1885, an aquarium was established immediately to the rear of the building's southern wing and remained here until destroyed by fire on 28 January 1953. The wing accommodated an aquarium hall, art gallery, and museum. During the 1919 influenza epidemic, this area was converted to nurses' quarters. From 1919 to 1926, the art gallery and museum remained in the southern section, after which it became the aquarium dance hall. In 1932, this hall became known as the Palais Royale and in 1952, the name was changed to Royale Ballroom.

The northern section has a varied history. First used for exhibitions, part of it later provided secretary's quarters from 1889 to 1927. From the 1890's to the First World War, a museum and Trust workshop were located here. Adjacent was a cyclorama of Melbourne. Between 1920 and 1924, this area became the Australian War Museum, and in subsequent years, the Museum's Melbourne store and office were located here.

During the Second World War, the Royal Australian Air Force occupied this part of the building. Before and after the Second World War, a youth centre, conducted by the Victorian Association of Youth Clubs was situated in the same area. Prior to its demolition in September 1971 this section was occupied from 1951 by the White Ensign Club, a hostel for sailors on leave. The remaining section, previously the Royale Ballroom, was replaced in 1979.

Surrounding areas

North of the Great Hall, between the Eastern and Western Annexes was the former arena or oval. During the great exhibitions of the nineteenth century, temporary annexes, later acquired by the Victorian Railways Department, were located here. At times other than these, the area was a sports oval, cycle track, and assembly place for the national and industrial marches of the past. During the Second World War, it became an Air Force camp, and from 1948 to 1962, a reception centre for British migrants. In 1962, the area was landscaped and paved and is now the Northern Car Park.

Present activities

Present activities within the building are many and varied in kind. There is no similar building in Australia, and few in the world which has greater occupancy. In the past, exhibitions were few in number, whereas, today they are numerous, and larger in content. The exhibition calendar is booked out for three years in advance, and leading promoters still demand additional space.

Examinations conducted by the University of Melbourne, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, and the Insurance Institute occupy the buildings for eleven weeks each year and take place in all halls.

Entertainment in the form of social functions of various kinds, is a regular occurrence in the ballroom, function rooms, and restaurants. In the convention centre, conventions conferences, fashion parades, film screenings, meetings, receptions, and cocktail parties and seminars take place. The licensed restaurant is open daily and another restaurant, open during exhibitions, is also operated as a function room.

The constant use of the Royal Exhibition Building indicates that it has achieved the aims of its founders and stands as a testimony to the initiative, foresight, and confidence of Victoria's early colonists, who saw fit to build a structure which would serve the community so well and for so long.

SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL, BENDIGO

The completed Sacred Heart Cathedral in Bendigo was formally opened on 15 May 1977. It is regarded as one of the finest examples in Victoria of the early English Gothic style and took 80 years to complete after the foundation stone was laid on 25 June 1897. The Cathedral is built of Barrabool freestone on foundations of Harcourt granite. Dressings are of lighter Waurn Ponds stone, while Mount Gambier limestone has been used in carvings and decorative stonework.

The first Roman Catholic priest on the Victorian goldfields, the Rev. Father Henry Backhaus, bought the land in 1854 on which the Cathedral was built. On 30 May 1874, area known as Sandhurst was proclaimed the Diocese of Sandhurst and the first Bishop consecrated on 21 September. The City of Sandhurst was renamed City of Bendigo in 1891 and in 1895, the architects Reed, Smart, and Tappin were engaged to prepare a design for a new Cathedral at a cost of \$60,000.

The completion of the first stage of the nave and side aisles were blessed in 1901 and the organ was installed in 1906. With the completion of the lantern towers at the west end in 1908 and the addition of front steps and a granite fence in 1934, further construction ceased until 26 July 1953. Bates, Smart, and McCutcheon were appointed as the architects for the completion of the Cathedral. On 21 February 1972, the nave was closed for the laying of a new marble floor and the integration of old and new work, which was completed on 21 October 1973. The tower and spire were completed in March 1977 at a cost of \$2.25m. Divided into bays the nave is 70.67 metres wide and 57.42 metres in length. Seating is made from Australian blackwood and the entire floor area is of Calcutta Vagli Extra marble. Sicilian pearl marble sheathes the walls of the Sanctuary and Verdi Tinos marble surrounds the high altar of Dromana granite. The main spire is 84.64 metres high and it is surmounted by a bronze cross.

Further references: Building trends since 1945, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 345-7; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964, pp. 365-8; Building materials, 1966, pp. 324-7; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967, pp. 599-600; Early building in Victoria, 1968, pp. 598-600; Housing for aged persons, 1969, pp. 636-8; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970, pp. 614-6; Bridges in Victoria, 1971, pp. 592-4; Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972, pp. 308-11; Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976, p. 302; Historical introduction, 1977, pp. 323-6; The National Estate, 1977, pp. 326-7; Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1977, p. 328; Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977, pp. 328-9; Residential Land Development Committee, 1977, pp. 329-30; Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977, p. 330; Use of timber in the housing and construction industry, 1978, pp. 279-81; Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77, 1979, pp. 259-61; Building societies, 1980, pp. 269-71

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958 the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, provided that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Further references: Urban renewal, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 303-4; Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1978, 1979, p. 261

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of repairs and maintenance to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

The collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in the following tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private sector or public sector. Building is classified as private sector or public sector according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as public sector. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private sector.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by respondents may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistics

Building approvals

The following table shows the total value of building approved in Victoria for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)**

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Alterations and additions to buildings (b)	Total all buildings
1975-76	960,489	512,816	103,082	1,576,387
1976-77	1,039,573	536,204	104,631	1,680,408
1977-78	913,392	696,376	111,070	1,720,838
1978-79	886,717	779,119	114,520	1,780,356
1979-80	980,924	749,582	113,769	1,844,275

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on the job, according to the type of building, for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Houses	726,099	867,801	777,175	705,489	777,009
Other dwellings	137,873	167,398	112,335	100,137	93,026
Alterations and additions to dwellings	49,545	78,440	97,922	86,406	101,226
Shops	61,266	59,426	91,130	106,857	116,434
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,949	11,411	10,848	19,377	26,202
Factories	75,367	126,890	135,186	159,955	149,714
Offices	56,887	130,306	94,573	87,851	165,440
Other business premises	36,322	41,824	59,354	77,300	75,891
Education	77,224	120,866	109,578	128,077	92,408
Religious	5,491	4,813	5,987	7,542	7,413
Health	42,503	63,685	77,278	78,554	38,972
Entertainment and recreation	34,228	30,298	68,085	41,745	60,664
Miscellaneous	43,424	30,704	52,087	110,083	56,927
Total	1,358,178	1,733,861	1,691,536	1,709,373	1,761,328

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Houses	610,160	796,043	832,184	769,068	785,744
Other dwellings	129,924	177,775	157,315	111,773	110,680
Alterations and additions to dwellings	37,709	65,343	87,047	91,964	95,387
Shops	49,335	53,597	79,914	107,626	121,310
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,292	16,402	12,560	14,837	32,531
Factories	92,067	83,039	114,940	139,621	181,617
Offices	171,339	107,893	114,778	100,086	138,672
Other business premises	35,584	39,553	57,313	62,385	63,307
Education	141,455	126,422	94,202	153,839	113,265
Religious	4,905	7,278	7,357	8,764	5,674
Health	41,946	80,612	71,112	72,847	62,413
Entertainment and recreation	25,341	26,237	33,048	47,842	43,493
Miscellaneous	23,412	37,081	34,272	68,279	51,883
Total	1,374,469	1,617,273	1,696,045	1,748,931	1,805,977

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Houses	683,949	853,456	820,914	759,990	785,371
Other dwellings	146,391	185,903	136,022	107,534	108,274
Alterations and additions to dwellings	44,052	72,860	93,322	90,742	99,206
Shops	50,520	66,329	82,172	112,330	108,794
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	16,404	13,442	11,780	18,645	28,956
Factories	83,643	106,179	128,519	177,999	183,393
Offices	119,532	118,498	128,074	117,648	166,434
Other business premises	38,089	44,023	55,662	66,238	83,322
Education	129,005	105,204	126,975	131,831	105,229
Religious	5,450	5,548	7,382	7,125	7,396
Health	64,655	59,686	75,389	88,277	62,368
Entertainment and recreation	28,024	35,980	36,182	51,268	76,590
Miscellaneous	29,565	40,457	51,568	58,037	62,026
Total	1,439,279	1,707,568	1,753,961	1,787,664	1,877,358

**VICTORIA—ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Houses	238,952	266,180	246,396	222,089	229,643
Other dwellings	67,198	58,196	40,287	37,557	32,502
Alterations and additions to dwellings	12,764	18,279	23,155	19,657	23,658
Shops	26,662	25,593	38,532	36,995	45,003
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	12,952	11,663	11,305	10,486	9,305
Factories	28,881	50,589	61,225	59,891	53,419
Offices	102,786	126,825	110,767	86,985	126,284
Other business premises	16,767	15,234	21,152	35,753	33,151
Education	39,574	67,959	57,659	56,890	46,154
Religious	2,320	1,829	1,790	2,199	2,480
Health	36,826	50,409	54,146	45,933	37,423
Entertainment and recreation	15,685	14,611	45,810	40,867	30,406
Miscellaneous	28,556	20,856	25,507	78,885	73,611
Total	629,923	728,225	737,731	734,185	743,039

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,276,361,000 at 30 June 1976 to \$1,444,038,000 at 30 June 1977, \$1,496,489,000 at 30 June 1978, increased to \$1,512,684,000 at 30 June 1979, and to \$1,558,910,000 at 30 June 1980.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced, completed, and under construction classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, and the number of houses commenced, completed, and under construction, classified by material of outer walls for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished at end of period)	
	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1975-76	18,598	6,167	16,833	6,179	10,478	5,413
1976-77	18,623	6,139	18,705	6,942	10,012	4,447
1977-78	15,053	3,484	16,432	5,281	8,260	2,557
1978-79	13,370	2,790	14,818	3,129	6,559	1,989
1979-80	13,219	2,379	13,601	2,763	5,879	1,603
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA						
1975-76	9,836	1,892	9,302	1,995	6,903	1,411
1976-77	11,165	1,980	10,196	1,982	7,626	1,395
1977-78	9,245	1,578	10,039	1,737	6,661	1,207
1978-79	8,279	1,189	8,627	1,385	6,090	959
1979-80	8,734	1,612	9,016	1,560	5,642	940
STATE TOTAL						
1975-76	28,434	8,059	26,135	8,174	17,381	6,824
1976-77	29,788	8,119	28,901	8,924	17,638	5,842
1977-78	24,298	5,062	26,471	7,018	14,921	3,764
1978-79	21,649	3,979	23,445	4,514	12,649	2,948
1979-80	21,953	3,991	22,617	4,323	11,521	2,543

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					Total houses and other dwellings
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings	
		Houses		Other dwellings		
		By contractors	By owner-builders			
Total dwellings (a)						
COMMENCED						
1975-76	2,270	18,860	7,645	7,718	34,223	36,493
1976-77	3,273	18,512	8,740	7,382	34,634	37,907
1977-78	2,082	15,456	7,300	4,522	27,278	29,360
1978-79	1,756	15,445	5,212	3,215	23,872	25,628
1979-80	1,230	15,574	5,570	3,570	24,714	25,944
COMPLETED						
1975-76	3,243	17,712	5,630	7,724	31,066	34,309
1976-77	2,929	19,452	7,234	8,210	34,896	37,825
1977-78	2,886	16,901	7,294	6,408	30,603	33,489
1978-79	1,962	15,659	6,314	4,024	25,997	27,959
1979-80	1,566	15,968	5,726	3,680	25,374	26,940

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER
DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP—*continued*

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					Total houses and other dwellings
	Public sector	Private sector (a)			Total houses and other dwellings	
		Houses		Other dwellings		
		By contractors	By owner- builders			
	Total dwellings (a)					
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1975-76	1,898	7,908	7,953	6,446	22,307	24,205
1976-77	2,240	6,876	8,923	5,441	21,240	23,480
1977-78	1,403	5,222	8,630	3,430	17,282	18,685
1978-79	1,195	5,029	7,028	2,345	14,402	15,597
1979-80	860	4,365	6,668	2,171	13,204	14,064

(a) See definitions on page 271.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES: CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1975-76	1,708	23,304	1,077	2,230	115	28,434
1976-77	2,015	23,802	1,476	2,329	166	29,788
1977-78	1,458	19,447	1,469	1,773	151	24,298
1978-79	1,541	17,695	1,131	1,199	83	21,649
1979-80	1,839	17,714	966	1,372	62	21,953
COMPLETED						
1975-76	1,228	21,840	841	2,101	125	26,135
1976-77	1,833	23,418	1,196	2,312	142	28,901
1977-78	2,142	20,888	1,385	1,923	133	26,471
1978-79	1,762	18,824	1,265	1,493	101	23,445
1979-80	1,675	18,360	1,011	1,501	70	22,617
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1975-76	1,751	12,866	861	1,856	47	17,381
1976-77	1,907	12,787	1,087	1,799	58	17,638
1977-78	2,272	9,921	1,119	1,546	63	14,921
1978-79	1,885	8,600	896	1,201	67	12,649
1979-80	2,081	7,521	804	1,056	59	11,521

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of money to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged; and the provision of homes in the Territories.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1978

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since the Second World War, namely, in 1945, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1973, and 1978. In addition, the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* made provision for payment of a housing grant to the States amounting to \$5.5m annually and the *Housing Assistance Act 1973* authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m in 1972-73 for rental housing.

1978 Housing Agreement

This Agreement between the Commonwealth and the six States (excluding Northern Territory) is operative for a three year term ending 30 June 1981. Commonwealth

advances to the States are repayable over 53 years at an annual interest rate of 4.5 per cent for Home Purchase Assistance and 5 per cent for Rental Housing Assistance. The allocation of advances to these two programmes each financial year is determined by the Commonwealth Minister in consultation with each State Minister.

Home Purchase Assistance. In the third year of the Agreement at least 40 per cent of total advances made to a State is to be allocated to that State's Home Purchase Assistance Account. Funds available in the Home Purchase Assistance Account are used principally to make loans to terminating building or co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for lending to home purchasers. The annual interest rate charged by a State to societies and approved lending authorities must be not less than 5 per cent per annum in the first full financial year, increasing by 0.5 per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent below the long-term bond rate is reached, and thereafter varying with movements in the long-term bond rate. Eligibility conditions are set by the State ensuring that loans are only made to those who cannot obtain mortgage finance on the open market. Provision is made in the Agreement for a number of flexible lending practices, such as escalating interest loans with income geared starts, to be applied by a State subject to variation in repayment in the event of hardship.

Rental Housing Assistance. Funds are used principally for the provision of rental housing by State housing authorities but may be used for other purposes such as urban renewal, funding of voluntary housing management groups, and allocations to local government bodies to provide rental housing. Each State determines eligibility for rental housing ensuring that assistance is directed to those most in need. The level of rent is also fixed by each State having regard to a policy of generally relating rents to those on the open market. Rental rebates are granted to those tenants who cannot afford to pay the rent fixed. Each State may determine its own policy on sales of rental dwellings but all sales must be at market value or replacement cost and on the basis of a cash transaction. Home purchase assistance funds may be used to finance the purchase of rental dwellings.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

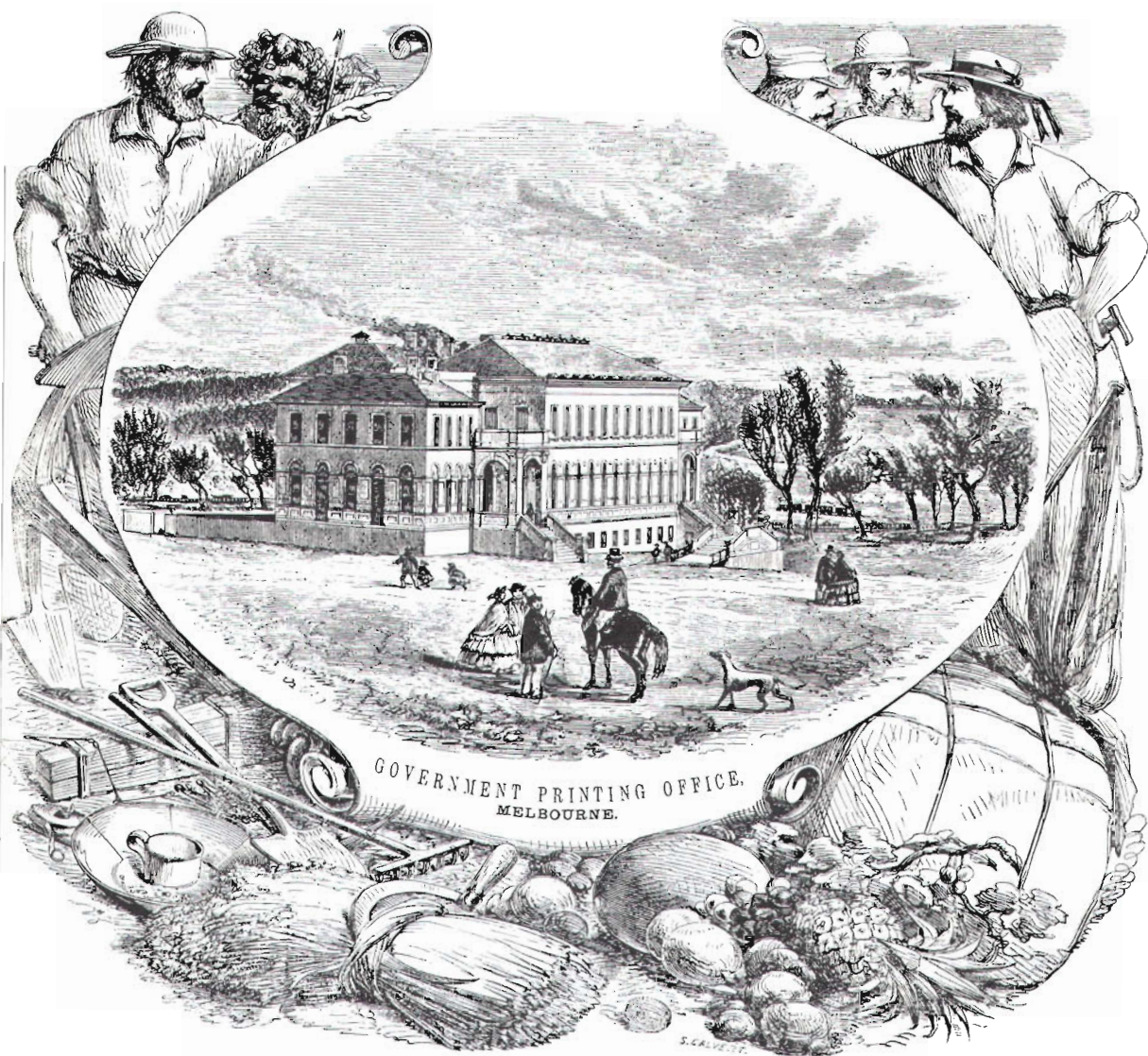
On expiration of the 1956-66 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1980 are summarised as follows:

	1979-80 \$
Loan funds advanced	1,156,193,000
Allocations from State Loan funds <i>States Grants</i> <i>(Housing) Act 1971</i>	74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria	822,545,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Purchase Assistance Account	407,648,000
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	24,558,182
Drawings from Home Purchase Assistance Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	493,472,227
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	86,633
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Accounts	46,275

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1980

Commonwealth Government advances—construction	14,594,088
—improvements	7,493,171



One of the first stone buildings commissioned by the Victorian Government, completed in 1858, housed the Victorian Government Printer as shown in this etching by S. Calvert.

Victorian Government Printer



Bendigo's Sacred Heart Cathedral was finally completed in 1977 with the addition of the main spire, 84.64 metres high.

Sacred Heart Cathedral



"Fortuna Villa" is one of Bendigo's famous residences. It was the home of the George Lansall family from 1871 until 1934. It is now owned by the Australian Army.

Bendigo Development Corporation



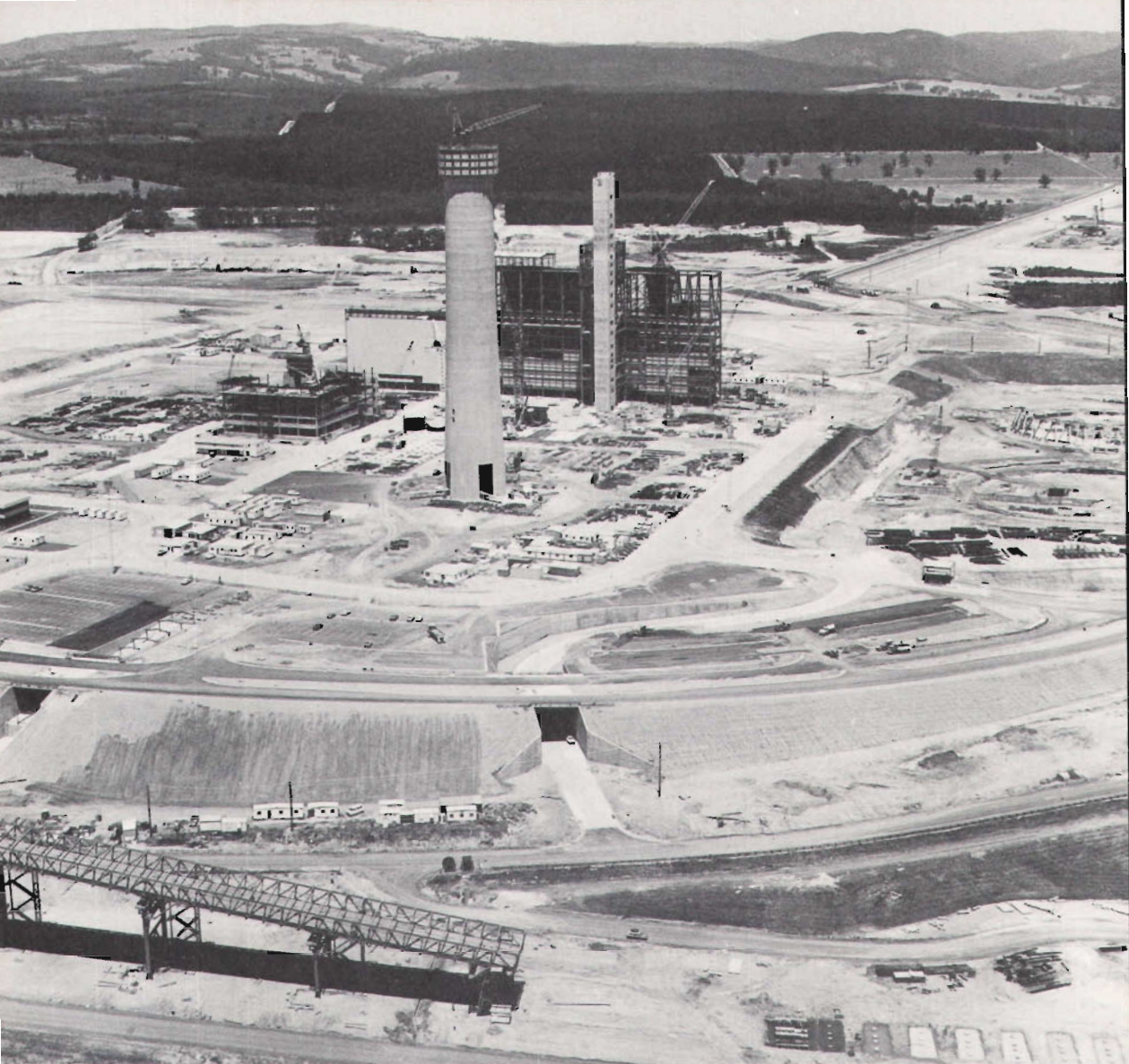
The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra at one of its 121 concerts in 1980-81, under the direction of Kiroyuki Iwaki who has now completed seven years as its Chief Conductor.

Australian Broadcasting Commission



Members of the King's College Chapel choir from Cambridge University arrive at St Paul's Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, for rehearsals for one of their two Melbourne recitals in 1980.

"The Age"



The first stage of the SEC Loy Yang Project was nearing completion in 1981.

State Electricity Commission

Construction work continued on the Tanjil Dam Project in 1981. Twenty miles north of Moe, the dam was due for completion in 1984 and will augment cooling supplies of water for the Loy Yang power station.

State Rivers and Water Supply



Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria—construction	731
—improvements	2,608

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	\$1,500,000
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Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire homes on concessional terms.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Number of loans granted for—				Total	Capital expenditure during year	Capital receipts during year	Number of loan accounts at 30 June
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes				
						\$'000	\$'000	
1975-76	772	269	1214	4	2,259	32,191	20,824	54,194
1976-77	644	157	641	1	1,443	21,874	20,758	52,887
1977-78	622	156	707	1	1,486	22,417	19,076	51,693
1978-79	382	118	537	5	1,042	14,980	20,670	50,192
1979-80	335	123	645	8	1,111	15,835	21,865	48,090

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist persons to buy or build their first homes. The scheme also aims at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging persons to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The scheme was introduced in 1964 and subsequently replaced by a new scheme which applies to persons who contract to build or buy their first homes on or after 1 January 1977.

The present scheme enables a wide range of persons to qualify for a grant towards their first home. Married, single, widowed, or divorced persons may qualify and there is no age limit provided the person is over eighteen. A grant may be made towards a new or established house, home unit, or flat. The grant is \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings held at the contract date. The main forms of acceptable savings are those held with savings banks, building societies, credit unions, or on fixed deposit with trading banks.

The maximum grants are \$667 and \$1,333 for homes acquired in 1977 and 1978, respectively. From 1 January 1979, grants of up to \$2,000 became payable for three years savings ending on the contract date. However, persons with shorter savings periods of one or two years may continue to qualify for the lower maximum grants of \$667 and \$1,333.

A qualifying limit applies to the value of the home, including the land, for persons entering into their contracts after 24 May 1979. The limit is \$35,000-\$40,000 for contracts up to 18 August 1980 and \$45,000-\$55,000 for contracts on and after 19 August 1980. The grant calculated on the basis of savings reduces progressively within these ranges, cutting out completely at the upper limit.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average granted
	number	number	\$'000	\$
1975-76	2,311	2,043	1,311	642
1976-77	4,882	3,442	2,257	656
1977-78	17,591	15,142	11,446	756
1978-79	16,354	13,849	15,599	1,126
1979-80	12,418	13,650	18,037	1,321

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1980, there were 378 flats in use of which 104 were located in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Rental Assistance to Pensioners Scheme

From 1 July 1978, grants are being provided to the States for 3 years to 30 June 1981 under Part III of the *Housing Assistance Act* 1978. The scheme now allows the States to provide rental housing assistance for other persons in need as well as pensioners defined in the Act. In 1979-80, grants were separately allocated to pensioners, Aborigines, and "other persons in need". Grants may be used for purposes other than construction of housing, e.g., leasing from the private sector. To 30 June 1980, grant payments for pensioners in Victoria totalled \$27,194,000. The number of units completed to 30 June 1979 amounted to 1,580 with a further 251 units nominated in 1979-80.

In 1979-80, 44 dwellings were provided for Aborigines from the \$2,000,000 grant allocated to this category.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1973 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. An amendment to the Act in 1977 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land and commercial housing propositions are also insurable. During 1979-80, 12,721 loans for \$391m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1978-79 were 9,600 loans for \$282.4m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government*Ministry of Housing*

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1979 was approximately 3,853,300 persons, more than 352,000 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its inception in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

Over the years, special projects have been developed for the housing of the aged. In addition to the normal types of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in 1976 introduced the "Granny Flat" designed to be erected in the householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents and others in special need.

The Commission in recent years has laid greater stress on quality and variety in housing and, to this end, has included in its building programmes different forms of housing, house and land "packages", and contracts for houses to be built to contractors' individual designs on Commission land.

Greater emphasis has also been directed towards the provision, in collaboration with the local municipalities, and other government departments, of community facilities including schools and pre-schools. An example of this co-operation is at Broadmeadows, where on-going negotiations commenced two years ago have resulted in the early establishment of the Bethel Primary School, Broadmeadows Leisure Centre, and the Westmeadows landscaping programme on land owned by the Council, the Commission, and the

Education Department. Work has also started on Broadmeadows Community House, the first combined neighbourhood centre and infant welfare centre, planned as a focal point for the community.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 89,908 dwellings completed to 30 June 1980, the Commission had sold 49,867 in total throughout Victoria.

The Commonwealth also makes available funds to the Commission for the purchase or construction of homes for Aboriginal families. Ten houses were handed over during 1979-80, bringing to 330 the number of houses provided specifically for Aboriginals.

In addition, under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement of 1978, a total of 44 houses were allocated on a rental basis for Aboriginal families.

The Ministry of Housing was preparing a two volume Green Paper on Housing. Volume I, a summary document was released in November 1980. Volume II which will contain detailed background material was due to be completed in early 1981.

The *Urban Renewal Act* 1970, provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interests and skills of the persons of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities. The Housing Commission in its capacity as a renewal authority has prepared over twenty urban renewal proposals in metropolitan and country Victoria.

Neighbourhood stabilisation and revitalisation is also achieved with a variety of housing stock initiatives and redevelopment programmes including renovation and infill programmes in areas of publically owned property (e.g., Emerald Hill Estate), spot purchase and renovation of houses, general housing studies in co-operation with local government, and investigations relating to infill development and upgrading of the public housing stock. A comprehensive article on this topic appears on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,200	1,167	986	783	427
Remainder of Victoria	1,715	1,365	1,552	1,051	786
Total	2,915	2,532	2,538	1,834	1,213
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,191	832	868	606	563
Remainder of Victoria	1,444	1,525	1,179	847	616
Total	2,635	2,357	2,047	1,453	1,179

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Rentals	39,927	45,840	48,384	53,819	54,441
Gross surplus—house sales	10,529	17,246	15,978	11,665	8,227
Interest—					
House sales (net)	2,792	3,407	4,167	4,428	4,163
Sundry	2,005	3,923	3,524	2,364	3,795
Miscellaneous	2,216	2,103	1,751	1,532	1,695
Total revenue	57,469	72,519	73,804	73,808	72,321

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	13,875	13,799	14,627	15,280	15,696
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—					
State Agreement	2,753	2,832	2,988	3,257	3,410
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	22	23	25	16	19
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	3,238	4,120	6,523	5,200	6,583
House and land sales	1,879	2,284	2,484	2,129	2,264
Rates—less amount capitalised	6,971	7,415	7,742	8,523	9,679
Provision for accrued maintenance	9,720	13,315	13,170	14,504	17,053
Provision for irrecoverable rents	67	99	74	161	393
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	2,800	3,072	3,760	4,080	4,527
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	468	503	443	432	476
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	7,349	13,021	12,494	Cr. 2,969	Cr. 2,758
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	500	553	669	638	686
Other	2,147	2,324	2,632	3,257	3,375
Total expenditure	51,796	63,367	67,638	54,515	61,410
Operating surplus	5,673	9,152	6,166	19,293	10,911
Fixed assets at 30 June	535,232	560,702	611,196	650,987	694,444
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	684,646	756,801	826,647	880,528	902,904
Debenture issues	400	400	400	1,400	2,570
Death Benefit Fund Advances	5,946	7,388	7,388	7,388	8,697

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference: Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 272-3

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1976 to 1980:

**VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Societies registered	number	1,817	1,864	1,898	2,062	2,026
Members registered	number	53,108	52,240	52,108	52,401	50,680
Shares subscribed	number	4,066,333	4,311,597	4,818,435	5,251,845	5,501,288
Nominal share capital	\$m	406	431	482	525	550
Advances approved	number	44,943	43,768	43,384	42,701	41,362
Advances approved	\$m	391	425	476	536	544
Government guarantees executed	number	940	925	965	1,020	988
Government guarantees executed	\$m	219	201	221	243	251
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	5,099	5,857	5,968	6,171	6,042
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	4,785	6,245	7,263	8,063	8,733
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	224	253	283	308	325
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	87,846	90,756	93,936	97,092	99,155
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	931	838	789	1,056	977

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1980 and subsisting totalled 2,432 on the security of first mortgages, and 3,257 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$23.4m and \$15.5m, respectively. Corresponding information for 1979 was 2,615 on the security of first mortgages, 2,710 on second mortgages, and the amounts involved were \$24.9m and \$12.8m, respectively.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 618

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1980, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 104, the amount involved being \$193,337.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 619

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 19 April 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved through the Authority to 30 June 1980 exceeded \$19.6m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of the accommodation provided by the Authority.

There are five members of the Authority, representing the Ministries of Housing, Education, Treasury, the teacher organisations, and the building industry.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,200 houses and flats spread throughout the country areas of Victoria, with a total value of over \$40m. The Authority has the power to fix its own rents. The average rent charged in respect of residences is approximately \$19.50 per week.

Its capital works programme allows for an expenditure of \$2.7m for the purchase and construction of new housing. Existing houses are being upgraded, while maintenance-intensive houses are being replaced with minimum-maintenance stock. The location of new housing is determined by the Education Department's Residence Selection Committee.

State Bank

The State Bank grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the period ending June 1979 and 1980. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

Further reference: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 293

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS (\$'000)

Institution	Loan approvals 12 months ending 30 June—	
	1979	1980
Savings banks	891,349	997,807
Trading banks	134,089	137,289
Permanent building societies	476,092	452,596
Terminating building societies	62,821	44,257
Finance companies	47,810	46,012
Government	87,343	78,194
Other	40,933	50,621
Total	1,740,437	1,806,776

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ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENERGY

Department of Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was formed in 1977 as a result of the amalgamation of the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power. This was authorised by the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976 passed by the Victorian Parliament late in 1976, the major part of which was subsequently proclaimed to come into operation on 1 September 1977.

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration and regulation of all legislation relating to mining and energy which was administered by the two former organisations. This includes the following Acts: *Coal Mines Act* 1958; *Corio to Newport Pipeline Act* 1953; *Explosives Act* 1960; *Extractive Industries Act* 1966; *Gas Act* 1969; *Groundwater Act* 1969; *Inflammable Liquids Act* 1966; *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act* 1958; *Liquefied Gases Act* 1968 (partially proclaimed); *Mines Act* 1958; *Mining Development Act* 1958; *Petroleum Act* 1958; *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967; *Pipelines Act* 1967; *Shell (Corio to Williamstown) Pipelines Act* 1964; *Underseas Mineral Resources Act* 1963; *Coal Mine Workers' Pensions (Early Retirement) Act* 1958; *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976; and *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act* 1961.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy also temporarily retains his old portfolio "Minister of Mines" as is required under the provisions of the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967, relating to his role as Designated Authority under that Act. He is also responsible for the administration of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the Victorian Brown Coal Council, and the Victorian Solar Energy Council. This latter body was established on 1 January 1981.

The Geological Survey Division of the Department carries out field surveys and regional exploration and the Draughting Branch produces geological maps and technical reports which increase understanding of the geology, petroleum, mineral, stone, and groundwater potential of Victoria. Deep drilling to establish groundwater resources for town water supply purposes is undertaken, together with various other shallow drilling programmes, by the Drilling Branch of the Oil and Gas Division of the Department. The Oil and Gas Division administers, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the Offshore Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, under which crude oil amounting to almost 70 per cent of Australia's requirements is produced. Core and cuttings from drilling operations are retained in a core library, and a geological museum and comprehensive library are maintained. Technical and drilling assistance and loans or grants are considered for exploration, prospecting, and approved development projects. Assays and analyses of natural products are undertaken in the laboratory of the Chemical Branch of the Department, which also offers advice on mineral problems of a chemical nature. Stamp batteries are maintained at five country locations to enable trial crushings to be made for the benefit of prospectors. The Department also undertakes certain reclamation projects on abandoned mines and the capping or filling of disused shafts on Crown land.

General

In 1979-80, about 78 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coalfields in the La Trobe Valley and 8 per cent by peak-load thermal stations. A further 3 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 11 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 96 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input in 1978-79 came from the State's offshore oilfields and the balance was derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

During recent years, natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oilfields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait gas and oilfields.

In 1978-79, gas provided 48 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements (excluding transport). Electricity provided 26 per cent, petroleum 18 per cent, and other fuels 8 per cent.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY ENERGY RESERVES
(PROVEN ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE), 1979-80

Source	Million terajoules	Per cent
Crude oil	9.6	2.1
Brown coal	442.8	95.7
Natural gas	7.4	1.6
Gas liquids	2.7	0.6
Total	462.5	100.0

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 295-7

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the central Gippsland region. These extend over an area commencing about 140 kilometres in an easterly and south-easterly direction from Melbourne, with by far the most valuable and best quality coal being located in an area known as the La Trobe Valley. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, compare in extent with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south Gippsland, in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale, in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, Altona, and in south-western Victoria near Portland. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe Valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in the State. A map of brown coal areas of Victoria can be found on page 298 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Resources

The resources of brown coal in Victoria have been determined as 124,307 megatonnes. This is the current geological assessment but as a result of continuing drilling programmes, knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased as more deposits are revealed in areas not yet fully explored, particularly in the eastern part of the coal-bearing areas of the La Trobe Valley in central Gippsland.

The resources which have been proven as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The balance is marginal or sub-marginal but is classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table:

VICTORIA—RESOURCES AND RESERVES OF BROWN COAL AT 1 JULY 1980
(Original quantities in place)

Area	Resources (megatonnes)				Reserves (megatonnes)	
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total	Economic	Readily recoverable
La Trobe Valley	(a)64,923	42,924	—	(a)107,847	(b)35,754	(a)11,630
Stradbroke	—	2,800	—	2,800	2,800	680
Gelliondale	450	850	(c)4,300	(c)5,600	(c)5,600	450
Anglesea	(d)450	—	—	(d)450	(d)100	(d)100
Bacchus Marsh	(e)110	—	—	(e)110	(e)30	(e)30
Bacchus Marsh-Altona	—	—	7,500	7,500	—	—
Total	(f)65,933	46,574	11,800	(f)124,307	(g)44,284	(f)12,890

(a) Includes 656.4 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 1 July 1980.

(b) Includes 656.4 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 1 July 1980 and about 5,000 megatonnes under La Trobe Valley townships, storage dams, etc., and about 1,000 megatonnes under A.P.M. mill area.

(c) Includes about 450 megatonnes under Albion township and off-shore from Gelliondale.

(d) Includes 11.3 megatonnes excavated from Anglesea open cut to 1 July 1980.

(e) Includes 10 megatonnes excavated from Maddingley open cut to 1 July 1980.

(f) Includes 677.7 megatonnes excavated to 1 July 1980. (See also footnotes (a), (d), and (e).)

(g) Includes 677.7 megatonnes excavated to 1 July 1980, 4,300 megatonnes inferred coal at Gelliondale, and about 6,000 megatonnes beneath La Trobe Valley townships, etc. (See also footnotes (b), (c), (d), and (e).)

NOTE. Economic reserves have been designated by the following criteria:

(1) Separate or individual seams must exceed 15.2 metres in thickness.

(2) The top of the uppermost seam must be within 91.4 metres of the natural land surface.

(3) The vertical coal to overburden ratio must exceed 0.5:1, calculated to the base of the seam or, where the coal continues to a greater depth, to a maximum depth of 200 metres below the surface. Where multiple seams are involved, those less than 15.2 metres in thickness are rated as overburden.

Readily recoverable reserves are those which satisfy modern power station requirements being winnable by large-scale open cut operations at present day costs, subject to limiting factors such as batter slopes, depth of open cut, location of towns and rivers, etc.

Source: *Brown Coal Reserves in Victoria*, State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

La Trobe Valley coalfields

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. The brown coal in these seams ranges in geological age from Eocene to early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The La Trobe Valley brown coal resources have been determined as 107,847 megatonnes at 1 July 1980. An amount of 35,754 megatonnes has been classified as economic reserves of which 11,630 megatonnes are considered readily recoverable using present mining techniques.

Other coalfields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field in the Strzelecki Ranges adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe Valley with estimated reserves of 2,800 megatonnes in the economically winnable category.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain adjacent to the south Gippsland highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an area approximately 10 kilometres long and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe Valley. Measured and indicated reserves total about 1,300 megatonnes of which readily recoverable reserves are estimated at 450 megatonnes.

Production, 1979-80

During the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, 32.9 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity, 31.6 megatonnes was won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from 3 open cuts it operates in the La Trobe Valley and an

assumed 1.3 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 27.8 megatonnes being used in 1979-80 for this purpose. Only about 4.9 megatonnes was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe Valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 million tonnes during 1965 but with the advent of natural gas declined to less than 1 million tonnes in 1976. Production in 1979-80 was 1,235,000 tonnes.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Coal to oil conversion

The Victorian Brown Coal Council manages Victoria's research and development programme into potential uses of brown coal (excluding electricity and natural gas production). The Council was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament which became operative on 1 January 1979, and succeeded an advisory committee (the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee) established in 1975.

The endowment of Victoria with brown coal in very large quantities — reserves that are economically recoverable using existing technology amount to more than 35 billion tonnes — makes it possible to consider using some of this coal for the production of synthetic oil. Other products such as solvent refined coal, used in the steel industry, can also be readily manufactured from Victorian brown coal.

The research programme of the Council covers both the description of coal quality in the various fields potentially available for conversion and the behaviour of brown coal when subjected to solvent refining and hydrogenation. Simple tests have indicated that the liquid yields from the various fields differ only slightly, despite considerable variation in some coal properties from field to field. While brown coal suffers some disadvantages for conversion in its high oxygen and moisture content, it offers the advantages of low ash and sulphur contents and high reactivity.

The Victorian Brown Coal Research Advisory Committee and a group of industries contributing to the funding of research provide expert advice into the formulation of the brown coal research programme.

The development of feasibility studies and experimental programmes is undertaken in collaboration with overseas groups and Australian consultants. In respect of processing studies, steps have been taken towards establishing a major pilot plant in Victoria based on the SRC (solvent refined coal) approach to brown coal liquefaction adopted by the Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Co. Ltd. (successor to KOMINIC). Consultative arrangements have been set up with the Government of Japan, and an agreement has been

made between the Victorian Government in relation to the pilot plant and feasibility study proposals. A co-ordinating committee has also been set up with the Mitsui SRC Development Company to assist that company's feasibility studies into the production of solvent refined coal for use in the steel industry.

The Council is the Victorian agency concerned in the management and conduct of the Joint Australian/Federal Republic of Germany Coal-to-Oil Feasibility Study, in which four Australian State governments are involved with the West German Government and seven large German companies. Council personnel have worked on the Study programme in Germany. One of the German companies (Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG, Cologne) has proposed applying the Study results to a more specific study of a coal production and liquefaction operation in Victoria. The Victorian Government has made an agreement with the company to facilitate carrying out the proposal.

A "Coalfields Development Strategy Study" has been conducted by an Australian consultant under contract to the Council, to indicate possible ways of winning large annual tonnages of brown coal from the more extensive coal-bearing areas.

Further reference: Victorian Brown Coal Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 288-9

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy in Victoria is electricity. This is generated and distributed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1920. Since it was formed the Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where it now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

At 30 June 1980, the Commission with 20,383 personnel and capital assets of \$3,214m distributed electricity to 1,295,100 consumers throughout Victoria. In addition, eleven metropolitan municipal councils purchased electricity in bulk from the Commission for retail distribution to a further 271,800 customers. Nearly 115,000 kilometres of power lines are used by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the municipal networks.

Other electricity producers

A 150 MW power station owned and operated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd produces electricity using brown coal found as a fossil fuel at Anglesea in south central Victoria to supply the company's alumina smelter at Point Henry on Port Phillip Bay. A number of other industrial enterprises such as the Shell Refinery at Corio generate electricity within their own plant.

Existing electricity system

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe Valley in central Gippsland with supplementary development of hydro sources in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to receive one-third (New South Wales receives two-thirds) of the electricity generated in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

In 1979-80, 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs was generated from brown coal. Brown coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. About 46 per cent of these are consumed in power stations, the balance being sold to industry and for domestic purposes.

The major station in the Commission's interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fired power station at Hazelwood which alone generates 46 per cent of Victoria's electricity. The other brown coal fired, base load, power stations in the interconnected system are Yallourn, Morwell, and Yallourn "W".

There are also steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), a gas turbine station at Jeeralang, and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on the Loddon River near Bendigo.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	9,534.3	50.1	9,228.3	47.3	9,405.8	45.2	9,758.6	45.7
Yallourn	521	2,939.5	15.4	2,183.9	11.2	2,939.0	14.1	2,608.6	12.2
Yallourn "W"	700	3,021.2	15.9	4,204.0	21.5	3,525.8	16.9	3,657.9	17.1
Morwell	170	1,159.3	6.1	830.1	4.2	1,178.5	5.7	1,140.1	5.3
Newport	198	270.1	1.4	306.4	1.6	373.7	1.8	439.2	2.1
Spencer Street (b)	90	41.1	0.2	109.9	0.6	184.1	0.9	212.7	1.0
Richmond	38	10.5	0.1	54.7	0.3	58.7	0.3	42.0	0.2
Jeeralang	465	—	—	—	—	478.7	2.3	1,046.6	4.9
Total SEC thermal	3,782	16,976.0	89.2	16,917.3	86.7	18,144.3	87.2	18,905.7	88.5
Hydro stations—									
Kiewa (c)	184	259.8	1.4	251.5	1.3	327.7	1.6	304.8	1.4
Eildon (d)	135	278.4	1.4	263.0	1.3	228.9	1.1	279.2	1.3
Total SEC hydro	319	538.2	2.8	514.5	2.6	556.6	2.7	584.0	2.7
Total SEC	4,101	17,514.2	92.0	17,431.8	89.3	18,700.9	89.9	19,489.7	91.2
Net purchases	...	1,521.7	8.0	2,077.0	10.7	2,105.9	10.1	1,884.2	8.8
Total	4,101	19,035.9	100.0	19,508.8	100.0	20,806.8	100.0	21,373.9	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1980.

(b) Melbourne City Council station.

(c) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(d) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

The distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been virtually completed except for some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as separate supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1980 comprised nearly 115,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 180 zone sub-stations, and over 84,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 8,900 route kilometres of 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between generating sources. Electricity from Hazelwood is transmitted to the Melbourne area at 500 kV. A map of Victoria's main power transmission system can be found on page 301 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

New generating projects

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe Valley. It was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975. These units are now in operation.

In 1972, the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375

MW. Site works commenced in 1975 and the two new generators are scheduled to begin operating in 1981 and 1982.

Newport

The Victorian Government authorised the State Electricity Commission to build a 500 MW regulating power station at the mouth of the Yarra River. This station commenced generating electricity during 1980 while the final stages of construction were being completed. Further information on the Newport power station can be found on pages 799-800 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Jeeralang

The Commission has installed 465 MW of gas turbine plant using natural gas at Jeeralang, near Morwell in the La Trobe Valley, to provide additional generating capacity to compensate for the expected shortage in supply which will be caused through the delay in building the new Newport Station. Stage 1 (225 MW) came into service in 1979 and Stage 2 (240 MW) has been put into service progressively during 1980.

Dartmouth

The Commission is constructing a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generator at Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. The station is scheduled to commence operating in early 1981.

Loy Yang power station and open cut project

The brown coal of the La Trobe Valley is a young, relatively soft coal, but by the use of specialised mechanical plant it is won continuously in great quantities and at low cost. It is one of the largest single deposits of brown coal in the world, with continuous coal up to several hundred metres thick and in many places less than 15 metres below the surface.

As the raw coal has a moisture content of from 60 to 70 per cent, it is expensive to transport, as every tonne of combustible material would also contain two tonnes of water. For this reason the SEC's major power stations are located near the brown coal deposits.

In 1976, the Victorian Government gave the State Electricity Commission authority to go ahead with the development of Loy Yang. Construction work started on access roads and associated earthworks in February 1977. The Loy Yang project is the largest single engineering project undertaken in Australia and will require a gradual build up in the workforce to 2,000 persons in 1981.

The first stage of the project, comprising the Loy Yang A 2,000 MW power station, the open cut, and engineering services, is expected to come into service progressively between 1984 and 1987, and the second stage, comprising a further 2,000 MW station Loy Yang B, between 1988 and 1991. The direct capital cost of the project, at 1980 price levels, is estimated at more than \$3,000m.

Operation of the power station and open cut will require more than 1,300 employees for the initial 2,000 MW Loy Yang A and some 2,000 employees for the full 4,000 MW development.

The two Loy Yang power stations will be built about five kilometres south-east of Traralgon, on the southern side of the open cut. The first 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang A, will comprise four 500 MW generating units. The turbine house will be about 400 metres long and 36 metres wide and nearly 35 metres high. Boiler house buildings will be about 115 metres high and each pair of boilers will be served by a single chimney 260 metres high.

Natural draught cooling towers, similar to those in service at the nearby Yallourn "W" power station, will be 113 metres high and 92 metres wide at the base. Cooling water circulating through the towers will be used over and over again.

The second 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang B, which is also planned to have 500 MW units, will be located east of the Loy Yang A station.

The Loy Yang open cut will be established between the valleys of the Traralgon and Sheepwash Creeks and extend from the southern boundary of the coalfield towards Traralgon. Overburden removal by the first large bucket wheel excavator (Dredger No. 14) will begin late in 1981.

Coal for the first 2,000 MW stage will be won by three dredgers each with a capacity of about 60,000 tonnes a day — about twice that of the largest dredgers now used by the SEC at Yallourn and Morwell. A fourth dredger of similar capacity will be brought into service for the second 2,000 MW stage. Coal will be transported from the dredgers by large conveyors to a coal storage bunker between the two Loy Yang power stations.

Initially, overburden will be placed in an area south of the coalfield. Later, as coal winning progresses, the overburden removed will be put in the worked-out area of the open cut. The external overburden dump will be landscaped to blend into the surrounding countryside and progressively covered with trees, shrubs, and grasses. By careful design, construction, and operational procedures, the SEC will ensure that any injurious effect of Loy Yang on the environment is kept to a minimum.

In evidence to the public inquiry into the project, the Environment Protection Authority said that there was no reason that waste discharge licences, with appropriate conditions, should not be issued and, in its report, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee concluded that the SEC had the ways and means to comply with these licences and conditions and to minimise adverse environmental effects.

The main works area will be surrounded by a buffer zone varying from 300 metres to 1,000 metres in width. This will screen operations, provide the site with a fire protection break, and give added protection to Traralgon residents from noise, dust, and earth movement.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America, in drums, during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery, a small one erected at Laverton, was closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio, near Geelong, which was commissioned in 1954, and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery — now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

Discovery and development of indigenous gas and oilfields

Exploration offshore in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1980

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960, principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc., with Esso Australia Ltd as the operator. During this period, 79 exploration wells have been drilled of which 40 have proved to be of commercial significance. The latter are set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND BHP OFFSHORE IN THE GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964 TO 1980

Well	Date well spudded-in	Type of well (a)	Result
Barracouta 1	27.12.64	W	Gas discovery
Barracouta 2	8. 6.65	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta 3	3. 8.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta A-3 (b)	20. 4.68	D	Oil discovery
Barracouta 4	30. 3.77	A	Oil and gas confirmation

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND
BHP OFFSHORE IN THE GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964 TO 1980—*continued*

Well	Date well spudded-in	Type of well (a)	Result
Marlin 1	5.12.65	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Marlin 2	31. 5.66	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin 3	16.12.66	A	Gas discovery and oil show confirmation
Marlin A-6 (c)	11. 8.68	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin A-24 (d)	16. 5.73	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Halibut 1	20. 6.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 1	6. 4.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 2	28.11.67	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 3	2. 2.68	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 4	15.11.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 7	26. 5.77	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 1	7. 5.68	W	Gas and oil discovery
Tuna 2	30.10.68	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 3	18. 2.70	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Snapper 1	8. 5.68	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Snapper 2	16. 6.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Snapper 3	24.11.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Mackerel 1	27. 3.69	W	Oil discovery
Mackerel 2	14. 2.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 3	1. 4.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 4	11. 2.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Cobia 1	4. 8.72	W	Oil discovery
Cobia 2	2. 5.77	D	Oil discovery: subsequent production
West Halibut 1 (e)	3. 9.78	A,W	Oil discovery
Fortescue 2	30.10.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 3	26.11.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 1	10. 7.68	W	Oil discovery
Flounder 2	19. 2.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 3	24. 4.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 4	28.12.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation and gas discovery
Flounder 6	12. 7.77	A	Oil and gas discovery confirmation
Bream 2	23. 2.69	W	Gas and oil discovery
Bream 3	16.11.69	A	Gas and oil confirmation
Seahorse 1	30. 7.78	W	Oil discovery

(a) W = wildcat, A = appraisal well, D = development well.

(b) Drilled during development drilling on Barracouta platform in 1968 — deep well probe.

(c) Drilled during development drilling (first stage) on Marlin platform 1968 — deep well probe.

(d) Drilled during development drilling (second stage) on Marlin platform in 1973 — deep well probe.

(e) West Halibut 1 commenced as a step out for the Halibut field but ended as the exploration well for a new field called Fortescue.

Source: The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd, 1980.

Four other companies (B.O.C. of Australia Ltd, Endeavour Oil NL, NSW Oil and Gas Co. NL, and Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd) drilled seven wells during the 1970s but without success.

Following the surrender by Esso-BHP of exploration rights over certain blocks in the waters of the Gippsland Basin, the Minister for Minerals and Energy during 1979 granted to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and Beach Petroleum NL, working as a joint venture, an exploration permit over waters adjacent to the Lakes Entrance area of Bass Strait, with Beach Petroleum NL as the operator. Geophysical exploration work has been carried out and the results are still being evaluated.

Drilling programmes, 1979 and 1980

During 1979 and 1980, the following wells were drilled in the Gippsland and Otway Basins:

VICTORIA—EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED, 1979 AND 1980

Well	Date well spudded-in	Basin	Result
Threadfin 1	22. 2.79	Offshore Gippsland	Dry hole
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	Offshore Gippsland	Oil discovery confirmation
North Paaratte 1	31.10.79	Onshore Otway	Gas discovery
North Paaratte 3	29. 5.80	Onshore Otway	Dry hole
East Seacombe 1	29. 6.80	Onshore Gippsland	Dry hole

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Tenement holders, 1980

At the end of 1980, tenement holders for exploration in the Gippsland, Murray, and Otway Basins were:

VICTORIA—TENEMENT HOLDERS, 1980

Name of company	Onshore exploration			Offshore exploration	
	Murray Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin	Otway Basin	Gippsland Basin
Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Pty Ltd					Vic./L1 to L11
Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd					Vic./P1
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L. and Beach Petroleum N.L.					Vic./P11
Cultus Pacific N.L., York Resources N.L., Metramer Minerals Ltd, and Archean Investments Ltd					Vic./P12
Bass Strait Oil and Gas N.L., Bass Oil and Gas Participants Pty Ltd, Youngblood Holdings Pty Ltd, Hampton Oil and Gas Group Pty Ltd, and Idlewild Securities Pty Ltd					Vic./P13
Phillips Australian Oil Co., Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., MIM Investments Pty Ltd				Vic./P14	
Esso Exploration and Production Aust. Inc.				Vic./P15	
Oil and Minerals Quest N.L., Mincorp Ltd, Central Energy Pty Ltd, Zanex Ltd., and Otway Oil and Gas N.L.				Vic./P16	
Beach Petroleum N.L.		P.E.P. 93	P.E.P. 94		
Western Mining Corporation Ltd		P.E.P. 95			
Conserv (No. 779) Pty Ltd	P.E.P. 96 and 97				
Mincorp Ltd, Southern Oil Pty Ltd, and Alan Robert Burns and Derek Rose Gascoine			P.E.P. 98		
Victor Petroleum and Resources Ltd			P.E.P. 99		
Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L.		P.E.P. 100			
Siberia Oil and Gas N.L., Scomeid Pty Ltd, and Girvan Oil and Gas Pty Ltd		P.E.P. 101			

P.E.P. = Petroleum Exploration Permit; Vic./L = Victorian Licence; Vic./P = Victorian Permit

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy

Development of the Gippsland fields

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971, when the four commercial fields discovered to that time were developed as an integrated system. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gasfields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. This resulted in the construction of the five first-generation platforms listed below:

(1) Barracouta platform, over the Barracouta gas and oilfield, with eight gas wells and two oil wells. Production started in March 1969.

(2) Marlin platform, over the Marlin gasfield, with seventeen gas wells and four oil wells. Gas production started in January 1970. The four oil wells were expected to be brought into production in 1981 after the installation of production facilities to produce oil from a small accumulation beneath the main gas reservoir.

(3) Halibut platform, over the Halibut oilfield, with twenty oil wells. Oil production started in March 1970.

(4) Kingfish "A" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in April 1971.

(5) Kingfish "B" platform, over the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-one oil wells. Oil production started in November 1971.

The second stage of development took place from 1973 onwards with construction of the following second-generation platforms and one sub-sea completion:

(1) Mackerel platform, over the Mackerel oilfield, with eighteen oil wells. Two of the eighteen wells are high-angle wells drilled directionally to drain the south end of the Mackerel field about 4 kilometres from the platform. Oil production started in December 1977. Drilling was completed in November 1980.

(2) Sub-sea Cobia 2 oil well, over the Cobia oilfield, came on stream in June 1979. This was the first sub-sea well completed in the Gippsland Basin fields and the crude oil from this well is conveyed by two 100 mm submarine pipelines to the Mackerel platform. This was also the first project where the pre-welded pipeline was laid by the spooling method from a specially adapted ship.

(3) Tuna platform, over the Tuna gas and oilfield, with eighteen wells planned. Oil production started in June 1979; gas production commenced in September 1979. Twelve of the planned eighteen wells were completed by the end of 1980.

(4) Snapper platform, over the Snapper gas and oilfield. The platform was erected in May 1979 and development drilling of the planned twenty-seven wells was scheduled to commence in January 1981. Production was expected to start soon afterwards after completion of the first well.

Four more second-generation platforms have been planned and are in various stages of development. These are:

(1) West Kingfish platform, over the western end of the Kingfish oilfield, with twenty-seven wells planned. The onshore construction was completed by the end of 1980.

(2) Cobia platform, over the Cobia oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. The onshore construction was approximately 75 per cent complete at the end of 1980.

(3) Fortescue platform, over the Fortescue oilfield, with twenty-one wells planned. Fabrication of components for the template was in an advanced stage at the end of 1980.

(4) Flounder platform, over the Flounder gas and oilfield, with twenty-four wells planned. Steel production for the template was complete at the end of 1980.

The completion of these four new platforms will bring the total number of platforms in Bass Strait to twelve.

The laying of a gas pipeline from the Marlin platform to the Mackerel platform via the Halibut platform, using the pipe-lay reel method as used for the Cobia 2 submarine pipeline, was completed during 1980. Hooking up to the platforms was underway at the end of 1980.

The design of Gas Plant 3 at Longford was completed by the end of 1980 and on-site construction had started. Gas Plant 3 was expected to come on stream in 1982 to supplement supply to the expanding Victorian gas market.

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, 1976 TO 1980 (After processing)

Year	Barrels		Kilolitres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilolitres/day for year
1976	140,559,679	384,043	22,347,162	61,058
1977	145,187,523	397,774	23,074,930	63,219
1978	146,826,012	407,742	23,343,427	63,955
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180
1980	128,993,885	352,442	20,508,424	56,033

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

**VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON
RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 30 SEPTEMBER 1980**

Item	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
	trillion (10 ¹²) cubic feet			billions (10 ⁹) cubic metres		
Natural gas	7.783	1.018	6.765	220.4	28.8	191.6
		million barrels			gigalitres	
Crude oil	2,930.2	1,287.8	1,642.4	465.8	204.7	261.1
Condensate	216.6	26.5	190.1	34.4	4.2	30.2
Liquefied petroleum gas	558.3	142.9	415.4	88.7	22.7	66.0

NOTE. All figures are for products *after processing*.

1 gigalitre = 10⁹ litres.

Figures given are based on direct conversion of cubic metres or gigalitres and may be + or - actual production.

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil. Refining capacity at 1 December 1979 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 1 DECEMBER 1979

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	116,000 to 132,000 BSD
(Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	5,657,500 tonnes/year
		2,200 BSD
		100,000 tonnes/year
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	100,000 BSD
		4,600,000 tonnes/year
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point on Western Port Bay 1966	60,000 BSD
		2,500,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*, Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd, 1979.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three local refineries.

The total volume shipped by tanker during the 1980 calendar year was 59,089,003 barrels (9,394,417 kilolitres). The volumes of crude oil conveyed through the pipelines to local refineries during 1980 was 89,623,209 barrels (14,248,976 kilolitres).

The three refineries in Victoria also import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7–0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands or transported to other States within Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades — 97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade) — and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number

of industry terminals and depots and 3,541 retail outlets (30 June 1979), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. At 30 June 1979, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,246,200 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations; in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1979

Item	megalitres	Tonnes	Item	megalitres	Tonnes
Aviation gasoline	19.93	—	Industrial diesel fuel —		
Motor spirit —			Inland	154.00	130,192
Super	3,780.94	—	Bunkers	107.71	93,007
Standard	427.68	—			
			Total	261.71	223,199
Total	4,208.62	—	Fuel oil —		
Power kerosene	6.35	—	Inland (a)	349.36	327,128
Aviation turbine fuel	412.27	—	Bunkers	490.22	463,869
Lighting kerosene	49.68	—			
Heating oil	317.86	—	Total	839.58	790,997
Automotive distillate —			Other petroleum fuels (b)	1,055.26	
Inland	1,246.35	—			
Bunkers	67.69	56,368	Grand total	8,485.30	—
Total	1,314.04	—			

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso-BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's three refineries. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies also distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1.8 million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant using ethane gas as a feedstock and conveyed by pipeline from Altona has been built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray at a cost of \$60m and is now in production.

Further reference: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974, pp. 382-5*

Gas industry

Introduction

The gas industry in Victoria dates from the formation of the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company in 1850 with the objective of lighting the City of Melbourne by gas. Many other gas companies were formed in the more heavily populated suburbs of Melbourne and country towns of the State during the second half of the nineteenth century, many by municipal authorities.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

In 1877, the Metropolitan Gas Company was formed by the amalgamation of three companies, one of which was the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company. The former company subsequently joined with the Brighton Gas Company and the State to form the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Since then, the structure of the industry changed from multiple privately-owned utilities to gradual unification under the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria — a public authority of the State owned jointly by the Victorian Government and private shareholders.

With the purchase of the Gas Supply Company's Victorian undertakings in 1970, The Geelong Gas Company in 1971, and Colonial Gas Holdings Limited in 1973, complete unification of the gas industry was achieved. The acquisition of The Albury Gas Company Ltd in 1974 made it possible for the Corporation to extend natural gas supply to the Albury/Wodonga Development Project. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria.

During the 1970s, the Corporation progressively extended its natural gas supply system to the point where 99 per cent of the reticulated gas supplied in Victoria is natural gas, and this fuel is currently accessible to more than 80 per cent of the State's population. In 1979-80, natural gas provided over 48 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements, excluding transport.

In areas where it is not economic to supply natural gas, the Corporation meets the community demand for gaseous fuel either by providing a reticulated gas supply based on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or by supplying LPG in cylinders or bulk.

Future sources

Approximately 5.3 billion gigajoules (50 billion therms) of the gas reserves in Esso-BHP's Bass Strait fields were contractually dedicated to the Corporation from 1 January 1975, with an option on a similar quantity from any further reserves established in Victoria by the partners.

In keeping with its responsibility to meet the needs of its consumers and ensure continuing security of gas supply, the Corporation, through a fully-owned subsidiary company, Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., is engaged in exploring for oil and gas in the Bass Strait area in joint ventures with Beach Petroleum N.L. in the offshore Gippsland Basin, and with Phillips Australian Oil Company and M.I.M. Investments Pty Ltd in offshore Otway Basin.

Conservation of energy

In 1977, the Corporation established Australia's first Energy Management Centre to advise industry and commerce on the efficient use of energy. This Centre comprises:

- (1) An Energy Management School providing courses and seminars on efficient energy utilisation for plant engineers and senior management;
- (2) a consultative service offering advice on the most effective way to gain optimum results from energy used; and
- (3) a Development Division which tests and evaluates new equipment from local and overseas sources.

In 1978, the Corporation established an Energy Information Centre at 151 Flinders Street, Melbourne to provide information to the general public on all aspects of the use of energy. It also promotes low energy housing and, in 1976, it initiated a home insulation programme resulting in insulation in Victorian homes increasing from 27 per cent to 52 per cent.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1980, the Corporation was supplying 821,297 consumers with gas through a network of approximately 17,900 kilometres of mains. Of these consumers, 809,211 were receiving natural gas and 12,086 were provided with a reticulated supply based on liquefied petroleum gas.

The areas provided with a reticulated gas supply at 30 June 1980 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1980 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied			
	Natural gas			Tempered LPG
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh	Longwarry	Queenscliff	Ararat
	Ballan	Maffra	Rosedale	Colac
	Ballarat	Maryborough	Sale	Hamilton
	Benalla	Melbourne	Seymour	Horsham
	Bendigo	Melton	Shepparton	Kyneton
	Broadford	Moe	Sunbury	Portland
	Castlemaine	Mooroopna	Trafalgar	Stawell
	Churchill	Mornington	Traralgon	Warrnambool
	Cranbourne	Peninsula	Wangaratta	
	Drouin	Morwell	Warragul	
	Geelong	Ocean Grove	Wodonga	
	Hastings	Pakenham		
	Lara	Point Lonsdale		

(a) In addition, the Gas and Fuel Corporation provides a reticulated gas supply in Albury, New South Wales, through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Albury Gas Company Limited.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Sales

The degree to which natural gas has penetrated the competitive energy market in Victoria is reflected by the fact that total gas sales have risen from 12.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68 — the last full year of manufactured gas supply — to a total of 116.1 million gigajoules in 1979-80. While the introduction of natural gas has resulted in a four-fold increase in the domestic market, from 8.8 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 36.8 million gigajoules in 1979-80, its greatest impact has been in the industrial market where sales have risen from 2.5 million gigajoules in 1967-68 to 70.0 million gigajoules in 1979-80.

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL SALES OF
NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	Quantity
	million m ³	million ft ³
1975	2,565.355	90,557.032
1976	3,038.522	107,259.827
1977	3,256.752	114,963.346
1978	3,461.135	122,178.065
1979	4,020.826	141,993.360

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS
(⁰⁰⁰ gigajoules)

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
1975-76	83,494
1976-77	95,396
1977-78	101,943
1978-79	108,757
1979-80	116,146

MINERALS

Economic natural resources*Introduction*

Mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes in various parts of the State. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the commencement of the utilisation of the La Trobe Valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in eastern

Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 68 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future, liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Following the discovery of a copper-zinc deposit by the Western Mining Corporation in an area west of Benambra during the middle of 1978, further drilling in the area has established the existence of two separate ore bodies containing copper and zinc, in the Wilga and Currawong prospects. Drilling to evaluate these deposits is in progress. The two ore bodies constitute the most important finds of base metals in Victoria and have stimulated exploration in the State.

Construction materials

Quarry products have maintained their place in Victoria's economy. In 1978-79, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 37,600,000 tonnes, valued at \$107.8m. Slightly less than half of this quantity is produced and used in the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Fossil fuel reserves

At July 1980, Victoria's measured geological resources of brown coal (lignite) amounted to 65,933 megatonnes, of which 64,923 megatonnes occurred in the extensive coalfields of the La Trobe Valley. The total geological resources down to depths at present uneconomic to mine, amount to 124,307 megatonnes. State Electricity Commission estimates have classified 44,284 megatonnes as *economic reserves* and of these, 12,890 megatonnes could be mined from large-scale open cut operations at about present-day costs. The energy contents of economic and readily recoverable brown coal reserves are 442,840,000 and 128,900,000 terajoules, respectively.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas until well into the twenty-first century at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 7,400,000 terajoules will be available if new gasfields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 9,600,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES (million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
9.6 (a)	7.4 (a)	2.7 (a)	442.8 (b)	462.5

(a) Proven economically recoverable reserves at 30 September 1980

(b) Economically recoverable at 1 July 1979

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of mineral products.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year, was in 1867 brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and since 1 September 1977 has functioned as a division in the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and sub-surface mapping of the important goldfield areas. In the 1890s, studies were extended to the black coal deposits in

south Gippsland, culminating in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coalfields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gasfields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's sub-surface resources.

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—								
Gold bullion	119	343	42	112	10	35	26	129
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony ore	507	11	1,227	21	443	17	—	—
Bauxite	2,366	38	5,579	87	2,136	49	1,965	n.p.
Iron ore	6,650	73	1,785	17	473	4	8,409	n.p.
Tin concentrate	—	—	2	10	2	15	1	n.p.
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite	498	34	437	48	269	30	378	35
Fireclay	14,777	64	17,944	107	26,057	170	12,580	85
Gypsum	69,006	240	84,761	310	107,359	372	201,205	601
Kaolin, refined	16,663	1,308	18,616	1,572	23,605	2,007	30,723	2,728
Kaolin, unrefined (b)	414	7	276	4	7,088	30	5,969	25
Limestone (c)	2,170,684	n.a.	2,081,201	n.a.	2,221,068	n.a.	2,141,251	7810
Other clays	2,478,992	3,114	2,090,000	2,572	2,259,223	3,083	1,583,347	2,217
Silica	166,273	708	199,416	960	184,274	1,166	196,175	1,542
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	945,793	11,974	1,034,786	14,925	1,064,094	16,536	1,131,001	25,063
Brown coal (d)	26,711,090	48,346	28,231,206	55,905	27,643,837	64,925	29,094,740	79,630
	'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³	
Crude oil	21,795		22,647		23,475		23,074	
Liquefied petroleum gases (e)—								
Commercial butane	1,181		1,324		1,387		1,687	
Commercial propane	1,051		1,207		1,267		1,542	
	million m ³	430,634	million m ³	458,818	million m ³	545,374	million m ³	774,886
		(g)		(g)		(g)		(g)
Natural gas (f)	2,641		2,989		3,247		3,715	
Other derivatives (e)—								
Commercial ethane	73,208		103,350		110,455		144,025	
	'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
Construction materials—								
Sand	7,765	12,832	9,040	14,626	8,951	18,314	8,287	19,146
Gravel	4,095	3,304	4,683	4,367	4,807	4,626	4,759	5,387
Crushed and broken stone	17,430	48,742	17,884	48,388	18,665	62,215	18,845	68,616
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	10,621	256	7,867	288	12,589	516	7,107	287
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	2,738	2,905	3,327	3,886	3,551	5,113	2,482	3,987

(a) See next table for assayed content.

(b) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(c) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.

(d) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1975-76: 2,512,000 tonnes; 1976-77: 2,763,000 tonnes; 1977-78: 2,848,349 tonnes; 1978-79: 3,006,289 tonnes.

(e) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(f) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(g) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria; Fuel Branch, Commonwealth Department of National Development; and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	1,214	2,829	1,110	963
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony ore	278	60	109	49	—
Gold (gm)—					
Contained in antimony ore	—	—	—	—	—
Contained in gold bullion	217,794	105,582	40,175	9,238	21,752
Total gold	217,794	105,582	40,175	9,238	21,752
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	121	324	145	138
Contained in iron ore	292	3,990	1,071	284	5,045
Total iron	292	4,111	1,395	429	5,183
Rutile (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	118	—	—	—
Silica (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	289	—	—	—
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	4	—	1	2	1

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	—	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	—	—	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	—	—	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	—	—	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	—	—	27,541,462	45,341
1975-76	—	—	29,211,090	52,871
1976-77	—	—	30,994,476	61,598
1977-78	—	—	30,492,186	73,183
1978-79	—	—	32,896,279	79,630

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

Further references: Groundwater in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 384-6; Victorian clays 1970, pp. 376-8; History of the Mines Department, 1970, pp. 105-8; Minerals in Victoria, 1970, pp. 1-29; Mineral exploration, 1972, pp. 363-7; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, pp. 362-3; Extractive industries, 1975, pp. 364-5; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976, pp. 362-3; Mines Department, 1977, pp. 367-9; History of mining, 1979, p. 287

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WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act 1975* for the purpose of ensuring that the water resources of the State are utilised in the most efficient manner.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of water, sewerage, and drainage functions), the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, the Latrobe Valley Act, the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, the West Moorabool Water Board Act, the Dandenong Valley Authority Act, the Sewerage Districts Act, the Groundwater Act Part V, the River Improvement Act, and the Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising the Director of Water Resources who is chairman; the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the chairman, secretary, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, and the Co-ordinator of Works from the Victorian Treasury. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of the State or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria, referred to it by the Minister.

During 1980, the Ministry was involved in a number of new and on-going studies, including:

- (1) *Study into institutional arrangements.* This study was aimed at investigating the responsibilities and activities of the various Authorities involved in water management in Victoria with a view to identifying areas of overlapping and conflicting interest.
- (2) *Urban Water Services Financing Study.* This study was concerned with assessing both the capital requirements for urban water and sewerage services in Victoria to the year 2000, and the implications of alternative financing methods for selected urban centres.
- (3) *Thomson River Biota Study.* This on-going study, which commenced in 1979, assesses the impact of construction sediment and flow regulations upon the substrata and biota downstream from the Thomson River dam site.
- (4) *Development of a sewerage strategy for the Yarra Valley.* The Victorian Government has adopted a report by the Water Resources Council recommending provision of reticulated sewerage systems for all urban areas in the Upper Yarra Valley, except where septic tank effluents can be contained on allotments.
- (5) *Nutrient reductions trials.* A twelve-month pilot study of alternative nutrient reduction processes for sewage effluent, has commenced at the Lilydale Sewerage Authority. Results of the study will determine which process is adopted at Lilydale and will also have State-wide application.

(6) *Commonwealth Grants Commission*. In 1980, the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States provided for a certain fixed percentage of personal income tax collections to be allocated to the States as a whole (39.87 per cent). The distribution of this amount between the States is governed by a set of relativities established by the Commonwealth Government. For largely historical reasons Victoria's percentage share is much less than its population share.

The purpose of the current Commonwealth Grants Commission Inquiry is to review the tax sharing and determine whether changes in the relativities are desirable. The Office of the Director of Water Resources undertook the task of co-ordinating and preparing the submission to the Commonwealth Grants Commission for the Victorian water resources sector. This involved the preparation of several major reports illustrating Victoria's position relative to the other States and participation at the public hearings held in Melbourne. The final judgements of the Commonwealth Grants Commission was due to be made in mid 1981.

(7) *Reclaimed Water Committee*. Timber growth trials conducted at Mildura, Horsham, and Robinvale are continuing to determine the feasibility of growing native trees on land irrigated with sewage effluent. Vegetable growth trials are also being conducted to determine the feasibility of growing vegetables on land irrigated with sewage effluent. Associated investigations are also being carried out to determine the health effects resulting from such re-use, particularly the possibility of toxic heavy metal accumulation in the vegetables and the retention of pathogenic bacteria and viruses.

Further references: *Water resources and their control*, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 373-4; 1979, pp. 291-2

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the city. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the city's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 (as amended). Until 1 August 1978, the Board comprised 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time elected chairman, and from 1975, a deputy chairman. Commissioners who were required to be members of a municipal council, could not hold their seats for more than three years without reappointment, while the maximum term for the chairman was four years before his appointment was reviewed. The deputy chairman's term was also for four years. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978. It now comprises a full-time appointed chairman and six part-time members, four elected by area commissions comprising groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Victorian Government. Their appointments are for four-year terms.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties but subject to specified minimum charges. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, the Board's statutory contribution towards financing the Melbourne

underground rail loop, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1977, *Victorian Year Book*, 1980, pp. 304-6

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from seven storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000).

In the 23 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 704,000 megalitres by construction of Greenvale (27,000 megalitres), Cardinia (287,000 megalitres), and Sugarloaf (95,000 megalitres). Work is under way on a new major reservoir on the Thomson River, in Gippsland, which will add another 1.1 million megalitres of water storage and give Melbourne, by the mid 1980s, a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand.

Other major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967-68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs, as well as transfer mains from Cardinia to Dandenong, and from Dandenong to Notting Hill; and the Thomson Diversion Tunnel and Easton and Swingler Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Major works currently in progress include the Sugarloaf Dam, with associated pumping station and water treatment works, and construction of the Thomson Dam.

The completion of the Greenvale (1971) and Cardinia Reservoirs (1973) added another 314,000 megalitres to the storage capacity of the metropolitan water supply system, bringing this capacity to its current level. Greenvale and Cardinia are off-stream storages in the sense that they are located on watercourses with little catchment of their own and hence are filled from external sources, i.e., the on-stream storages.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek in the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is by far the biggest of the Board's storages with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and is fed from the Upper Yarra system via a pipeline from the southern end of Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir which enables water diverted into the Upper Yarra from the Thomson River to be transferred to Cardinia Reservoir. This system also provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the Thomson River pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

Cardinia, with its large storage, supplies water to both the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. The main dam embankment, with a base width of 303 metres, is rockfill with an impervious earth core. It has a maximum height of 86 metres, a crest length of 1,542 metres and contains about 3.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Cardinia started filling in 1973 and filled for the first time late in October 1977. The reservoir,

which was designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, has a shoreline of about 56 kilometres and a surface area of more than 1,295 hectares.

In mid 1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam-building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra system. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was diverted into the tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed, this dam will be about 160 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 20 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swingler to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra system as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. Excavation of the tunnel and construction of the dam embankment and associated works is proceeding. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during wetter years when inflows are high and thus ensure an adequate water supply for Melbourne during drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Sugarloaf Reservoir Project (95,000 megalitres live capacity), which will develop the resources of the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Commissioned in November 1980, the Sugarloaf scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water is transferred to the supply system.

The main dam has a wall 85 metres high and 1,000 metres long which will impound 95,000 megalitres of water and is flanked by two smaller saddle dams. Comprehensive treatment of Sugarloaf water is necessary because it is drawn from a habitated catchment. The treatment plant is located close to the southern end of the main dam. It uses conventional water treatment methods in which chemicals are added to clarify water which is then filtered and chlorinated. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Sugarloaf will be fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*.

Sugarloaf supplies the northern and western suburbs of Melbourne and thus reduced the demand on Silvan Reservoir. Water is conveyed to homes and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from various service reservoirs situated in convenient places so that an adequate pressure can be maintained in the mains. There are 86 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,187 megalitres. Underground distribution and reticulation mains convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use.

As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas north and south of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two different timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

In the interest of preserving water quality, public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, but there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves — Donnelly's Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for 1978-79 was 393,626 megalitres, which was less than the record consumption of 402,600 megalitres for the previous year. Rainfall over the catchment area averaged 1,347.8 mm, compared with the long-term average of 1,349.7 mm. Substantial spring and early summer rains were followed by a dry autumn and winter.

At 30 June 1979, there were 815,486 properties or an estimated 2,479,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)**

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1975-76	23,000	91,400	152,400	230,900	47,200	544,900
1976-77	21,600	104,400	120,400	219,500	80,000	545,900
1977-78	20,800	79,400	109,200	216,900	67,100	493,400
1978-79	25,400	109,700	103,900	227,900	75,900	542,800
1979-80	14,300	72,800	79,900	122,400	76,800	366,200

Further references: Thomson-Yarra Development Scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p. 253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp. 188-9; Lower Yarra Development Scheme, 1979, pp. 295-6

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	320	82	45	42	30
Maroondah system (including Watson's Creek and Sugarloaf)	802	8,574	21,286	42,355	55,435
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	36,678	23,041	28,473	22,657	19,297
Service reservoirs	1,627	4,523	3,686	4,704	4,904
Large mains and pumping stations	3,690	14,086	18,488	19,330	9,470
Reticulation	5,963	8,766	9,590	17,712	12,566
Afforestation	22	6	21	20	—
Investigations, future works	1,917	Cr. 91	1	Cr. 154	Cr. 209
Total outlay	51,019	58,987	81,590	106,666	101,493

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1979, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,297 megalitres on 3 February 1979, and the minimum consumption was 694 megalitres on 25 December 1978.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1974-75	809,372	355,625	2,274	620	974	393.66	640,165
1975-76	829,941	384,058	2,290	658	1,049	418.56	662,912
1976-77	850,834	381,489	2,273	638	1,045	423.59	689,336
1977-78	868,640	402,632	2,399	705	1,103	444.08	716,670
1978-79	875,485	393,626	2,297	694	1,078	434.85	748,787

Sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Farm purchase and preparation	560	898	742	574	1,235
Treatment works	11,425	10,409	7,458	4,942	4,164
Outfall sewer and rising mains	1,430	393	354	89	Cr.214
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	2,772	1,969	921	1,207	1,491
Main and branch sewers	43,301	45,249	33,575	14,368	9,669
Reticulation sewers	20,067	26,554	30,667	50,378	46,621
Sanitary depots	—	—	3	61	Cr.15
Investigations	1,437	Cr.121	11	56	Cr.48
Total outlay	80,992	85,351	73,731	71,675	62,903

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1978-79, working expenses were \$316,049, costs of conveying and treatment \$140,170, and investment \$46,407, making a total of \$502,626. Revenue was \$518,476, giving a surplus of \$15,850.

Drainage

The Board has been responsible for main stormwater drainage in the Melbourne metropolitan area since 1923. The current drainage area under the Board's control covers some 1,400 square kilometres. Besides being responsible for underground drains and the smaller creeks and watercourses, the Board also has responsibility over the metropolitan rivers within the drainage area. However, considerable portions of the catchments of these rivers are outside the Board's area of jurisdiction, a situation which has caused many problems. Local drainage responsibilities, those areas draining less than about 60 hectares, rest with the respective municipal councils.

The drainage functions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works are aimed at the control of flooding, erosion, and pollution and include construction of works, maintenance of works and natural channels, and policing of regulations. Total prevention of flooding is not financially feasible so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation of the effects. Structural measures such as pipes and channels considerably improve the hydraulic efficiency of a waterway. (Lined channels are often used to overcome the susceptibility of many of Melbourne's soils to erosion.) However, such solutions are not always viable, feasible, appropriate, or desirable. Alternative solutions such as retarding basins have been successfully provided and 25 such basins are operated by the Board. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet, always open, which is smaller than the inlet. During high flows the constriction holds back some of the flow and this only gradually escapes to the downstream system as the inflow subsides.

Other measures to minimise flooding take the form of regulations. The prevention of building in flood prone areas, the setting of designated flood levels which control floor levels in new buildings, and the restriction of filling in flood plains which uses up valuable natural flood storage, are examples of such regulations.

The Board carries out continual maintenance to ensure the required waterway area is always available. Such maintenance includes the removal of sedimentation, erosion prevention measures, clearing debris and rubbish, and de-snagging. In so doing the appearance of the creeks and watercourses is preserved and dangerous areas eliminated.

The Board is also the delegated agency of the Environmental Protection Authority in regard to pollution of the rivers, creeks and drains in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These responsibilities include conditional licensing of trade and industrial waste discharges, monitoring and analysing samples, and reporting any infringement or illegal discharge to the Authority.

At 30 June 1980, the total length of constructed drains under the Board's control was 518 kilometres.

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED
(\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property	
	1977-78	1978-79
Water rate	1,641.5	1,677.9
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	1,321.6	1,374.5
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	1,360.6	1,382.6
Metropolitan improvement rate	1,668.9	1,706.5

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,000m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1979, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$1,387.1m, of which \$1,126.9m had been incurred under section 187. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	44,960	57,140	67,189	73,951	82,037
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	57,688	73,237	84,228	92,390	103,792
Trade waste charges	3,471	5,033	6,681	7,411	7,989
Sanitary charges	1,280	1,456	2,423	2,712	3,042
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	3	4	3	2	4
Balance, livestock account	Dr. 263	Dr. 4	229	421	1,279
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	8,366	10,353	11,870	13,697	15,541
River water charges	16	11	12	16	18
Total	115,521	147,231	172,635	190,600	213,702
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	6,394	7,690	8,694	10,445	12,087
Maintenance	11,531	14,158	16,488	18,847	20,819
Water supply works	1,400	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,932
Sewerage—					
Management	9,232	9,617	10,755	13,144	13,754
Maintenance	11,364	15,320	19,599	22,102	24,747
Sewerage works	2,600	3,068	3,068	3,068	3,588
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	465	658	813	884	941
Maintenance	2,118	2,548	2,992	3,383	3,751
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	1,053	1,588	1,735	2,165	3,164
Maintenance	2,734	3,421	4,162	4,691	4,705
Drainage works	1,000	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,380
Pensions and allowances	404	513	844	—	—
Loan flotation expenses	628	720	1,128	672	1,593
Interest (including exchange)	51,708	64,161	74,246	89,052	106,304
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	2,210	2,408	2,727	3,172	3,693
Loans redeemed reserve	4,955	5,610	6,436	7,159	7,850
Renewals fund	1,151	1,466	1,796	2,449	3,168
Depreciation	320	1,015	1,019	372	299
Superannuation account	3,123	4,505	4,965	5,317	5,653
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	273	279	265	444	442
Rates equalisation reserve	858	3,674	4,371	202	Cr. 6,468
Appropriations for contingencies, etc.	—	1,880	3,200	200	300
Other	—	100	500	—	—
Total	115,521	147,231	172,635	190,600	213,702
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	375,356	434,343	515,931	622,597	724,091
Sewerage	541,686	627,037	700,769	772,445	835,348
Drainage and river improvement works	57,104	66,139	74,098	83,343	91,981

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	12,438	14,972	16,344	17,447	17,995
Recoup from Country Roads Board	1,026	—	—	—	—
Sales of land	2,042	5,225	1,644	4,781	2,766
Other	993	665	19	—	—
Total revenue	16,499	20,863	18,007	22,228	20,761
EXPENDITURE					
Management	2,936	4,249	4,576	4,864	5,650
Maintenance	42	38	305	453	757
Interest	73	77	120	210	51
Contributions to sinking fund	24	Cr. 24	—	—	—
Reserved land and acquisitions	8,615	4,759	5,557	2,409	7,084
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	3,170	3,812	6,080	6,629	2,775
Special Road Projects acquisitions, etc.	553	553	—	—	—
Construction works	81	308	894	1,451	1,284
Road and foreshore works	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	721	1,261	1,372	2,250	3,036
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	61	5,469	Cr. 1,289	3,540	Cr. 337
Other	222	361	392	422	461
Total expenditure	16,499	20,863	18,007	22,228	20,761
Capital outlay at 30 June	41,213	44,825	55,591	61,238	69,498

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of Victoria's water resources and control of the waters from rivers and beds and banks of streams and the control of the other natural sources outside of the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts. Within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. Inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years, caused most of the trusts to fail. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage the State's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

In recent years the Commission's role has broadened. The *Groundwater Act* 1969 gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts: its approval is now required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act* 1975

conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land, and management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority areas.

The Commission comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. It currently employs a permanent workforce of 1,837 persons throughout Victoria, and up to 1,300 casual employees according to the demand for labour on Commission works. About 450 personnel on the permanent staff are engaged in engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, a further 490 are engaged in water distribution, district operations and maintenance, and another 510 are engaged in accounting and administrative functions. Of the casual labour force of 1,177 persons, 279 are engaged on construction projects and 822 on district maintenance, and 76 on miscellaneous works.

In addition to the administration of flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria, more than 60 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes, and reticulated town supplies. All these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained, by the Commission. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,848,719 megalitres for 1979-80.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided between the following four Branches, each under the control of a chief engineer:

- (1) Major Works Branch is responsible for investigation, survey, design, and construction of major projects, maintenance and operation of major storages, and planning and laboratory services;
- (2) Rural Water Supplies Branch is responsible for design of works and operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood protection, and river improvement districts;
- (3) Town Water Supplies Branch is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supply systems, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local water supply and sewerage authorities; and
- (4) Mechanical Services Branch is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works as well as supervising the Commission's plant and vehicle fleets.

Support services to these Branches are supplied by the Finance, Accounts, Stores, Personnel, Property and Legal Services, Valuations, and Secretarial Branches of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 450 towns served by a reticulated water supply scheme, of which 127 are managed by the Commission and the remaining 323 are managed by 204 local water authorities. There are also 139 sewerage authorities, 28 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts serving Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Other services offered by the Commission include: irrigation and agricultural extension services, such as surveying, irrigation land layout, and surface and underground drainage layout; salinity control; licensing and control of private diversions from rivers and streams and from underground sources; and assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both manual and automatic, for use in farm (terminal) channels.

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1970-79

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 13,500 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel Stage 2 (Lerderderg River to Goodmans Creek)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 metres diameter
Barr Creek Salinity Lake Hawthorn Salinity Lake Mokoan	} Salinity control on Murray River
Rosslynne Reservoir	
	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 365,000 megalitres
	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres

VICTORIA—MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS COMPLETED, 1970-79—*continued*

Project	Features
South Otway Pipeline	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter
Tarago-Western Part Pipeline	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipeline of 1,100 mm diameter
Tarago Reservoir Enlargement	Construction of concrete wave wall on top of spillway — new capacity 37,500 megalitres
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme	Replacement of channels with pipelines — serves 227,000 hectares
Dartmouth Dam	Earth and rockfill dam storage — capacity 4,000,000 megalitres

Water pollution control

The Commission's Pollution Control Section was established in 1973 to exercise powers delegated to the Commission by the Environment Protection Authority to control water pollution in country areas, excluding the La Trobe, Dandenong and Yarra Valleys, and also excluding direct discharges to marine waters.

Pollution inspectors are based at Melbourne, Wodonga, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Frankston, Geelong, and Warrnambool. The inspectors at Frankston, Shepparton, Geelong, and Bendigo work under the supervision of the local district engineer in close liaison with Pollution Control Section. The inspectors have been recruited from positions in health inspection, waste treatment, laboratory work, inspection and pollution control in other government departments, and technical teaching. On appointment, inspectors undergo intensive training for two to three months at Head Office before working in the field. Initial training is reinforced by bi-monthly training programmes that facilitate co-ordination of inspectorial activities throughout Victoria. Inspectors also participate in training programmes conducted by the Environment Protection Authority and the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply's Sewerage Operator Training Centre at Werribee.

Policy on some discharges, such as town drainage and sewerage overflows, are still under consideration. Septic tank discharges directed to ground absorption fields and retained within the curtilage of the property are exempt from the licensing requirements of the *Environment Protection Act* 1970. Environment Protection (Service Station and Vehicle Wash) Regulations 1980 have been promulgated to control discharges from these facilities, and were planned to come into operation on 1 December 1980. Dairy, piggery, and poultry farm wastes continue to be disposed of on land as fertiliser, and under these circumstances these discharges are exempt from the licensing provisions of the *Environment Protection Act*.

Proposed expenditure on major works, urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality under the Commission's six-year programmes of capital works for the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 requires an allocation of \$240m (at December 1979 prices) over the programme period, subject to the availability of funds. This involves an average annual expenditure of \$40m.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) Completion of two major water conservation dams already under construction and commencement of three further dams to provide water for urban, industrial, and irrigation supplies. Total estimated cost of these projects is \$75m.
- (2) Expenditure of \$40m for the construction of works to augment the Mornington Peninsula water supply system and to improve its operating capabilities and water quality.
- (3) Expenditure of \$10m on improvements in the Bellarine Peninsula water supply system.
- (4) Continuance of groundwater control programmes by extraction and disposal with partial re-use, in the Shepparton region.
- (5) Continuance of salinity control works in the Sunraysia and Kerang regions for the interception of saline groundwater flows to the Murray River, and disposal of saline drainage to evaporative disposal areas. The total programme, which is estimated to cost \$60m (at December 1977 prices), is subject to a Parliamentary Public Works Committee inquiry.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1979-80

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM—														
Shepparton	82,488	76,069	181,646	36,009	402	389	9	148	12,643	17,644	101	3,690	332	651
Rodney	109,161	100,837	254,136	58,208	1,413	640	6	371	21,028	29,516	64	3,191	1,270	709
Tongala-Stanhope	31,183	28,631	105,114	26,197	261	164	74	4	7,338	17,729	—	193	75	359
Deakin	63,268	41,483	43,473	9,532	436	70	118	—	4,833	3,634	—	—	232	209
Rochester	75,638	68,922	148,369	39,869	950	161	8	24	15,664	20,817	—	13	626	1,606
Dingee	4,379	3,825	10,051	2,177	—	—	—	—	659	1,518	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,734	24,723	39,957	11,160	264	275	—	44	5,935	4,268	—	—	10	364
Tragowel Plains	88,806	76,236	121,790	45,722	1,484	120	124	2,719	30,854	6,402	—	—	4	4,015
Boort	47,290	40,614	53,601	22,386	1,853	707	74	—	12,147	2,150	—	—	234	5,221
Campaspe	8,544	8,118	19,414	3,860	138	273	2	—	714	2,527	—	—	184	22
East Loddon	—	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	235	121	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	874	105	15	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	418
Total	537,491	469,458	977,551	256,350	7,306	2,814	415	3,310	112,386	106,326	165	7,087	2,967	13,574
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumbarry Weir)—														
Cohuna	52,290	49,006	135,559	43,501	228	562	596	1,053	20,893	19,860	—	—	124	185
Koondrook	38,150	32,533	73,072	25,957	2,353	74	112	342	16,434	5,137	—	182	27	1,296
Swan Hill	15,518	14,755	55,641	11,090	108	246	10	—	1,498	6,536	1,319	684	365	324
Third Lake	9,211	7,841	13,099	3,777	578	161	36	120	2,628	165	—	—	—	89
Mystic Park	8,674	7,736	11,477	3,772	426	84	61	198	2,307	434	28	17	17	200
Tresco	1,822	962	5,191	1,114	19	10	—	—	—	13	769	189	114	—
Fish Point	7,431	7,044	9,890	3,720	943	—	115	1,063	1,168	337	—	—	4	90
Kerang	34,397	29,857	61,937	23,716	1,670	110	57	2,184	14,074	4,155	—	3	4	1,459
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	801	256	26	50	—	287	15	86	39	17	25
Total	167,493	149,734	365,866	117,448	6,581	1,273	1,037	4,960	59,289	36,652	2,202	1,114	672	3,668
Murray Valley (Yarrowonga Weir)	129,385	113,866	254,220	56,438	3,140	595	323	4,395	24,572	19,023	142	1,465	376	2,407

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1979-80—*continued*

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals including millet	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Direct from river by pumping—														
Nyah	1,566	1,325	9,279	1,108	—	6	1	34	21	182	640	79	119	26
Red Cliffs	5,507	5,183	43,766	4,802	—	7	—	4	2	40	4,509	187	7	46
Merbein	3,732	3,501	30,256	3,367	—	17	10	18	—	11	2,968	316	3	24
Robinvale	3,608	3,077	17,531	2,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,023	115	—	—
Carwarp-Yelta	—	—	—	242	140	22	31	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14,413	13,086	100,832	11,657	140	52	42	105	23	233	10,140	697	129	96
First Mildura Trust	15,864	8,010	73,243	8,010	—	—	—	—	—	214	6,160	284	—	1,352
Murray River system Total	327,155	284,696	794,161	193,553	9,861	1,920	1,402	9,460	83,884	56,122	18,644	3,560	1,177	7,523
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Coliban	—	—	—	3,993	1	59	—	294	622	2,434	20	403	83	77
Wimmera	—	3,048	—	2,982	7	22	—	—	35	2,864	—	34	20	—
Total	—	3,048	—	6,975	8	81	—	294	657	5,298	20	437	103	77
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Bacchus Marsh	2,068	1,294	3,770	1,205	—	39	—	13	—	615	—	201	289	48
Werribee	3,767	3,554	9,670	3,194	4	66	—	—	—	1,114	—	29	1,901	80
Maffra-Sale	34,682	28,417	65,443	19,718	10	12	26	405	—	19,229	—	—	32	4
Central Gippsland	17,897	15,316	39,218	13,379	180	3	—	30	—	13,166	—	—	—	—
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	46
Bellarine Peninsula	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	20
Total	58,414	48,581	118,101	37,725	194	120	26	448	—	34,124	—	230	2,385	198
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE	—	—	—	74,045	1,960	3,580	980	494	14,504	28,607	3,791	4,119	11,211	4,799
GRAND TOTAL 1979-80	923,060	805,783	1,889,813	568,648	19,329	8,515	2,823	14,006	211,431	230,477	22,620	15,433	17,843	26,171
GRAND TOTAL 1978-79	922,889	805,269	1,887,059	551,607	16,108	9,249	5,808	9,433	205,205	226,287	23,009	14,910	15,989	25,609

- (6) Continuance of surface drainage programmes in the northern irrigation districts, including those programmes associated with groundwater extraction in the Shepparton region. These programmes are estimated to cost some \$0.5m per annum.
- (7) A continuing programme, estimated to cost \$8.5m over the six-year period for water quality improvement works within the Commission's urban water supply systems.
- (8) Allocations for improvements to, and for water treatment at, urban centres, particularly those on the Murray River and in the Wimmera-Mallee areas.
- (9) Continuation of a programme of studies and works relating to flood plain management. Estimated expenditure will be approximately \$0.7m per annum.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used. Water rights are available in all but the driest years, and volumes in excess of water rights are usually available. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year (except in severe drought years). Similarly, the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much larger rural population is supported. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,848,719 megalitres for 1979-80.

In 1979-80, the area watered by private diversion from lakes, rivers, etc., was 74,045 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised for irrigation was 6,477. The water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruits, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the natural source.

The following table shows the areas irrigated in Victoria for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Goulburn-Loddon system	262,306	276,782	272,339	259,836	256,350
Murray River system	188,298	191,227	181,643	179,329	193,553
Other northern systems	7,475	7,454	7,035	6,541	6,975
Southern systems	35,566	35,012	36,341	34,800	37,725
Private diversions	84,556	78,339	77,988	71,101	74,045
Total	578,201	588,814	575,346	551,607	568,648

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River improvement, 1967, p. 298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p. 298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7; Storages, 1979, pp. 303-5

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s, large numbers of persons migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, established the Department of Victorian Water Supply which constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. From 1872, government loans enabled municipal corporations to construct many waterworks of enduring value.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This Act provided for the constitution of waterworks trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. There are now 450 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. Supplies to 127 of these are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 323 towns are supplied by local water authorities.

Eighty-one towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otways, and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (although a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo-Castlemaine areas). A further sixty towns are supplied from irrigation or waterworks districts in isolated areas of the State.

Local authorities

The administration of water and sewerage as separate authorities in country towns is unique to Victoria. Each authority enjoys autonomy in most of its functions but, as the Victorian Government usually provides a high degree of financial assistance, it requires that each trust submits its operations and proposals to the Commission's scrutiny before approval and funds are forthcoming. At June 1980, there were 204 local water authorities supplying 324 Victorian country towns. A further 14 town supply systems are under construction.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority:

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act; and
- (2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise:
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees; or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (16) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts, and in some cases, rural districts.

Several local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the La Trobe Valley and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the

local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are not sufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 36 per cent or 8.1 million hectares of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. Of this, 6.9 million hectares are State forest of which 2,259,690 hectares are reserved forest. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The remaining 4.6 million hectares are mainly protected forest which are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the eastern coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 837,000 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 206,000 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 631,000 hectares, of which 380,000 hectares are reserved forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 3,938,000 hectares of which 1,390,000 hectares are reserved forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for over a century and some have entered their third rotation of timber production. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the

northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for railway sleepers, fencing timbers, and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict and marginal farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 170,000 hectares.

Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands and rehabilitation of lands degraded by mining and bad farming practices.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act 1958*. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone.

The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act, the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 47 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1978-79. A total of 576 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During 1978-79, a total of 3,667 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

The establishment of softwood plantations on a major scale in Victoria has many beneficial effects including provision of much needed timber supplies, decentralised industry, employment, and an environment suitable for picnics, pleasure drives, and other recreation. However, the establishment of new plantations may involve environmental changes, and before a plantation is established a considerable amount of research and planning is carried out to minimise undesirable effects. Where a new plantation is to be established within an area of native forest an ecological survey is conducted, and the plantings are located to minimise their influence on the environment. Types of native forest that are limited in extent, or are of special ecological significance, are excluded from the planting area. In addition, substantial blocks and corridors of the original vegetation are retained to provide undisturbed habitats for native flora and fauna.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS:
ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES
(hectares)

Activity	Area				
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New planting	3,546	3,889	5,000	4,136	3,667
Re-planting felled areas	413	486	388	545	520
Thinning—					
commercial	1,026	760	934	396	940
non-commercial	9	32	65	112	149
Pruning	470	391	131	387	342
Fertilisation	1,817	2,110	2,764	3,006	3,631
Firming	358	430	—	—	—
Cleaning—					
ground	7,094	5,090	6,738	5,263	4,772
aerial	2,486	1,915	1,107	1,751	9

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1978-79, a total of 20,343 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment relief schemes assisted considerably in this work.

**VICTORIA—SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN
STATE FORESTS, 1978-79**
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringybark gum	Box, iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,133	476	—	—	—	1,609
Hand seeding	948	718	—	—	—	1,666
Induced seed fall (a)	7	3,496	30	100	—	3,633
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	78	4,248	120	2,170	—	6,616
Liberation felling	56	1,329	383	50	—	1,818
Thinning	8	562	1,405	379	446	2,800
Coppicing	—	8	679	143	—	830
Other	—	754	546	71	—	1,371
Total	2,230	11,591	3,163	2,913	446	20,343

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.
Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Forest protection

The worst fire danger during 1978-79 occurred in the far east and far west of the State. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 341 wildfires. These fires burnt a total of 41,064 hectares of State forest and national parks. The area of State forest and national parks burnt in the five fire seasons up to and including 1978-79 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST AND
NATIONAL PARKS BURNT BY WILDFIRES**
(hectares)

Year	State forest	National parks	Total
1974-75	91,335	3,655	94,990
1975-76	51,166	2,144	53,310
1976-77	118,461	10,379	128,840
1977-78	68,151	460	68,611
1978-79	37,454	3,610	41,064

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 18 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 33 per cent, and deliberate lighting accounted for 17 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Grazing interests	—	1	—	2	1
Landowners, householders, etc.	78	58	41	117	62
Deliberate lighting	56	68	43	94	24
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	56	50	41	67	42
Licenseses and forest workers	8	14	5	27	13
Smokers	10	6	5	29	17
Lightning	101	48	95	158	113
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	46	26	8	23	29
Children	15	14	6	22	5
Sawmills	6	1	5	8	4
Miscellaneous known causes	33	28	30	42	7
Unknown origin	34	20	11	17	24
Total	443	334	290	606	341

Source: Forests Commission, Victoria.

Tree planting on farms

The association between forestry and tree planting on farms has been a long and continuing one which is about to enter a new era.

The Forests Commission's Farm Forestry Loan Scheme, under which more than 6,000 hectares of commercial plantations have been established, is being broadened to provide an assistance programme to foster tree planting for control of salting, for amenity purposes, for improving the farm environment, and for improving and extending remnants of native forests in rural Victoria. Assistance will be in the form of supply of plants, grants of money, assistance with works, and provision of technical advice. It is expected that the first planting under this scheme will be undertaken in 1981. The extent of assistance granted will be influenced by the community benefit rating of the project.

The first forest nursery in Victoria was established at Macedon in 1872. It was established in response to government concern for the rapid and often unwise clearing of the forest areas. Trees were required to reforest areas adjacent to mining towns, and to supply farmers with trees for shade and shelter. During the period 1889 to 1895, some 350,000 plants were issued free of charge to landowners. The Macedon Nursery, which is still operating and providing a variety of trees and shrubs for farm plantings, has supplied over 20 million trees for planting in Victoria.

The Commission currently operates four extension nurseries which are located geographically and strategically to provide planting stock for a wide range of soils and climatic conditions. The nurseries at Macedon and Creswick specialise in species for medium and higher rainfall areas, while those at Wail and Mildura provide for the lower rainfall areas. More than 400 species are raised in these nurseries and include species suitable for any rainfall zone in excess of 250 mm per year. Seedlings are also available from selling centres located at Cohuna, Corryong, Heathcote, Heywood, and Ouyen. Sales from these nurseries and selling centres have averaged 800,000 plants per year in recent years.

Forestry extension services for landowners are available throughout most of Victoria from the Commission's 55 regionally located offices and the Forest Extension Branch in Melbourne. Advice is available on all tree planting and tree care matters. The Commission also provides, free of charge, a wide range of booklets and leaflets to assist rural persons in their tree planting activities. The Creswick-Macedon and Wail-Mildura Forest Nursery Tree Lists provide descriptions, uses, and site requirements of all species raised and are among the most popular of the publications. Other publications such as *The Design of Windbreaks*, *Trees on the Farm*, *Trees for Special Purposes*, *Coastal Planting*, *Trees for the Western District of Victoria*, and *Tree Planting Hints* are also valuable sources of information for rural tree planting projects.

The decline in tree numbers and tree health in rural Victoria is mostly due to a combination of site and biological factors; however, many trees are reaching the end of their natural life span. A vigorous tree planting and regeneration programme is essential to maintain the many values which trees contribute to rural living. The Commission is establishing demonstration areas to encourage landowners to grow more trees. These, and the new funding programme to assist landowners with tree planting, will add a new strength to the long association between forestry and rural tree planting.

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning and monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation *Pinus radiata* plantations and



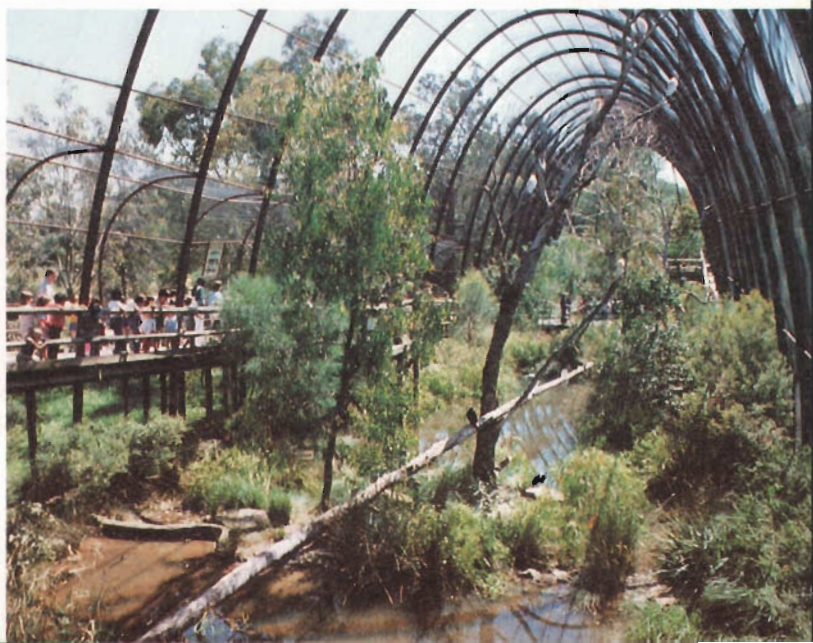
The Great Flight Aviary in which birds of three distinct Australian habitats can be seen in a background of appropriate vegetation.

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens



Elevated walkways provide unique viewing facilities for visitors to the aviary.

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens





The entrance to the proposed City Circle loop in the Jolimont Railway yards.

VicRail



A new stainless steel electric train enters one of the completed underground tunnels of Melbourne's rail loop system.

VicRail



Museum is the first of the three underground stations to operate in Melbourne's city loop system.

VicRail

VicRail's Metro building which houses the computer operations for the city loop system.

VicRail



maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes, and crossbreeding is proceeding to further develop the desired characteristics. Outstanding individuals of various eucalypt species are also being sought for use as future sources of seed in extensive field studies of the natural variation of these species. The selected trees are propagated by grafting and their offspring are planted in progeny trials and seed orchards.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the tolerance of trees and shrubs to salinity for reclamation of salt-affected land; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine plantation sites; and the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers.

Continuing surveys of the mechanisms of, and factors controlling, the biology of major pests and diseases of forests, are concerned with specifying the timing and type of control procedures to be adopted; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures; assessing the likely environmental impact of control measures; and providing service information within and outside the Department.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at the siren wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and its impact on the management of *Pinus radiata* plantations; and at populations of the stick insect (*Didymuria virescens*), which cause defoliation of ash-type eucalypt forests. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria spp.*), including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungus on different species in mixed eucalypt forests; while in softwood plantations the needle cast fungus (*Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii*) is being monitored.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent native forests after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning; on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Information for planning forest management is generated by computer analysis of growth habits of major commercial species under various cultural regimes. This data enables prediction of the quantities and sizes of future timber supplies as stands develop under different patterns of use.

Further references: Fire protection, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 553-4; Economic aspects of forests, 1967, pp. 361-2; Commonwealth State Reforestation Agreement, 1969, pp. 372-4; Forest fires, 1970, pp. 365-7; Forests of Victoria, 1972, pp. 1-26; Victorian School of Forestry, 1977, pp. 399-400; Victoria's forests and man, 1979, pp. 1-35; R. J. Hamer Forest Aboretum, 1979, pp. 313-14; Forests along the Great Dividing Range, 1980, pp. 325-6

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

Conservation of Victorian fisheries and wildlife requires the management of widely diverse species and the habitats which support them. With sound management goes the research upon which it is based. Consequently the responsible authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation, deploys its resources to priorities prompted by the intrinsic value of the State's fauna and the recreational and commercial needs of the community.

Until the 1940s, fisheries and wildlife activities in Victoria were mainly restricted to limited enforcement programmes and the stocking of streams and lakes with trout. Before Federation, the functions were the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Customs, and after 1901, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. In 1909, the activities were taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913, a Fisheries and Game Branch was formed, under the control of the Chief Secretary. In 1933, a 50 cent trout licence was introduced and by 1940 the branch had an annual budget of \$21,000.

The development of a research and management organisation began in the 1940s. By 1952, the Branch had a staff of 40 with a budget of \$82,000: \$5,000 of which was spent on research. Research into ducks resulted in a \$2 game licence being introduced in 1959.

In January 1973, the Ministry for Conservation was formed, and the functions and the Branch became the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in the new Ministry. By then there were 250 persons on the staff and half of the \$1.8m budget was spent on research.

Conservation research had become a most important function in 1973 and there were 18 scientific officers and 45 support staff in the Marine Pollution Section of the new Division. Early in 1978, the Marine Pollution Section was transferred to the Ministry proper to join a newly formed Marine Studies Group coinciding with its translocation to a site at Queenscliff. In 1979, the responsibility for the biological component of marine fisheries research was transferred to the Marine Studies Group. The Commercial Fisheries Section as a result of this re-organisation has been able to expand and consolidate its management obligations to the fishing industry.

By June 1980, the Division's permanent and exempt establishment numbered 305 and was supported by a budget of \$5m. Research also covered a variety of other fields including commercial marine fishing, inland stream and lake stocking, fauna control, and environmental studies.

The fauna of Victoria, the fishes, mammals, and birds, can be placed in two categories. The first category comprises the species which have special value as forming part of the unique ecosystem of the continent and which, because of environmental changes taking place about them, require skilled management of their populations if they are to be maintained. The majority of native freshwater fishes, many of the marsupials, and some birds fall into this category. The second category contains those which because of their abundance and capacity for survival are available for food or provide recreation for the

community. Examples are large numbers of fish species, mostly sea water types, ducks, quail, and deer.

Wildlife

Historically most wildlife management and research in Victoria has been orientated towards game or pest control. Work of this nature is continuing, but in recent years the need to undertake other kinds of research has been recognised. This additional requirement may be related to a general community interest in conservation.

At one time, control of wild animal pests in agriculture and forestry was approached on the basis of exploring techniques of getting rid of as many of the offenders as quickly and cheaply as possible. This older approach has gradually evolved into what might be called the specialised management of wildlife which requires the basic understanding of the ecology of each species, its relationship with other species, and the use of that knowledge as a basis for control. The control of rabbits by myxomatosis is an example. Studies of native fauna in Australian universities have influenced this change in approach. The knowledge gained has been of great potential value to the wildlife manager.

Research undertaken by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is now orientated towards providing a better basis for management decisions. Programmes are now increasingly directed towards conservation, although the long established monitoring of duck and seal populations will continue, even if on a smaller scale.

Research, which has long-term objectives, or objectives which are difficult to define, does not easily attract the necessary funds. This type of research contrasts with that in which short-term objectives have popular appeal. Recently, government support has been made available for a number of such longer-term projects which would not have previously attracted financial assistance.

Current wildlife research studies

A survey and classification of wet-lands of Victoria is now in progress. Although this work has strong links with game management objectives, its significance is much greater because for the first time inland waters are being related to wildlife survival. From the results it will be possible to draw up a list of priorities for the conservation of wet-lands on the basis of their values to many species beyond those of game interest.

Similarly, a general survey of the distribution and abundance of vertebrate animals in Victoria is a long-term undertaking which will provide the basic information against which future changes in the status of wildlife can be measured. In the course of this general survey several species have been recognised which require urgent investigation because of their limited distribution or their declining status. In some cases the Division is studying these species or encouraging other research organisations to do so. Current research of this kind deals with the mountain pygmy possum, long-billed corella, leadbeaters possum, helmeted honeyeater, and the ground parrot. The peregrine falcon is also being studied because it is declining throughout the world, apparently as a result of the effects of pesticides which reduce the strength of its egg-shell.

Another study concerns native rodents which seem to be especially responsive to the effects of fire on heath lands. Studies on the characteristics and acceptability of artificial nest boxes and dens may help to off-set some of the effects of commercial forestry on native animals.

Reserves management

Fish and wildlife require a congenial environment if they are to thrive or in some cases even survive. Therefore, to offset ever increasing demands made by an expanding human population, areas reserved for the natural propagation and maintenance of fauna and fish must be adequate. In order to be self sufficient, the Division's policy is directed to making reserves large and free from undesirable influences exerted on them by surrounding land which may be used for agricultural or other purposes. A continuing land purchase programme is in operation.

Reserves which have been proclaimed or purchased now number 124 and cover about 105,000 hectares. The Division is continuing to establish and consolidate the habitat of wildlife throughout Victoria by purchasing land and recommending additions to the

existing sanctuaries to form wildlife management co-operative areas. The Land Conservation Council has made final recommendations involving an additional 35 reserves of about 7,000 hectares in total area.

Wildlife habitat on reserves and other Crown land is either restored to the natural regime or maintained by the replanting of vegetation, the installation of water controlled structures, and sometimes, by releasing wildlife formerly present in the area. Koalas are regularly captured and re-located and emus and magpie geese have been re-introduced into areas around Puckapunyal and Sale Common, respectively. Rare species are propagated at the Division's Wildlife Research Station near Lara.

Further reference: *Mud Islands, Victorian Year Book 1980, pp. 330-1*

Liaison with service groups

In the wildlife area the Division has continued to assist various government and private organisations. Groups such as the Bird Observers Club, the Victorian Field and Game Association, and the Victorian National Parks Association have benefited from Divisional participation. Among the government authorities are the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Forests Commission, the National Parks Service, the Town and Country Planning Board, the Country Roads Board, and the State Electricity Commission.

Monitoring habitat

Visual observation often indicates that physical interference has unfavourably affected the indigenous animal inhabitants. However, at other times the interference may be much less apparent and sometimes insidious.

Nevertheless, the cost of monitoring and thereby forecasting threats to all of the State's habitats is excessive, and too often, therefore, corrective action can only be taken after an adverse effect on land or water is observed in the animal or fish populations. This is usually reflected in an increase in the number of fish or animal deaths or by an easily detectable decline in numbers.

Lake Burrumbete near Ballarat was the subject of investigation after excessive input of pollutants into the lake was first indicated by the production of dense masses of algae which caused the death of fish and livestock. Similar signs in the Gippsland Lakes have led to a comprehensive study of the lake system. This will incorporate investigations of water movement, inventories of aquatic and land species, and basic measurements of productivity, all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies and management techniques.

Fisheries management

The practical management of fisheries in Victoria is complex in the freshwater environment. Water, because of its susceptibility to physical and chemical influence, plays an important role in determining the range and density of fish populations. In the sea the primary concern is the continued adequate yield of fish for either the fishing industry and recreation, or both.

Victoria's commercial fisheries provide about 16,000 tonnes of fish worth around \$18m annually and thus considerable research and management is directed towards this industry. The Division is also aware of the importance of the recreational demands on the estuarine and inshore fish stocks. Some of the salt water species which are of primary importance to the fresh fish market (which constitutes about 17 per cent of the total Victorian catch) are also sought by anglers. Snapper, whiting, and flounder are examples, and in the case of snapper it is estimated that the quantity of the commercial catch is matched by that taken by amateur fishermen.

Unlike the recreational fishermen of the inland lakes and streams, those anglers who fish the bays and coastal waters of Victoria do not contribute to the special research and development trust funds partly financed from licence fees. Because of this, money set aside for marine fisheries investigations is mainly channelled towards commercial fisheries, which do make a contribution through substantial licence payments.

The unrestricted exploitation of natural resources often results in irreparable damage being done to the resource itself with the consequential unfavourable effects ultimately being passed on to the exploiter and the community at large. Many of the State's fisheries are, therefore, subject to controls which limit exploitation by way of imposing ceilings on

either the number of fishermen or boats licenced and the quantity of fishing gear which may be used. The licensing provisions of the Fisheries Act are particularly important in the process of management of the fisheries. They establish the Director's prerogative, on the recommendation of the Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel and the Fisheries Management Committee, to grant or refuse an application for a licence. Such decisions are within the context of "having regard to the welfare of the fishery concerned as well as the persons engaged in the industry".

Thus having the authority to refuse applications has provided the Director with a mechanism for limiting the number of fishermen and boats in certain fisheries. During 1980, limited-entry status was afforded the non-culture segment of the eel fishery and certain of the bay and inlet scale fish fisheries. Previously licence limitation had been applied to the scallop, abalone, rock lobster, and some bay and inlet fisheries.

As well as maintaining research and monitoring studies on the State's established fisheries, the Division has directed attention to the development of hitherto unexploited resources. Intermittently since 1975-76 the Division has operated its research vessel in the west of the State with the aim of establishing an off-shore trawl fishery adjacent to Portland. This work initially involved surveys of the seabed to determine suitable conditions for trawling and later led to the vessel being engaged, early in 1977, in simulated commercial trawling along with the vessel chartered by the Commonwealth Government. The results obtained were sufficiently encouraging to attract commercial interests and participation in this fishery is now accelerating. The trawling ground so far discovered is in waters of from 300 to 400 metres deep and covers almost 300 square nautical miles. The fishery is based at Portland and is expected to support about 10 trawlers.

Fisheries extension work

Traditionally, extension or advisory work has been one of the duties of the Fisheries and Wildlife Officers of the Field Operations Section. To a large extent this function remains, particularly in relation to advice on fisheries laws, licensing, and general information about the activities of the Division.

Recently the Division's extension capability was strengthened by the employment of two extension officers specifically appointed to assist with the management and development of commercial fisheries. Their role is to communicate to fishermen results of research conducted both by the Division and other agencies, and assist fishermen in understanding the principles involved in fisheries management and the development of new techniques for improving the efficiency and scope of the State's fisheries and fishermen. Conversely, the liaison officers provide an effective means by which the views of fishermen are conveyed to the Division. Apart from making individual contacts with men in the industry, the liaison officers organise seminars at fishing ports which discuss papers presented by both government and industry. They have also been responsible for the planning and publication of a quarterly *Fisheries Newsletter* which is designed to keep the industry advised of research development and management activities relevant to commercial fisheries in Victoria.

Statistics

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA — FISHERIES: MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1974-75	1,533	772	9,469	1,633
1975-76	1,427	752	10,865	2,308
1976-77	1,565	825	11,919	2,532
1977-78	1,720 (a)	891	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	1,891 (a)	980	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Estimated.

NOTE. The statistics in this table are collected by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and processed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES: QUANTITY OF CATCH (a)
(tonnes)

Year	Fish (b)	Crustaceans	Molluscs	Total
1974-75	9,445	387	9,084	18,916
1975-76	7,314	531	6,919	14,764
1976-77	10,089	316	5,868	16,273
1977-78	9,209	345	6,831	16,385
1978-79	9,303	279	7,816	17,398

(a) All figures relate to live weight.

(b) Includes freshwater.

NOTE. The statistics in this table are collected by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division and processed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Trust fund projects

Trust funds now have a special relevance to the maintenance and development of inland fisheries. A recent amendment to the Fisheries Act made provision for anglers' fees to be paid into the Fisheries Research Fund. A significant increase in these fees has now permitted an annual commitment averaging \$200,000 for projects which would otherwise have not been undertaken.

Murray Cod—Lake Charlegrark

One of the projects made possible by the establishment of a trust fund into which the revenue from fishing licences is paid, is the Warm Water Fisheries Pilot Project at Lake Charlegrark in the far west of Victoria. This project which was officially opened in 1976 was established to develop intensive culture techniques for Murray cod, taking advantage of a naturally reproducing population of cod in the adjacent lake.

A promising breeding technique using artificial spawning sites has been developed which eliminates the high stress and mortality rates associated with earlier hormonal stimulation techniques. A feeding regime for young cod has also been developed at the pilot project based on initial feeding with brine shrimp, before weaning the fish onto liver which is followed by a liver-pellet mixture; this eliminates the need for extensive plankton ponds to produce food. These two innovations have removed what were the major barriers to intensively producing cod to a size where they could be safely stocked in waters containing populations of predatory fish such as redfin.

The Division is now in the process of selecting a site for a major warm water fisheries research station and hatchery where further development of culture techniques will eventually make possible the large scale production of Murray cod, trout cod, golden perch, silver perch, Macquarie perch, and catfish for release into their former habitats.

Trout surveys

In response to anglers' concern at the apparent general decline in the State's trout fishery, a Trout Management Group was formed late in 1977 to survey and report on the status of trout populations in all major waters. In its first three years of operation, the Group has travelled 90,000 kilometres and carried out over 190 individual surveys of 138 rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. During this period, survey results have shown that there has been a general recovery of trout populations in north eastern streams but there are still problems in parts of the Ovens River system. Even in this area, there have been substantial increases in the numbers and weight of fish present. The west of the State was in considerably better condition with many of the lakes and reservoirs carrying very good trout populations.

The main problem area is Gippsland where surveys have shown that most rivers were carrying very low numbers of trout even after constant stocking for extended periods. Further stocking of these waters is difficult to justify on these grounds alone. Many of these waters also carry the relatively rare and scientifically important species, the

Australian grayling; and pending the results of further studies on this fish, trout releases into the area have been suspended.

Carp

In Victoria over the past decade, the introduced species known locally as European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) has received considerable attention due to its alleged ability to alter the habitats of native fish and wildlife. Although carp are considered a pest, their presence and abundance in Victoria has prompted the development of a commercial fishery.

Since 1972, commercial fishermen have harvested over 1,700 tonnes of the species, making the carp fishery an important commercial fishery in Victoria. Commercial catches of carp by electro-fishermen rose from 50 tonnes in 1972-73 to a maximum of 543 tonnes in 1976-77. Since that time catches have declined almost to the level of the 1972-73 catch. Whether this reflects a condition of overfishing in those areas in which carp are harvested or whether the abundance of carp is declining is not clear at this time.

Carp control

In 1976, the Victorian Government approved a three year study aimed at assessing the impact of carp on fish and waterfowl. The study was planned after consultation with other fishery authorities from adjacent States. Staff have been appointed and the initial phase of the investigation was implemented late in 1979. Should this assessment programme show that carp are damaging the aquatic environment, remedial action will be considered. With this prospect in mind, a series of studies to explore alternatives to netting and poisoning as means for controlling carp have begun.

One method by which control over carp populations might be achieved is through the introduction of a virus (*Rhabdovirus carpio*) specific to carp. These tests are being conducted in co-operation with the Fish Diseases Laboratory, Weymouth, England. These tests have shown that carp is susceptible to the virus. Native fishes are also being exposed with the virus to ensure that they will not be damaged should this method of control be attempted.

A second possible control technique under investigation is the introduction of a genetic defect into resident populations of carp. This defect, in theory, might then be transmitted throughout the population, and affect the survival of offspring.

Environmental studies

Developmental projects involving the State's watersheds may produce marked alterations in stream flows which are of some consequence to the aquatic environment and the conservation and management of both amateur and commercial fisheries.

One example is the construction of major dams on the head-waters of streams which enter the Gippsland Lakes system. This activity may well result in a change to the existing salinity of the lakes and the fish populations supported by them. Before management procedures aimed at counteracting these effects can be implemented, base line data on the tolerance of individual fish species to changes in temperature, salinity, acidity, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen are required. At the moment little is known of the influence or effect of these factors on individual fish or on fish populations.

As a first step towards understanding the behaviour of native fishes under different conditions, on-site studies of estuarine, warm and cold water inland species have begun using a Divisional hut on the Nicholson River in Gippsland which was equipped with constant temperature aquaria for carrying out a number of basic fish tolerance experiments. Initial observations related to the behaviour of fish under conditions of crowding and their acceptance of food of various types. The second stage of the experiment will be directed towards determining the tolerance of the chosen species to changes in salinity, dissolved oxygen, acidity, and alkalinity.

Suitable subjects for fish tolerance studies will be chosen from a number of species undergoing examination which includes bream, estuary perch, mullet, flathead, flounder, whiting, luderick, garfish, and anchovy.

Field operations

The day to day responsibility of maintaining contact with the outdoor public and of enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts rests with the 52 Fisheries and

Wildlife Officers of the Field Operations Section. Some of these officers, 28 in all, are stationed in strategic rural and coastal areas according to the Fisheries and Wildlife demands of the particular regions of the State. There are, for instance, 16 Fisheries and Wildlife officers who occupy offices in fishing ports and direct the major part of their activities towards the commercial fisheries.

In the inland where wildlife conservation and recreational fishing takes pre-eminence, the twelve districts into which the State is divided, each with its own resident officer, vary considerably in area and nature of responsibility. In 1979, a regionalisation scheme was brought in. In the six regions the regional officer co-ordinates the activities of the district officers in his region.

The Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife officers also have the delegated responsibility of enforcing Federal fisheries laws and regulations which apply to the adjacent off-shore seas. With the proclamation of the 200 mile declared fishing zone, this aspect of their work will increase and be assisted by a fast 17 metre sea-going patrol boat.

Angling information

One of the questions of great importance to anglers is where and when to catch fish. In many cases information regarding particular species and size is also sought. To answer these questions, the Division has published an *Angling Guide* which lists over 500 inland angling waters in Victoria and describes the type of water, the surrounding country, and any special problems or fishing restrictions likely to be encountered. The Guide lists the fish type, their abundance and expected size, and in some cases it also gives advice on the best times to go fishing and the methods most likely to succeed.

Further references: Water pollution, *Victorian Year Book*, 1978, pp. 347-8; Chinook salmon, 1980, pp. 335-6

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Fisheries (7603.0)

16

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers "squatted" on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1979

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,830,000
Lands in process of alienation	127,000
Crown lands	8,803,000
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1979

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	12,383
Grazing leases and licences	2,311,968
Other leases and licences	13,845
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,259,670
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,640
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,411
National parks (under National Parks Act)	602,620
Wildlife reserves	59,582
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	333,207
Other reserves	125,366
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	2,939,102
Total	8,802,794

Physical characteristics of statistical divisions

Introduction

In earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria was based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

From the 1978 edition, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (See also pages 167 to 171). A map of statistical divisions in Victoria can be found on page 325 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

Melbourne Statistical Division

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsollic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Kranozems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100+	
Meat cattle	739	178	88	19	8	1,032
Orchard and other fruit	108	65	84	82	27	366
Vegetables	64	70	113	131	98	476
Nurseries	84	50	53	57	27	271
Poultry	20	21	46	44	61	192
Potatoes	6	5	12	19	4	46
Other	500	229	203	65	18	1,015
Total	1,521	618	599	417	243	3,398

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole. This table excludes those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1978-79 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1979, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,200 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

**VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40+	
Milk cattle	121	259	369	78	827
Meat cattle	383	108	38	23	552
Sheep	171	108	126	87	492
Other	247	165	194	195	801
Total	922	640	727	383	2,672

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western Statistical Division

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to 1,200 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner. Temperatures

are generally cooler away from the coast where the sea has an ameliorating influence during the winter.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil type is the one which is derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline and the numbers of dairy farms and dairy cattle are also falling.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseeds such as sunflowers, linseed, and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Milk cattle	203	644	1,093	258	8	2,206
Sheep	267	306	645	390	64	1,672
Sheep and meat cattle	164	237	378	367	141	1,287
Meat cattle	629	263	145	64	11	1,112
Other	100	65	129	121	64	479
Total	1,363	1,515	2,390	1,200	288	6,756

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Central Highlands Statistical Division

The Central Highlands are a very important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podsollic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Kranzems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains greatly and have improved soil fertility, enabling productive clover ley farming to be undertaken.

**VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Sheep	366	279	311	226	46	1,228
Meat cattle	303	57	36	15	3	414
Sheep and meat cattle	108	86	87	60	26	367
Potatoes	22	23	36	58	27	166
Other	227	138	206	223	59	853
Total	1,026	583	676	582	161	3,028

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Wimmera Statistical Division

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsolc soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

**VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Sheep and cereal	61	202	486	556	112	1,417
Cereal grains	119	184	558	835	202	1,898
Sheep	187	141	191	81	14	614
Other	167	76	80	47	29	399
Total	534	603	1,315	1,519	357	4,328

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Northern Mallee Statistical Division

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown soils (Mallee soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey, highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool, prime lambs, and beef cattle. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes (for drying, table use, and wine), olives, and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Grapes	515	997	265	50	4	1,831
Cereal grains	41	90	235	663	345	1,374
Sheep and cereal	10	33	66	137	45	291
Orchard and other fruit	64	56	71	53	16	260
Other	272	211	236	87	35	841
Total	902	1,387	873	990	445	4,597

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense Grey soils), Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40 +	
Meat cattle	483	116	51	19	669
Sheep	371	189	169	116	845
Milk cattle	95	229	461	142	927
Sheep and cereal	78	158	321	436	993
Sheep and meat cattle	115	82	80	65	342
Pigs	32	21	25	54	132
Other	347	195	262	431	1,235
Total	1,521	990	1,369	1,263	5,143

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Goulburn Statistical Division

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) and Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks

(grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have, until recently, declined with the fall in prices for beef.

VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Milk cattle	218	612	1,176	230	11	2,247
Meat cattle	714	285	142	65	10	1,216
Sheep and meat cattle	130	220	247	97	17	711
Orchard and other fruit	53	46	119	152	82	452
Cereal grains	121	104	133	114	18	490
Meat cattle and cereal	53	70	82	49	2	256
Other	456	355	503	371	71	1,756
Total	1,745	1,692	2,402	1,078	211	7,128

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

North Eastern Statistical Division

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some cultivable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsolc, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centred around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow oilseed crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Meat cattle	654	359	229	72	14	1,328
Milk cattle	60	139	232	76	3	510
Tobacco	3	2	82	178	48	313
Sheep and meat cattle	61	87	81	36	2	267
Other	211	122	154	150	62	699
Total	989	709	778	512	129	3,117

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. (Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel and sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area.) (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsols derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

**VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40 +	
Meat cattle	458	198	109	52	817
Milk cattle	55	138	249	87	529
Sheep and meat cattle	83	100	130	90	403
Other	135	72	78	69	354
Total	731	508	566	298	2,103

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Central Gippsland Statistical Division

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil-types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsols, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

There are about 6,000 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

**VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40-99	100 +	
Milk cattle	253	914	1,400	324	11	2,902
Meat cattle	837	404	208	78	16	1,543
Other	247	133	195	181	70	826
Total	1,337	1,451	1,803	583	97	5,271

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

East Central Statistical Division

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland which has Moe as its approximate geographic centre. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some stud properties.

**VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1978-79 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	2-9	10-19	20-39	40 +	
Meat cattle	382	94	51	22	549
Milk cattle	92	184	179	44	499
Other	134	62	91	127	414
Total	608	340	321	193	1,462

(a) See footnote to table on page 335.

(b) See footnote to table on page 335.

Financial statistics

Agricultural Finance Survey

To complement the commodity statistics produced from the Agricultural Census, the Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS) has been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to obtain statistics describing the financial performance of enterprises mainly engaged in agricultural activities. The AFS was conducted annually from 1968-69 to 1977-78. Following the 1977-1978 survey, a decision was taken in the light of resource restrictions and apparent user demand to conduct it triennially in future. The next survey was planned for 1980-81. The AFS provides estimates of agricultural expenditure, proceeds, indebtedness, value added, and net worth of the various agricultural industries. A number of cross-classifications of important economic aggregates by size of farm business are also produced. The statistics from this survey provide a basis for the assessment of the economic viability of agricultural industries compared with other industries or sectors of the economy. This is possible because, like the collections concerned with other sectors of the economy, the AFS is conducted on the basis of a standard industry classification with standard data items and units definitions.

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between estimates derived from the AFS and those compiled annually in the *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0). Some of the major reasons for differences between the estimates are:

(1) AFS data relate only to enterprises whose predominant activity is agriculture whereas "value of agricultural commodities produced" data relate to total recorded production regardless of the predominant activity of the enterprise;

(2) the AFS operates on a cash basis for selected enterprises during specific financial years whereas the "value of agricultural commodities produced" measures the income accruing from production for a particular year irrespective of whether the total production has been marketed or not; and

(3) the AFS includes only the value for crops sold, whereas the "value of agricultural commodities produced" estimates include the value of crops and seed produced and consumed on the farm.

The following table contains estimates of selected financial aggregates of Victorian agricultural enterprises for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78; the associated standard error for each estimate is also given, being a measure of the sampling error resulting from the use of sampling techniques as opposed to undertaking a complete census. More detailed information both on the statistics shown and the terms used are contained in the publication *Agricultural Sector Financial Statistics, 1977-78 (7507.0)*.

**VICTORIA—ESTIMATES OF MAIN FINANCIAL AGGREGATES OF
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, 1973-74 TO 1977-78**

Item	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Amount	Standard error	Amount	Standard error	Amount	Standard error	Amount	Standard error	Amount	Standard error
	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent
Sales from crops	267.4	10	332.4	3	376.8	4	426.7	5	341.8	5
Sales from livestock	527.3	7	246.9	8	217.3	4	284.3	4	346.9	3
Sales from livestock products	451.0	4	406.5	4	384.8	3	392.1	3	455.5	3
Turnover	1,267.7	4	1,023.5	3	1,017.2	2	1,146.3	2	1,190.6	2
Purchases and selected expenses	616.4	5	512.4	4	498.4	5	526.0	3	591.5	2
Value added	742.8	n.a.	552.5	6	518.0	6	562.8	3	572.6	3
Adjusted value added	667.1	n.a.	475.6	7	443.2	5	479.1	4	491.3	3
Gross operating surplus	575.8	n.a.	383.4	8	347.2	6	359.6	5	397.4	4
Total net capital expenditure	145.7	8	111.1	7	122.0	6	123.0	7	151.2	6
Gross indebtedness	745.0	7	764.1	9	758.1	5	759.5	7	668.6	6

Agricultural improvements

Pasture improvement

A substantial proportion of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is conducted on improved pastures, which can support much higher rates of stocking than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in Victoria has increased from about 2 million to 7 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 3 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These pastures consist mainly of unproductive indigenous grasses such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses, with no leguminous species of any value. They do not respond to fertiliser, as do pastures sown with improved species, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500 mm to 750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250 mm to 500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 400,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 40,500 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 20 years the widespread use of superphosphate and, to a lesser extent potash, nitrogen, and the trace elements molybdenum and copper, has contributed greatly

to increased pasture productivity. A rise in the price of superphosphate in 1974-75 resulted in an initial large decline in its use on pastures (to about one-third of previous use). There has been a subsequent slow recovery in the amount used. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

The advent in 1977 of new and potentially devastating aphid pests of lucerne and other pasture legumes has stimulated the importation and local development of resistant legume cultivars which are resistant to these and other problems.

Fertilisation

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1978-79, 632,155 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 399,072 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represents an extraordinary fall in use since 1974 and is associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and, to some extent, with the rapid increase in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1978-79, 754,031 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,223,373 hectares of wheat; 612,980 hectares of other cereal crops; 19,530 hectares of vegetables; 24,165 hectares of vineyards and orchards; 33,451 hectares of other crops; and 3,093,761 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1978-79 amounted to 632,155 tonnes, or 84 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops		Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Area fertilised	Quantity used
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1974-75	1,383	223	3,487	654
1975-76	1,473	223	1,953	323
1976-77	1,655	241	2,295	353
1977-78	1,851	277	2,670	408
1978-79	1,913	277	3,093	476

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 335.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, p. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to "... provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

In 1979, Victorians spent about \$1.5m on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensure that contractors are aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$200 per megalitre.

One current problem in Victoria, particularly in the semi-arid regions, is the poor run-off from small catchments into private dams. The Soil Conservation Authority, in conjunction with the Agricultural Engineering Section of the University of Melbourne, is at present conducting a joint investigation into methods of developing low cost treatment of small catchments to provide an improved yield or run-off.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of successful Government quarantine and other disease control measures and its favourable climate. The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal Health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle are being tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff and by private veterinarians under contract. Infected animals are slaughtered, and the owners are compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited, allowing them to be advertised and to profit by their disease-free status. Victoria is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area has been declared in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the livestock industries overcome disease problems and keep abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects the whole range of agricultural industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushlands environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958*, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy decided on by the Board is implemented throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is more than \$9.9m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities, and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural purposes for the season 1978-79:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, 1978-79 (a)

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Native pasture	Total area of establishments
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Melbourne	3,391	24,780	131,474	54,707	267,053
Barwon	2,676	46,598	314,297	79,096	500,337
South Western	6,776	76,282	1,357,947	240,284	1,821,895
Central Highlands	3,011	93,898	579,788	134,487	876,543
Wimmera	4,336	718,070	977,206	217,737	2,432,644
Northern Mallee	4,637	654,267	600,649	334,001	2,594,407
Loddon-Campaspe	5,062	309,963	721,806	340,215	1,606,594
Goulburn	7,055	206,585	782,664	280,453	1,492,655

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL
PURPOSES, 1978-79 (a)—*continued*

Statistical division	Number of establishments (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Native pasture	Total area of establishments
North Eastern	3,085	60,645	330,076	206,390	837,768
East Gippsland	2,103	7,301	272,280	377,043	1,217,235
Central Gippsland	5,278	13,160	467,876	74,992	677,082
East Central	1,445	3,386	80,477	13,737	116,316
Total	48,855	2,214,935	6,616,540	2,353,142	14,440,529

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 335.

(b) This table excludes data for establishments where the legal entities operating those establishments have an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1978-79 (\$2,148m) contributed 21.0 per cent of the Australian total of \$10,233m.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED (EXCLUDING MINING) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Crops—					
Cereals for grain	276,873	224,404	219,742	r196,950	464,376
Hay	67,025	61,378	78,263	r47,418	64,797
Industrial crops	22,491	23,168	28,156	r29,177	27,708
Vegetables	62,371	73,270	70,067	r92,033	127,681
Grapes	37,453	37,477	55,386	60,363	63,747
Fruit	54,961	47,382	48,899	r54,801	91,756
Other	19,245	17,120	21,895	r28,539	51,545
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves	114,309	184,873	222,730	318,997	419,554
Sheep and lambs	58,410	75,225	89,533	95,691	116,879
Other	71,334	71,440	81,803	104,484	122,885
Livestock products—					
Wool	193,623	174,055	176,732	228,813	271,243
Dairy products	266,659	220,867	230,020	246,977	281,155
Other	45,869	45,353	39,853	43,804	45,240
Total	1,290,623	1,256,012	1,363,079	r1,548,047	2,148,567

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, goats, and deer, together with the various livestock products.

Field crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the six-year period 1973-74 to 1978-79 was 1.20 million hectares, about 55 per cent of the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1978-79 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 3.0 million tonnes of wheat from 1.3 million hectares.

More than 85 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern areas. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley but with increasing areas of grain legume crops — lupins and peas. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) and the addition of grain legumes into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases. The root disease known as "takeall" took a heavy toll in parts of the Northern Mallee in 1978 where crop yields were reduced by more than 25 per cent. The cereal cyst, nematode, which exists in most wheat soils in the Wimmera and Northern Mallee is a chronic source of loss and can cause severe damage in some seasons, particularly on more intensively cropped land.

During the 67 years from 1911 to 1978, stem rust occurred in some part of Victoria in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production; 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The variety, Kalkee, which was released in 1976, is currently resistant to all known rust strains. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by fungicide, applied to the seed.

A most serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. The prevention of insect infestation of farm stored grain and of grain residues in machinery is a prerequisite for ensuring the delivery of insect-free grains to the export terminals.

Wheat marketing in Australia during 1978-79 was controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974*. This legislation provided for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices were higher than the stabilisation price, growers were required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level). The fund could be used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Commonwealth Treasury would provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, although large areas of the harder variety Condor are now sown in north-west Victoria where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1978-79	Season 1976-77		Season 1977-78		Season 1978-79	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	429,846	38.5	340,837	26.5	349,690	26.0
Olympic	331,587	29.7	372,546	29.0	347,526	25.8
Condor	139,263	12.5	298,629	23.2	309,070	23.0
Summit	75,185	6.7	43,896	3.4	27,867	2.0
Zenith	30,468	2.7	63,864	5.0	94,726	7.0
Insignia	27,073	2.4	8,887	0.7	4,035	0.3
Pinnacle	23,685	2.1	19,699	1.5	16,294	1.2
Egret	22,985	2.1	98,563	7.7	150,240	11.2
Emblem	14,337	1.3	5,804	0.5	2,611	0.2
Heron	8,009	0.7	4,998	0.4	3,853	0.3
Oxley	(a)	(a)	3,607	0.3	8,748	0.7
All other including mixed and unspecified	113,745	1.3	23,626	1.8	30,333	2.3
Total	1,116,183	100.0	1,284,956	100.0	1,344,993	100.0

(a) Included with "All other".

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l.
1974-75	1,141	2,091	1.83	81.2
1975-76	1,073	1,579	1.47	76.9
1976-77	1,103	1,780	1.61	81.2
1977-78	1,270	1,497	1.18	81.8
1978-79	1,337	2,998	2.24	80.9

(a) Australian Standard White.

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown for grain and hay between 1973-74 and 1978-79 was 300,318 hectares of which about 82 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter

of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is another significant importer of feed oats. Oats are also supplied to a speciality market in West Germany for baby food production.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring, and trends in the world markets for feed grains.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	198	186	0.94
1975-76	243	282	1.16
1976-77	241	309	1.28
1977-78	228	269	1.18
1978-79	291	446	1.53

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (99 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1978-79. In 1978-79, a record 519,000 tonnes of barley was produced. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Removal of wheat delivery quotas in 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheaten stubble land.

A new variety Weeah, was introduced in 1968 and soon became the dominant type. However, another variety, Clipper, is now recommended to replace Weeah for malting barley production in the Northern Mallee and Wimmera. The barley industry aimed for a changeover to Clipper in the malting grades by 1979. Clipper has a 5 per cent greater yield on average than Weeah and is less susceptible to wind damage. However, growers prefer Weeah where conditions are less favourable. The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries. Clipper is better for malting than Weeah, and is being sought by overseas markets.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes per hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes per hectare in the Northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The variety Lara, which was introduced in 1971, displaced Research types as the main variety grown in this area. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers, in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. Its small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting, and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling. The new variety Parwan, with slightly larger grain and improved yield, was released early in 1979 as a replacement for Lara.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom, Europe, Taiwan, and the Middle East. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. Australia is now a major exporter of barley.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	238	5	314	5	1.32	1.00
1975-76	337	7	436	9	1.29	1.29
1976-77	362	4	397	5	1.10	1.25
1977-78	413	5	354	5	0.86	1.00
1978-79	361	4	513	6	1.42	1.46

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1974-75 to 1978-79 were:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						Average yield per hectare
		Area			Production			
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	485	536	10	546	1,891	36	1,927	3.53
1975-76	359	521	5	526	2,510	3	2,513	4.78
1976-77	389	411	22	433	1,685	25	1,710	3.95
1977-78	347	477	28	505	1,729	119	1,848	3.66
1978-79	242	421	92	513	1,930	64	1,994	3.89

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas during the winter months.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	1,750	671	0.38
1975-76	1,471	648	0.44
1976-77	1,401	936	0.67
1977-78	1,828	903	0.49
1978-79	2,449	1,750	0.71

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods; or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1978-79

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Meadow grass and clover	424,553	1,668,503	3.93
Oaten	50,865	204,788	4.03
Lucerne	26,019	115,043	4.42
Wheaten	4,895	15,558	3.18
Barley and other	3,293	8,518	2.59
Total	509,625	2,012,410	3.95

VICTORIA—SILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS
OF SILAGE AND HAY
(tonnes)

Statistical division	Silage made, season 1978-79	Stocks at 31 March 1979	
		Silage	Hay
Melbourne	11,871	9,180	87,168
Barwon	11,156	7,942	157,909
South Western	23,795	17,635	548,549
Central Highlands	3,615	4,181	209,921
Wimmera	3,404	5,744	215,973
Northern Mallee	1,332	4,731	87,380
Loddon-Campaspe	4,001	6,520	267,477
Goulburn	3,793	9,347	423,701
North Eastern	7,983	8,706	144,785
East Gippsland	3,036	3,068	85,016
Central Gippsland	35,691	20,282	327,137
East Central	8,965	5,789	59,408
Total	118,642	103,125	2,614,424

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where

domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, better markets for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1978-79 in both dry land and irrigation districts with an area sown of 14,220 hectares.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
LINSEED			
1974-75	4,924	3,812	0.77
1975-76	4,513	3,056	0.68
1976-77	4,694	5,393	1.15
1977-78	7,048	8,089	1.15
1978-79	4,474	4,747	1.06
RAPESEED			
1974-75	3,707	2,288	0.62
1975-76	4,681	2,907	0.62
1976-77	2,495	1,915	0.77
1977-78	3,798	2,406	0.63
1978-79	2,992	2,825	0.94
SAFFLOWER			
1974-75	2,813	1,269	0.45
1975-76	3,952	1,701	0.43
1976-77	3,698	1,405	0.38
1977-78	3,592	1,258	0.35
1978-79	3,227	2,180	0.68
SUNFLOWER			
1974-75	7,973	4,766	0.60
1975-76	7,815	5,725	0.73
1976-77	13,271	8,405	0.63
1977-78	14,013	11,288	0.81
1978-79	14,220	10,997	0.77

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and experience by growers has shown that lupins have much potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1968-69 to 1978-79 was about 4,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production in the Loddon-Campaspe Division in 1976. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas for processing locally into split peas for culinary use.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are readily acceptable as a substitute for other protein meals in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the

production of a meat substitute for human consumption. The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 9,000 hectares in 1979. Average yields are about 1.25 tonnes per hectare.

Intensive crops

Fruit

Introduction

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning-fruit industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine area increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1978-79, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was almost 20,000 hectares, and the area of vineyards was just under 21,000 hectares. This total of approximately 41,000 hectares is hardly more than 2 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area, the Mallee, the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area, the Mornington Peninsula, West Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and the North Eastern area.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas, while early stone fruit is grown in the Northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES
(EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1979

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Cherries	Plums	Olives	Nectarines	Other
Melbourne	32,953	414,123	46,925	3,873	72,931	21,197	n.p.	9,137	3,250
Barwon	415	3,056	1,600	775	n.p.	484	—	54	n.p.
South Western	n.p.	15,270	85	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.
Central Highlands	1,803	37,524	2,067	1,134	908	270	—	2,750	n.p.
Wimmera	1,903	2,088	2,764	1,067	—	297	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	1,314	7,103	7,852	48,803	425	41,642	41,369	14,677	2,127
Loddon-Campaspe	22,971	59,927	805	116	1,735	1,210	—	n.p.	610
Goulburn	886,654	218,693	453,102	110,451	4,210	20,378	1,190	4,780	9,683
North Eastern	274	53,358	550	195	4,162	n.p.	740	n.p.	n.p.
East Gippsland	n.p.	22,802	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	16,200	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	n.p.
East Central	8,237	108,110	5,072	n.p.	1,583	2,682	—	2,525	n.p.
Total	956,904	958,254	521,917	167,509	86,066	88,415	83,799	34,021	16,026

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL
DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1979**

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Grapefruit	Mandarins
Melbourne	n.p.	20,051	n.p.	—
Barwon	—	n.p.	—	—
South Western	—	—	—	—
Central Highlands	—	n.p.	—	—
Wimmera	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	624,663	47,404	43,244	43,739
Loddon-Campaspe	—	n.p.	—	—
Goulburn	58,289	14,968	5,193	916
North Eastern	14,430	5,404	157	n.p.
East Gippsland	—	683	—	—
Central Gippsland	—	—	—	—
East Central	n.p.	4,804	n.p.	—
Total	699,426	94,017	48,912	44,931

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area planted to most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fresh and processed fruit and many growers have been forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and protective measures limiting the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

**VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)**

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Pears	125,496	103,429	103,675	80,055	100,896
Apples	81,357	51,830	61,139	62,880	89,343
Peaches	38,441	32,017	24,329	24,670	28,337
Apricots	8,949	7,598	6,712	6,268	8,135
Cherries	3,503	3,139	2,562	2,436	2,295
Plums	3,009	3,575	2,946	2,494	6,966
Olives	1,120	814	1,889	712	1,492
Nectarines	820	1,218	1,119	1,009	4,607
Prunes	266	169	306	56	103
Quinces	143	118	148	127	179
Figs	25	16	10	17	65
Oranges—					
Valencias	25,550	24,647	21,472	24,100	24,911
Navels	14,592	14,570	13,056	14,023	15,367
Other	579	371	764	519	673
Lemons and limes	5,666	5,365	6,000	5,361	13,883
Grapefruit	3,561	3,728	3,000	2,845	3,740
Mandarins	2,762	2,407	2,842	1,980	2,874

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. This scheme will be phased out by 1984 and an underwriting scheme will be implemented to cover all apple exports to all markets for the 1981 to 1985 period.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Commonwealth Government has imposed a duty on citrus juice imported in excess of a certain maximum volume.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in Central Victoria and north of the Great Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department

of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Strawberries	1,138,339	910,069	1,004,395	945,646	1,115,344
Youngberries	202,072	125,762	129,756	80,445	53,860
Raspberries	114,385	91,167	88,995	80,949	86,741
Gooseberries	14,494	13,669	11,096	9,103	8,371
Loganberries	5,417	2,189	5,511	5,635	6,955
Other berries	13,494	17,696	15,779	16,783	63,739
Passionfruit	25,169	11,968	5,377	653	910

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, many growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers, who wanted to diversify, or others, who wanted to take up farming on a part-time basis, have shown interest in planting nuts. Along the Murray Valley, several almond groves have been established, including two large plantations of over 150 hectares each. Although there has been difficulty in obtaining young chestnut, hazelnut, and walnut trees with proven capacity, several small plantations have been established in suitable localities.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50,000 kilograms in 1960–61 to 10,400 kilograms in 1976–77, but is now increasing due to recently established groves commencing production. In 1978–79, production reached 277,212 kilograms. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Walnuts	70,800	66,345	67,403	77,176	68,016
Chestnuts	13,234	20,028	18,172	19,851	24,884
Almonds	15,475	13,548	10,401	98,975	277,212
Filberts	73	586	100	4,342	1,337

(3) *Marketing.* Almonds and other nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product (locally produced almonds are protected by tariff).

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1979, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to 65,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. During the 1977 harvest, there were signs of over-production in red varieties. This became a serious problem in 1978. For persons who wish to make their own wine at home on a small scale, a direct sales market has developed in recent years, based largely on sultanas, Waltham Cross, and Black Muscats. It is estimated that this market may take about 15,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes of fresh grapes annually. Due to a world wine surplus there seems little potential for developing the very small export trade in wine. Nevertheless imports are increasing.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. Recent shortfalls in the production of dried vine fruits in the U.S.A. and Europe have ensured favourable market conditions for the Australian produce. However, there are indications that the current high prices will not be maintained in the long-term. The diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, without improved efficiency, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes.* Table grape production in recent years, has increased to an estimated 35,000 tonnes. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties, and also by improved handling and storage techniques. The above factors, combined with developing air and sea freighting facilities, are leading to the development of a table grape export trade.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE: AREA AND PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production for —		
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying and table (a)	Grapes left on the vine
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	20,541	1,807	r54,109	233,401	n.a.
1975-76	r19,308	r1,450	r59,189	226,424	n.a.
1976-77	19,598	1,197	63,252	208,541	n.a.
1977-78	r19,149	r1,233	r56,224	173,857	n.a.
1978-79	19,597	961	65,201	177,623	5,367

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1977-78 (a)	1978-79 (a)	1977-78 (a)	1978-79 (a)
	hectares		tonnes	
Potatoes	12,147	11,256	303,433	279,613
Onions	825	703	17,161	17,009
Carrots	864	967	26,739	35,553
Parsnips	183	161	5,664	5,182
Beetroot	38	36	901	709
Tomatoes	2,826	2,503	74,146	70,051
French beans	1,008	1,026	3,821	5,382
Green peas—				
market	270	156	555	550
factory	1,569	1,964	3,073	(b) 4,355
Cabbage and Brussels sprouts	1,065	1,061	39,236	83,422
Cauliflowers	900	1,089	44,222	68,805
Lettuce	867	954	17,496	22,776
Pumpkins	784	679	10,805	10,037

(a) See footnote to table on page 335

(b) Shelled weight

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have in recent years led to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its fifth term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of up to 15,000,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. This plan is operated by the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop is usually rather more than one-third of the total Australian production. The crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type. A significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, but is decreasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities, and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour and operating costs, and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally.

The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on most Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture helps tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco

Research Station, Myrtleford, and by an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts.

The Department of Agriculture has released flue-cured varieties resistant to common strains of blue mould, the blue mould-resistant burley breeding lines also show promise. Other advances in tobacco production include improved practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould, identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production, the testing and development of mechanical harvesting and associated curing methods, and the testing of cheap solid fuels to replace gas and oil for curing.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1974-75	3,926	6,086	1.55
1975-76	3,755	5,683	1.51
1976-77	3,821	5,999	1.57
1977-78	3,621	5,788	1.60
1978-79	3,505	5,563	1.59

Hops

The hop is a summer-growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Victorian hops are of high quality when measured against world standards and the area given over to hops in this State increased during the first half of the 1970s. However, because of uncertain markets, production has tended to decline slightly since then.

Hops need a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep, well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings, or sets, on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to over 100 hectares.

In all cases, production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop for export.

The high quality Victorian bred variety *Pride of Ringwood*, which is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria, has been well received on world markets but profitable export sales have nevertheless been difficult to negotiate in seasons of overall world surplus.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality. This work has been intensified, and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements and control of weeds and insect pests have recently been introduced.

VICTORIA—HOPS PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1974-75	478	831	1.74
1975-76	469	746	1.59
1976-77	424	809	1.91
1977-78	429	959	2.24
1978-79	427	745	1.74

Plant nurseries

In 1977-78, the total area of nurseries in Victoria was about 933 hectares, including about 45 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bush houses; the total value of sales of nursery products exceeded \$30.5m.

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a)

Item	Amount	
	1974-75	1977-78
Number of nurseries	373	321
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—		
Seeds and bulbs	1,458	2,751
Seedlings	2,849	3,578
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758	7,167
Cultivated turf and ferns	167	4,110
Fruit trees and vines	642	2,254
Rose bushes	937	684
Other shrubs and trees	6,792	10,052
Total nursery sales	16,603	30,596

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 41,332 sheep, 155 cattle, and 75 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1871 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the eight years 1972 to 1979. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)
('000)

Year	Cattle (b)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1871 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	721	10,762	131
1881 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,286	10,360	242
1891 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,783	12,693	282
1901 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,602	10,842	350

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)—continued
(’000)

Year	Cattle (b)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1911 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,584	12,883	333
1921 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	12,171	175
1931 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	16,478	281
1941 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	1,489	727	2,216	20,012	237
1961 at 31 March	1,717	1,147	2,864	26,620	319
1971 at 31 March	1,974	3,086	5,060	33,761	520
1972 at 31 March	1,927	3,508	5,435	29,496	590
1973 at 31 March	1,957	3,488	5,445	24,105	585
1974 at 31 March	1,933	3,906	5,839	25,787	424
1975 at 31 March	1,939	4,235	6,174	26,411	383
1976 at 31 March	1,871	3,996	5,867	25,395	393
1977 at 31 March	1,681	3,423	5,104	21,925	397
1978 at 31 March	1,609	2,963	4,572	22,021	401
1979 at 31 March	1,516	2,619	4,134	22,750	390

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
(’000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Sheep	4,147	5,677	4,922	4,247	3,879
Lambs	5,685	5,696	5,550	5,731	5,399
Cattle and calves	2,498	3,298	3,594	3,856	2,929
Pigs	969	882	935	1,017	961

Sheep

Distribution

During 1978-79, the Victorian sheep population increased 3.3 per cent to 22.8 million head—32.5 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million head. Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria and the numbers of sheep in each statistical division are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1979
(’000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	3	117	88	46	255
Barwon	20	701	253	284	1,257
South Western	83	3,397	1,505	1,530	6,515
Central Highlands	36	1,617	1,131	729	3,513
Wimmera	41	1,762	980	712	3,496
Northern Mallee	14	664	127	236	1,041
Loddon-Campaspe	30	1,334	762	521	2,647
Goulburn	30	1,251	487	375	2,144
North Eastern	8	297	85	94	484
East Gippsland	7	358	178	156	699
Central Gippsland	9	361	105	168	643
East Central	1	40	3	13	57
Total	284	11,897	5,705	4,864	22,750

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into "wool" and "meat" breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from "woolgrowing" flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1977, the 12 million Merinos comprised 55 per cent of the Victorian flock, compared with 48 per cent in 1974.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woolled strains, in response to reduced price margins for fineness, greater stress on carcase values, and sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 11 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 3 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreds) make up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreds are used mainly for prime lamb production. These contributed 19 per cent (4 million) to the total in 1977, compared with 25 per cent in 1974.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (8.3 per cent in 1977) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs. Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1971		1974		1977	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	16,739,818	49.58	12,256,133	47.53	11,973,587	54.61
Corriedale	3,717,225	11.01	2,492,255	9.66	2,419,208	11.03
Polwarth	1,008,052	2.99	688,378	2.67	626,895	2.86
Border Leicester	615,620	1.82	431,096	1.67	782,107	3.57
Cheviot	9,574	0.03	9,797	0.04	4,687	0.02
Dorset Horn	464,249	1.38	491,367	1.90	389,699	1.78
Poll Dorset	161,445	0.48	215,328	0.84	209,465	0.96
Perendale	5,794	0.02	7,200	0.03	7,871	0.04
Romney Marsh	445,171	1.32	262,800	1.02	280,854	1.28
Ryeland	22,445	0.07	19,173	0.07	12,870	0.06
Southdown	133,302	0.39	115,559	0.45	89,612	0.41
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	11,173	0.03	9,588	0.04	18,625	0.08
Zenith	70,722	0.21	50,670	0.20	40,912	0.19
Comeback	2,199,043	6.51	1,887,569	7.32	1,031,150	4.70
Crossbred (including half breed Merino and coarser)	8,143,820	24.12	6,533,446	25.33	4,017,269	18.32
Other (including unspecified)	14,034	0.04	317,192	1.23	20,639	0.09
Total	33,761,487	100.00	25,787,551	100.00	21,925,450	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, or 1979.

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Lambing performance in the year ended 31 March 1979 conformed to this average following two years when lambings from early matings in particular had been reduced as a

result of poor seasonal conditions. Ewe matings also stabilised at 9.6 million after a five year decline.

Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1974-75	10,622	8,823	83
1975-76	10,365	8,359	81
1976-77	9,551	6,566	69
1977-78	9,462	7,482	79
1978-79	9,562	7,923	83

Wool production

In 1978-79, Victoria produced 138.6 million kilograms of wool (greasy basis), 5 per cent higher than in 1977-78, and this represented 20 per cent of Australian production.

Victorian production peaked at 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$254m) was produced in 1972-73 during a brief period of boom prices. From 1970-71 until 1977-78, the size of the clip declined in line with the decline in sheep numbers but now appears to have stabilised. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln and a small quantity of speciality (hairy) carpet wool.

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1974-75	26,385	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50
1975-76	23,271	5,839	102,798	8,020	4.42	1.37
1976-77	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31
1977-78	21,449	5,194	96,421	6,867	4.50	1.32
1978-79	22,569	5,896	105,848	8,582	4.69	1.46

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1978-79

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	number	number	kg	kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	251,405	50,083	1,250,503	77,808	4.97	1.55
Barwon	1,258,119	349,437	5,541,312	474,571	4.40	1.36
South Western	6,549,809	1,980,290	30,070,164	2,901,160	4.59	1.47
Central Highlands	3,534,798	779,372	15,598,034	1,147,455	4.41	1.47
Wimmera	3,478,973	818,236	17,420,757	1,212,535	5.01	1.48
Northern Mallee	909,799	235,933	4,539,073	351,072	4.99	1.49
Loddon-Campaspe	2,678,041	632,331	13,197,281	936,450	4.93	1.48
Goulburn	2,149,908	499,344	10,102,285	706,497	4.70	1.41
North Eastern	465,272	109,805	2,083,103	148,613	4.48	1.35
East Gippsland	688,013	166,079	3,228,181	216,643	4.69	1.30
Central Gippsland	555,460	251,766	2,595,686	375,944	4.67	1.49
East Central	49,368	23,721	222,070	33,559	4.50	1.41
Total	22,568,965	5,896,397	105,848,449	8,582,307	4.69	1.46

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1974-75	r138,500	27,043	r165,543
1975-76	110,818	r27,080	r137,898
1976-77	97,147	28,996	126,143
1977-78	103,288	28,346	131,634
1978-79	114,431	24,198	138,629

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1978-79, Victoria produced 81,304 tonnes of mutton, well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production decreased by 4.9 per cent to 94,939 tonnes in 1978-79. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Statistical Divisions of the State.

During 1978-79, domestic consumption of lamb in Australia declined by 6 per cent to 14 kilograms per head per annum. Mutton consumption rose 1 kilogram to 4 kilograms per head per annum during 1978-79, still well below the 20-25 kilogram level that prevailed during the early 1970s.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from 1.5 million head in 1975 to 5.7 million head during the year ended 30 June 1980. A total of 98 per cent of the 1979-80 exports were consigned to the Middle East and to North African markets, notably Iran (33 per cent), Kuwait (25 per cent), and Saudi Arabia (22 per cent).

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently had to look increasingly to the eastern States to fill their contracts. Western Australia now supplies approximately 2.5 million head while Victorian flocks contributed approximately 700,000 head to shipments from Victorian and South Australian ports during 1979.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil revenues. Traditional taste, religious beliefs, the lack of refrigeration favour meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the growing demand for lamb and young mutton is the major factor in a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. Carcase meat imports have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigerated storage and distribution facilities have been installed, and traditional habits modified.

Australia's long-established export trade in breeding sheep continued at a high level during the year ended 30 June 1979. Sheep were consigned to Rumania, the U.S.S.R., Peru, and India.

Meat cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of meat cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the meat cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of

land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the meat cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million in 1968, to reach a peak of 4.2 million in 1975. This included a large number of heavy bullocks retained by producers anticipating some recovery in market prices, which had dropped dramatically when export demand, especially from Japan, was suddenly curtailed. After 1975, however, several factors combined to force a sharp downturn in meat cattle numbers. They included continued low beef prices, several dry autumn periods, buoyant grain prices, and a gradually improving wool market. Numbers fell to 2.5 million before stabilising in 1979 in response to a marked recovery in beef prices.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of meat cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1979:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1979
(‘000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	4	1	75	42	28	150
Barwon	3	1	67	34	20	125
South Western	14	4	297	129	99	543
Central Highlands	3	1	77	38	25	144
Wimmera	2	1	37	22	8	70
Northern Mallee	1	1	34	23	9	68
Loddon-Campaspe	4	2	92	54	30	182
Goulburn	8	3	184	101	67	363
North Eastern	5	1	158	83	72	319
East Gippsland	5	1	118	61	30	215
Central Gippsland	7	2	157	89	105	360
East Central	2	—	36	20	22	80
Total	58	18	1,332	696	515	2,619

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. There were large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef production increased rapidly and reached a peak of 530,199 tonnes in 1978 as producers started to reduce their herds. Exports constituted about 37 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1977-78 and the main markets were the U.S.A., Japan, Korea, Canada, the U.S.S.R., Eastern European countries, and the Middle East. During 1978-79, exports to the U.S.A., Korea, and Japan increased, while exports to the Soviet block, Iran, and Egypt declined.

Domestic consumption of beef and veal is very responsive to price. During the low price period of the early 1970s, consumption rose from about 40 kilograms per head per annum to a peak of 70 kilograms in 1975-76. Consumption fell again to 57 kilograms in 1978-79 in the wake of higher prices which accounted for a large part of the decline in total meat consumption in that year. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers on pages 360-1, and the table on livestock slaughtering on page 361.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 453-4

Milk cattle

Distribution

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, the Western District, and the northern irrigation areas.

Although cow numbers are decreasing, production per cow is increasing.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF MILK CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1979
(’000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	30	8	5	—	44
Barwon	1	1	69	14	14	1	99
South Western	5	1	207	45	39	2	297
Central Highlands	1	—	11	4	2	1	18
Wimmera	—	—	3	1	1	2	5
Northern Mallee	1	—	24	5	5	1	35
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	88	18	19	1	128
Goulburn	5	2	208	42	42	1	299
North Eastern	1	—	45	10	10	1	66
East Gippsland	1	1	57	12	11	1	82
Central Gippsland	6	2	265	53	50	1	376
East Central	1	—	40	7	7	—	55
Total	25	8	1,047	219	205	12	1,504

Recent developments

The high capital investment in dairying is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three persons can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION
(’000 litres)

Purpose for which used	Year ended 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Butter	2,435,763	2,186,791	1,804,081	1,505,882	1,414,097
Cheese	420,693	489,095	471,247	518,989	646,344
Processed milk products	415,585	410,504	496,463	533,833	736,432
Other purposes	472,591	431,373	440,456	452,373	450,681
Total milk produced	3,744,632	3,517,763	3,212,247	3,011,077	3,247,554

Further references: Australian Dairy Corporation. *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 456; Marketing of milk, 1980, pp. 370-1

Pigs

Approximately two-thirds of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is produced in this State. The remaining one-third is acquired from other States.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about only 7 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. This is due partly to traditional eating habits and partly to the relative costs of sheep and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrated foods such as grain.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey — by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods,

animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

The large variations in the annual production of pigs caused fluctuations in the prices farmers received for their pigs. The variations in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many persons left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter persons from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one-third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from many of the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1979 was 389,976. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers. The historical table on pages 360-1 and the table on slaughtering on page 361 contain further information about the pig industry.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1979

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	377	4,289	27,642	32,308	109
Barwon	113	1,419	8,026	9,558	77
South Western	261	2,487	13,503	16,251	242
Central Highlands	196	2,604	20,984	23,784	135
Wimmera	664	5,368	33,441	39,473	583
Northern Mallee	393	3,912	22,311	26,616	364
Loddon-Campaspe	1,148	15,474	102,492	119,114	531
Goulburn	876	10,696	60,982	72,554	414
North Eastern	441	3,464	21,495	25,400	200
East Gippsland	71	652	3,181	3,904	95
Central Gippsland	231	2,824	14,994	18,049	157
East Central	40	487	2,438	2,965	30
Total	4,811	53,676	331,489	389,976	2,937

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3.0 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on

the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 50,000 layers, and a few much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 240 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley Gardens.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old by machine or hand methods. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED (’000)

Period (a)	Hen eggs set (b)	Chicks hatched (c) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1974-75	34,772	27,306	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 27,306
1975-76	40,738	33,219	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 33,219
1976-77	42,615	34,694	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 34,694
1977-78	r47,881	r38,439	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) r38,439
1978-79	53,934	42,798	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 42,798
EGG STRAINS (e)						
1974-75	14,924	316	5,005	196	39	5,556
1975-76	11,480	196	4,012	145	36	4,389
1976-77	11,842	173	3,804	141	28	4,146
1977-78	r8,568	157	r2,976	90	27	r3,250
1978-79	8,395	123	2,772	103	21	3,019

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Incomplete.

(e) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.1 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in eight weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins, minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 30,000 to 60,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 150,000 to 300,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now inexpensive and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area — near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under an agreement or contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by commercial chicken hatcheries (i.e. those making sales of day-old chicks) and by commercial poultry slaughtering establishments.

VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (^{'000})

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1974-75	26,324	2,044	104
1975-76	29,233	1,646	84
1976-77	31,435	1,831	55
1977-78	35,053	2,029	261
1978-79	38,294	2,276	256
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) (^{'000} kg)			
Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1974-75	33,140	3,196	166
1975-76	36,332	2,610	131
1976-77	39,785	2,881	249
1977-78	44,230	3,149	441
1978-79	48,359	3,423	469

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora (mohair producer) and the various milking breeds consisting of the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Angora goat numbers, although still small, have increased rapidly in recent years. In 1977, there were about 4,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in Victoria.

By 1980, the number had risen to 45,000. This is attributed to the improved world market price for mohair — a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, has softness of

handle, and is hard wearing. Prices of Angora breeding animals have broken world records, the highest price paid for a buck bred in Victoria was \$42,000 on 8 February 1980, and for a doe, \$7,800. Angora goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair produced is sorted into grades, after which the fibre is sold by the auction system. Estimated mohair production in 1979-80 was 25,500 kilograms.

Recent interest in cashmere has stimulated the upgrading of cashmere-type feral goats for fibre production. Cashmere is the fine undercoat of goats and is harvested by combing the animals in spring. Cashmere-type goats in Victoria numbered approximately 2,000 in 1980.

Goat milk production declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised goat milk for children allergic to cows milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goat milk in 1976-77. Since 1978, fresh goat milk has been sold in increasing quantities and in 1979 there were 10,000 milch type goats in Victoria.

Although Victoria has few feral goats, this State exports significant quantities of meat from goats caught in New South Wales. In 1977-78, Victoria exported 235 tonnes of goat meat valued at \$1.9m. A total of 60,000 goats were slaughtered in Victoria in 1979.

Deer

Deer produce two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1979 there were about 1,790 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer are the fallow and red deer. The small number of animals available for breeding is hindering the development of this industry. Regulatory powers for deer farming are exercised by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife of the Ministry for Conservation.

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria fell from 3,106 tonnes in 1977-78 to 2,715 tonnes in 1978-79. The bulk of the honey produced from the 477 beekeepers each with 40 or more beehives in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About one-third of the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom. In recent years, there has been a decline in imports of Australian honey by the United States of America.

VICTORIA—BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May —	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1975	468	87,972	2,788	35
1976	492	91,203	3,476	61
1977	529	92,734	1,713	30
1978	455	81,569	3,106	46
1979	477	85,817	2,715	47

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 460-1

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g., the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., pesticide contractors, engaged in providing services to agricultural industries. One possible categorisation of these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, marketing, and financial services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services. An article on farmers' organisations in Victoria, is also included.

Further reference: *Transport in agriculture*, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 370-1

Regulatory services

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria, as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number

of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection, while the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, conducts extension, diagnostic, regulatory, teaching, and research activities to assist Victorian farmers and other producers of agricultural products. The Department's programmes are directed towards:

- (1) Conservation and management of natural resources;
- (2) protection of crops and livestock from pests and diseases;
- (3) improved productivity, processing, and marketing of agricultural products;
- (4) consumer services; and
- (5) improved standards of rural life.

This role is achieved through about 200 specific programme objectives which are collected into nine broad groups which relate to the above areas. Individual extension, diagnostic, regulatory, teaching, research, and administrative projects are developed to meet the objectives of programmes.

The Minister of Agriculture has responsibility for a wide range of Acts and Regulations. Most of these are administered by the Department of Agriculture but in addition there are a number of marketing and licensing boards and other statutory authorities that are directly responsible to the Minister.

In addition, the Department undertakes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Further references: Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 392-3; 1980, p. 376; Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1980, pp. 375-6

Research

Research is undertaken into all phases of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in the agricultural field, while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research work is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture. Fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

Agricultural research is also undertaken by other departments such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Crown Lands and Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife, Soil Conservation, and the Forests Commission.

The University of Melbourne School of Agriculture and Forestry also conducts research as do several private companies which manufacture and sell agricultural chemicals and other products. These companies also engage in research into such aspects as hops and other foodstuffs.

A list of the Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations can be found on pages 364-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

General

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is a research body established by the Commonwealth Government to carry out research and analysis to help farmers, farm representatives, and economic policy makers to make decisions. The Bureau's area of responsibility includes the agricultural, pastoral, and forest industries.

Within this framework of responsibility the Bureau pursues the following inter-related operational objectives:

- (1) To monitor economic trends in the rural sector and in each of the major industries;
- (2) to assess and publish regularly the results of detailed research in the economic outlook for each of the rural industries;
- (3) to contribute to the Department of Primary Industry's activities by providing research results, economic analysis, and interpretation;
- (4) to undertake applied research and policy analysis in economic issues in the rural sector;
- (5) to provide economic advice and economic information to the Minister for Primary Industries, inter-departmental committees and other departments, as appropriate, the Australian Agricultural Council and Standing Committees, individual farmers, agribusiness and rural organisations, e.g., National Farmers' Federation and Commodity Councils, and other groups or organisations as appropriate, e.g., media, trade unions, overseas missions, and agencies; and
- (6) to disseminate the results of data collection, research, and policy analysis among target audiences.

In recent years, the role of agriculture in the economy has changed significantly and accordingly the Bureau's role has been adjusted to these changes. Thus there has been a relative shift in emphasis away from descriptive research and monitoring activities toward in-depth economic research and policy analysis based on a rigorous quantitative approach employing econometric and programming techniques.

Activities in Victoria

As a Commonwealth body, the Bureau is concerned with agricultural problems and policies primarily on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Its activities in the States are largely parts of wider Commonwealth studies and investigations.

A major part of the Bureau's activities in Victoria comprises the conduct of annual economic surveys of industries such as wheat, sheep, beef cattle, dairying, apples and pears, deciduous canning fruit, citrus, multi-purpose grapes and wine grapes, and occasional surveys of other industries such as prime lamb.

Although the surveys are conducted at the national level, results are generally produced for Victoria and for regions within Victoria. Data obtained in these surveys have formed a major input into many of the Bureau's farm studies and into submissions to Industries Assistance Commission Inquiries, including those into the wheat industry.

Projects which have been examined since 1969-70 include the following:

- (1) The National Water Resources Development Programme to 1972. This included evaluations of the Nangiloc-Colignan irrigation scheme, the Annuello-Kooloonong pipeline, and the Millewa stock water supply scheme.
- (2) The National Approach to Water Resource Management. This involved a detailed evaluation of the Mitchell River Irrigation Project.
- (3) The Australian Softwood Products Industry. This study concentrated on plantation requirements to 1980 based on analysis of the supply and demand for forest products to 2020. This covered the Victorian sawn timber market and pulp and paper market in the Australian context.

Educational services

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers five colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (established 1886) in the north-east of the State; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; Burnley Horticultural

College (1891) on a bend of the Yarra River in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the newer colleges—Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland, respectively. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds.

The objectives of the colleges are to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons involved or interested in any aspect of agriculture and horticulture, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education matched to State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the extension services of the Department of Agriculture, each has its own characteristics which reflect the needs of the community in its region. For example, Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges both offer three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Applied Science (Agriculture). In addition, Dookie now offers a Diploma of Applied Science (Food Production Horticulture). The Diploma courses share common ground in that each emphasises farm management, but they are different and orientated towards the agricultural activities in their regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College offers two-year Associate Diploma courses leading to the Associate Diploma of Farm Management and Associate Diploma of Horse Management. In 1981, the Associate Diploma of Farm Management will also be available for external study. Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year Diploma course of Applied Science in Amenity Horticulture and Nursery Production and Management. In 1980, Dookie Agricultural College offered for the first time, a full-time middle level certificate course in farming to train farm owner-operators. These four colleges are also heavily involved in providing short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time certificate courses for farmers and persons involved in the horticultural and agricultural industries.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre, which opened in 1977, is unique in that it has no campus at this stage. Regional Education Officers at four centres—Bairnsdale, Leongatha, Maffra, and Warragul—provide educational programmes in response to district needs, using existing facilities. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul providing the co-ordinating centre for such on-going courses as are seen to be required by the region.

All of these activities are supported by the resources of the Department of Agriculture and take advantage of the personal contacts made by its extension officers with farmers, as well as the continuing contact maintained with agricultural industries.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science, was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four-year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year, the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate

and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four-year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight month academic period, a twelve month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically, Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train persons already in the trade. In 1971, the proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975, the horticultural trades were proclaimed as

four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

Information services

Agricultural extension services

Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base the many decisions they have to take as a consequence of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants on a personal basis.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture, which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State.

The Department's extension services are district-based and are administered locally through eighteen district centres; each of which is under the leadership of an Extension Director who co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists according to the needs of his district, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, horticulture, or agricultural economics. Close relationships are maintained with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, agricultural colleges, regulatory staff, the rural community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

The extension service occasionally has to divert its immediate activity to special campaigns such as the alleviation of drought or the consequences of other crises such as floods and bushfires. Sometimes it is necessary for extension specialists to visit individual farms and to use other person-to-person methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make the most efficient use of available resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of primary producers and use media outlets such as publications, radio, television, and films.

More than 200 discussion groups (mainly of dairy farmers) meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm talks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within an area combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar areas in Victoria, other States, and sometimes New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented by articles in newspapers and magazines, specialised notes called *Agnotes*, farm radio and television programmes, and films. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Media services

Victorian primary producers, and other persons who are interested in agriculture, have access to information from both government and commercial sources. In fact much information from government advisers reaches farmers through commercial newspapers and radio and television stations. In addition, many commercial organisations supply information direct to farmers, including market news and details of chemicals, such as insecticides and fungicides.

The main government agencies are the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Department of Agriculture, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Other agencies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey also provide considerable information. The CSIRO's main publications are *Rural Research* and *Ecos* which provide up-to-date interpretations of the Organization's findings and background information on matters such as those affecting the environment.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of publications, as has been described in the previous section. The Department also has a wide-reaching radio service, and provides films and other information for television stations. Its weekly television session *On the Land* has been transmitted from STV-8 Mildura for more than ten years.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's radio and television programmes are a major source of information for primary producers. They also provide a very important link between the rural and urban communities. Commercial stations also provide rural news and information programmes.

The ABC's regional radio stations at Horsham (3WV) and Sale (3GI) provide special sources of rural information and its State-wide *Country Hour* has a large audience. In recent years, the ABC has produced a daily public affairs rural television programme, and has screened many educational documentaries. The advent of colour television has added to the value of television for farmers in such matters as the identification of pests and symptoms of diseases.

All the media noted above are especially valuable as disseminators of information during campaigns on such subjects as droughts and locust plagues; they also help to draw the community's attention to the achievements and problems of the State's primary industries.

Marketing

Introduction

The marketing of agricultural produce poses a number of problems peculiar to the rural sector. The wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions and in supply, demand, and prices which occur on world markets have significant repercussions for Australian farmers. Also, marketing of products overseas requires resources and expertise beyond the capacity of individual farmers. To overcome these marketing problems, organisations have been established with the aim of co-ordinating marketing arrangements for specific products. The following is a brief review of the principal marketing systems in Victoria.

Public auction

Public auction, where the product is sold to the highest bidder, is a common method of selling both to Australian and overseas buyers. Wool, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold in this way.

Price bargaining

The sale of fresh fruit and vegetables, broiler chickens, and oilseed crops is effected either through direct bargaining or through contractual agreements between buyers and sellers.

Marketing controlled by legislation

The *Marketing of Primary Produce Act 1958* enables growers to seek the establishment of a statutory marketing board to control the marketing of a particular commodity. Commodities such as wool, wheat, honey, wine, meat, apples, pears, canned fruits, dried fruits, and eggs are covered by Commonwealth legislation in that boards have been constituted to regulate exports.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 401-2

Financial services

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers carry out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war generous terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

Rural Finance Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance Settlement Commission was established by legislation in late 1961 to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. In the first instance, the new Commission carried out the functions of the former organisations in two separate branches until further legislation was passed in 1963 which completed the merger and co-ordinated the functions of the two branches in providing finance for country industry and land settlement development.

A number of amendments to several of the Acts administered by the Commission were provided for in the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission (Amendment) Act 1977*. The Act came into effect on 1 January 1978 when the name of the Commission was changed to the Rural Finance Commission; and changes were also made in the operation of the Rural Finance Fund.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under Part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary. These loans are, subject to the Act, made on such terms as are determined by the Commission. However, interest on the loans is required to be at a rate as low as practicable having regard to the rate at which the Commission borrows money and the costs of administration. Loans are made to primary industry for farm purchase, farm development, re-finance, soil and water conservation projects, and seasonal advances. Loans to secondary industry have resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries over the years.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government Schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Dairy Adjustment Programme Rural Adjustment Scheme, Beef Industry Assistance Scheme, and the Fruit Growing Reconstruction Scheme, were administered in Victoria by the Commission.

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lending—					
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,806	3,139	5,137	5,349	11,449
Agency lending—					
General	1,220	1,057	1,548	3,984	3,867
Rural reconstruction	7,067	6,180	4,172	201	35
Rural adjustment (a)	..	..	2,978	11,699	9,032
Dairy adjustment	4,636	10,645	7,145	509	119
Fruit growing	131	146	751	239	..
Beef industry	24	2,177	1,169	433	294

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lending—<i>continued</i>					
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,484	426	2,217	134	331
Agency lending	679	3,401	100	384	1
Land settlement	59	692	2,893	108	7
Total lending (b)	19,106	27,863	28,110	23,040	25,135
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	31,447	31,283	34,484	35,023	40,873
Agency lending—					
General	9,278	12,221	10,778	11,748	12,031
Rural reconstruction	33,891	37,137	37,774	34,636	30,784
Rural adjustments (a)	..	..	2,939	14,355	22,251
Dairy adjustment	4,808	14,757	19,998	18,379	14,915
Fruit growing	564	710	1,461	1,677	1,285
Beef industry	24	2,168	3,271	3,516	3,450
Land settlement	14,031	13,908	15,669	14,859	13,635
Soldier settlement	28,315	26,538	24,744	22,569	20,381
Total loans outstanding	122,358	138,722	151,118	156,762	159,603

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

(b) Excludes grants and subsidies (\$145,981 in 1978-79) and loans to the fishing industry (\$338,000 in 1978-79).

Rural Reconstruction Scheme

Following the economic problems experienced by the farming community in 1969 and 1970, with greatly depressed prices and rising costs, a scheme for rural reconstruction was introduced in 1971, after conferences between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The three main forms of assistance provided for by the Rural Reconstruction Scheme were Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, and Retraining and Rehabilitation.

Rural Adjustment Scheme

The Rural Adjustment Scheme combined the various types of rural adjustment measures previously provided. In addition, two further forms of assistance were introduced:

(1) *Household support assistance*. This covered all agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral industries with the aim of assisting farmers in conditions of personal and family hardship, while they considered whether to adjust out of farming.

(2) *Purchase of uneconomic farms*. This form of assistance is provided to those owners having difficulties finding purchasers through normal commercial channels.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm Development Loan Fund of the trading banks and the State Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 403-7

Farmers organisations in Victoria

Victorian farmers formed organisations to represent their interests early in the history of settlement. The Graziers' Association of Victoria, for example, was formed in 1891. Other organisations have included the Australian Primary Producers Union (which had State divisions as well as the national council), the Victorian Wheat and Woolgrowers Association, and the Victorian Dairyfarmers Association.

These organisations had branches throughout Victoria, at which local farmer members presented their ideas about what the organisation should do to help them and what policies should be recommended to government and other authorities whose decisions affected farmers.

As the proportion of the population employed in agriculture decreased there was a tendency for farmers' organisations to amalgamate. In 1960, the Victorian Dairyfarmers Association, the Graziers' Association of Victoria, the Victorian Division of the Australian Primary Producers Union, and the Victorian Wheat and Woolgrowers Association began discussions about the advantages of amalgamating. These discussions broke off, however, in 1965.

The Victorian Division of the Australian Primary Producers Union merged with the Victorian Wheat and Woolgrowers Association in 1969 to form the Victorian Farmers Union, which represented the producers of many commodities.

During the 1970s, many farmers faced increasing difficulties caused by rising costs of the goods and services for their farms as against fluctuating prices for their products. Many of them felt difficulties in the economically viable management of their properties. The sharp fall of beef prices in 1974 and the fall of dairy prices in 1976 together with the drought in 1976 keenly affected the farming community.

In 1976, the Victorian Dairyfarmers Association amalgamated with the Dairying Division of the Victorian Farmers Union to form the United Dairyfarmers of Victoria.

The two major primary producer organisations in New South Wales amalgamated in 1978, forming the Livestock and Grain Producers Association. This encouraged the trend toward further amalgamation in Victoria.

The Victorian Farmers Union, including its affiliate, the United Dairyfarmers of Victoria, and the Graziers Association of Victoria had further discussions and on 1 July 1979, the three groups merged to form the Victorian Farmers and Graziers Association. The Association has no political affiliations. Its most important activity is to represent farmers' interests to governments, statutory authorities, and commodity marketing boards. The Association has more than 25,000 members. A member nominates the commodity group or groups in which he is interested: the groups are pastoral, grains, dairying, commercial fishing, fruit, vegetables, pigs, poultry, chicken meat, and flowers. Each commodity group is autonomous in formulating its policies.

Each member is registered with one of the Association's 294 branches. The branches nominate delegates to their District Commodity Councils. These councils nominate delegates to the State Commodity Councils.

The Association is governed by the General Council, the members of which are appointed by the Commodity Group. The General Council appoints specialist sub-committees dealing with matters of common concern to all farmers, such as economics and taxation, local government and planning, land-use, irrigation and water use, energy, transport and communication, education, and agricultural engineering.

Members of the Association who are employers may also join the Victorian Farmers and Graziers Employers Association, which provides a handbook covering all aspects of industrial awards affecting rural employment. Members are provided with an updating service whenever changes occur in award rates of pay or in conditions of employment.

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrierville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 298–301.

Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68 and 1972–73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 305–7.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe Valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn-Morwell region presently produce about 29.4 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities

has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1979, 81.1 per cent of Victoria's 8,546 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 389-90 for further details), and 83.3 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing, were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical District, Morwell Shire, Wodonga Rural City, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials; clothing; engineering plants (some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century); and more recently in decentralised plants with a defence significance.

DEVELOPMENT OF POINT WILSON

In February 1979, it was announced that ICI Australia Limited would proceed with plans for an early start on development of its 766 hectare site at Point Wilson as a petrochemical chlor-alkali manufacturing complex. The development was estimated to cost at least \$500m.

The site was selected for a number of reasons: Melbourne is a major market for plastics and it is important for the source of supply to be near the market; ICI Australia recently completed a 50,000 tonnes per annum PVC plant at nearby Laverton, which will initially be based on imported raw material vinyl chloride monomer until the Point Wilson plant can supply these materials; there will be need for movement in and out of the site of goods and materials through a port; and the proximity to oil refineries in the area is an advantage. (Oil refineries are a source of raw material for petrochemical manufacture and

petrol is produced by the chemical industry as a by-product of the manufacture of ethylene from naphtha, a petroleum fraction.)

The Point Wilson complex is expected to be based on ethylene and caustic/chlorine with the ethylene consumed in production of vinyl chloride monomer, polythene, and ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide, a liquid, would be used at Point Wilson to manufacture derivative products such as detergents, industrial chemicals, and brake fluid.

The majority of the vinyl chloride monomer would be used in production at the Laverton plant of PVC, a versatile plastic used to manufacture a wide range of industrial and domestic products. Polythene is used widely for making plastic film and a range of industrial and domestic products.

Preliminary studies of the requirements for a 300,000 tonnes per annum solar saltfield in north-west Victoria have been completed. The saltfield, based on underground brines, would supply industrial salt for caustic/chlorine manufacture at Point Wilson. Commissioning date for the complex is dependent on the satisfactory completion of negotiations relating to provision of site services and related requirements. If these negotiations are completed promptly, production could commence in 1985-86. It is estimated the construction workforce would average 700 with a peak of 1,300. ICI took these factors into consideration in preparing the plan of development and in defining the various plants and services on the site.

The Point Wilson development has been the subject of two periods of public review, a Rezoning Environmental Effects Assessment, a public hearing, and a comprehensive plan of development. This plan of development has been considered by the Shire of Corio which, under Amendment Number 6 of the Geelong Regional Interim Development Order, would have had regard to the environment of the site, the protection of wildlife habitats in the area, and the feasibility of joint management of buffer areas and adjoining lands for the long-term protection of these habitats.

ICI has undertaken a large programme of studies in preparation for development of the site. A number of these studies are well advanced and some, for example, the study of wildlife in the area, were into their second year in 1979.

Studies of wildlife in the Spit area, adjacent to the ICI site, have confirmed that the boundaries of the Rural (Conservation) Zone defined as part of the site rezoning, are appropriate and generally provide protection of feeding grounds for the Orange-bellied Parrot which winters in the region. A joint management committee has been formed of bodies responsible for land use of the Spit and adjacent areas. This committee includes representatives of the Victorian Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Geelong Regional Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and ICI.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing developments during 1979

During 1979, slightly improved levels of activity were evident in most areas of the manufacturing sector in Victoria. Improvements were most noticeable in the heavy engineering, chemicals, and food industries, and in some areas of the light engineering industries. This was the continuation of a trend that first became evident towards the end of 1978.

The overall demand for engineering products showed signs of recovery during 1979. However, the earthmoving and construction equipment industries continued to experience generally subdued levels of demand. The agricultural equipment industry experienced some decline in sales in 1979, after the relatively buoyant sales of the previous year. The major development plan announced in the heavy engineering sector during 1979 was for an aluminium smelter at Portland. It was anticipated that this smelter would have an initial production capacity of 132,000 tonnes per year when it commences operating in 1983. This production level may be expanded to 528,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the 1980s.

Despite higher levels of demand due to an upturn in the price of basic metals, sales of local mining equipment remained at similar levels to 1978. The failure of Victorian manufacturers to achieve higher sales was due to increased competition from overseas equipment suppliers.

The sales of motor vehicles fell to slightly below 1978 levels. This was largely attributed to higher petroleum prices and the continuation of the trend in consumer preferences towards four cylinder vehicles. Petroleum price increases did, however, stimulate growth in the liquid petroleum gas equipment and conversion industries.

The most significant investment programme within the automobile industry was the commencement of a new four cylinder engine plant at Fishermens Bend. It was estimated that the cost of this project would be \$200m, and that the engines produced would be sold world-wide. As a result, a number of motor vehicle components manufacturers have undertaken significant investment programmes to ensure their ability to supply to the project.

Improved sales were experienced in the cable and communications equipment industries. The major reason for this was a higher level of orders from government instrumentalities. However, some electronic equipment manufacturing operations were impaired by a world-wide shortage of components.

Within the building materials area a number of sectors, particularly brickmaking and timber, were adversely affected by the continued unsatisfactory performance of the home building industry. The most important development in the building materials sector was a \$12.5m expansion to a fibreglass insulation plant at Dandenong.

The paper industry achieved satisfactory sales. Rising overseas pulp prices toward the end of year led to significantly increased exports.

The chemicals sector experienced more buoyant conditions. Exports of chemicals improved significantly, largely because of local manufacturers being able to obtain some feedstocks at world competitive prices. Tenders have been let for a \$500m petrochemicals plant at Point Wilson. The plant will be the largest in Australia when completed in the mid-1980s, and will have a permanent work force of 700. Further information on the Point Wilson project can be found on pages 382-3 of this *Year Book*.

Work also commenced on production facilities for the West Kingfish and Cobia oilfields in Bass Strait. The total cost of development is expected to be \$400m. Oil production is expected to be 35,000 barrels per day, and was due to commence in late 1980 or early 1981.

Rationalisation continued within the motor vehicle tyre industry. A major overseas owned company closed down its Australian operations, and as a consequence, another manufacturer spent \$1.5m to expand its Melbourne plant.

The food industry in general benefited from favourable growing conditions, the relatively low value of the Australian dollar, and high levels of overseas demand for its products. Meat processors, however, experienced a downturn in volume processed because of lower domestic demand and the withholding of stock by farmers. A \$2.2m fully automated cheese factory was opened at Rochester. Most of the produce is expected to be exported. Production capacity was also increased by \$1m extensions to dairy produce plants in both Shepparton and Stanhope.

Economic activity within the textile, clothing, and footwear industries remained at fairly stable levels. This was due to the continued influence of a government programme of import controls designed to keep activities and employment at or about mid-1977 levels. This programme, which was to have finished in mid-1980, has been extended until mid-1981. Several major investment programmes were undertaken in this sector. These included an expansion providing 40 additional jobs at a textile factory at Maryborough; plant extensions costing over \$1m at a Wangaratta textile firm; a new wool scouring plant at Laverton; and the installation of a new \$500,000 wool top making plant at Williamstown.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act 1958* represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 209-11.

*Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism**Introduction*

The Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 23 May 1978. The Department is responsible for encouraging and promoting industry and commerce throughout the State, with particular regard to activities outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Department's objectives include: sponsoring and promoting the full and balanced development of the State; promoting the development of secondary and tertiary industries throughout the State; establishing liaison with statutory authorities to provide the utility services necessary to meet the requirements of industry and commerce outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; developing and promoting the tourism industry in Victoria; assisting and co-ordinating the activities of persons and organisations interested in the development of the tourism industry in Victoria; and promoting publicity and research necessary for the carrying out of any of the previously mentioned objectives.

The Department has established Regional Development Committees at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Portland, in order to foster, encourage, promote, and implement programmes directed towards the optimum level of development of the area of Committee activity, and to assist and advise the Minister in relation to legislation or matters charged to his administration, while regional offices are located at Wodonga, Ballarat, Geelong, Shepparton, Mildura, Portland, Warrnambool, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Bendigo. The Department also provides funding for regional tourist authorities established in each of the twelve regions in the State — Melbourne, Central Highlands, East Gippsland, Goulburn, Westernport-Healesville, North Central, Otway-Geelong, South-West, Wimmera, North-West, North-East, and Gippsland — for the purpose of promoting tourism on a regional basis.

Decentralisation

Under the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme, the Department offers manufacturing and processing secondary industries in country areas of Victoria a range of financial incentives, including pay-roll and land tax rebates, road and rail transport concessions, transport of plant and machinery subsidies, and employment incentives. Other incentives cover electricity power connection costs, housing assistance, and a government contract preference scheme.

Departmental officers assist companies with investigations regarding the establishment or expansion of operations in provincial centres, negotiate with councils and industries, monitor country industry conditions, and promote the benefits of decentralisation to metropolitan and overseas industries. Liaison is also maintained with other government departments and organisations with a view to facilitating the establishment or expansion of Victorian country industries.

During 1979-80, the Department spent \$27.1m on incentives to approved industries under its decentralisation programme. In addition, grants to development committees in country centres to assist with the promotion and attraction of industry amounted to \$75,040. A further \$70,900 in loans was provided to assist local municipalities with the development of industrial estates.

Research and policy

The research and policy function of the Department has two principal objectives: the provision of policy advice on appropriate measures to develop the State's economy, and servicing the requirements of the Victorian Government on matters relating to the State's development.

In fulfilling the former function, studies are undertaken on such matters as the condition of the world economy, the international energy situation, the changing competitiveness of Victoria's main industries, changes in relevant Commonwealth Government policies, the labour market, and the impact of technological change. As part of this responsibility the Division reviews existing policies, and provides advice on specific initiatives and on matters of relevance to the Department's overall functions.

As part of its servicing function the Department conducts employment and industrial surveys, investigates industry suitable for country location, services overseas inquiries, provides details of development opportunities throughout the State, and gives advice and assistance to industry in developing or expanding its operations.

The Department also undertakes research studies on regions within the State in order to assess their problems, their opportunities, and their resource potential. Departmental submissions are prepared to such bodies as the Industries Assistance Commission and the Temporary Assistance Authority.

Major State projects

The Department provides the mechanism to co-ordinate Victorian Government involvement in major development projects throughout the State. The principal objective is to implement Victorian Government policy associated with the establishment of large-scale industries and associated developments through the State.

In fulfilling this function, the Department undertakes studies to assess the regional impact of these developments and assesses the likely effect of the development on the economy of Victoria and the Commonwealth.

The Department is also responsible for ensuring that sponsors of major projects are informed of government policies and statutory requirements, and that sponsors are placed in direct contact with government agencies which have a specific function to perform in relation to the project.

The Department also investigates and prepares reports and submissions to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments seeking funds for infrastructure development and other purposes related to the project.

Victorian Development Corporation

The Victorian Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the Victorian Government under the *Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973*.

The Corporation has the power to do whatever is necessary or convenient in connection with encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the:

- (1) Establishment and development of country industries.
- (2) provision of tourist accommodation and facilities throughout the State;
- (3) investment opportunities in the State from overseas and interstate; and
- (4) export marketing of the State's primary resources, manufactured goods, and tertiary services.

The Corporation operates through two main divisions: the Decentralization and Tourism Division and the Investment and Export Promotion Division

Decentralization and Tourism Division

This Division is principally responsible for (1) and (2) above, and in particular provides financial assistance to: industries of a manufacturing and processing nature which with certain exceptions are beyond a radius of 80 kilometres from Melbourne; and tourist accommodation and facilities throughout the State.

The finance is provided by way of medium and long-term loans at a concessional rate of interest. The interest rate presently charged by the Corporation is 9.5 per cent per annum, its loans have ranged from \$1,500 to \$1m and the average term of its loans is 8½ years. The Corporation also offers guarantees of repayment to other traditional lenders, and is prepared to consider lease-purchase arrangements with suitable tenants for the purchase or construction of factories.

In considering applications for assistance from industry, the Corporation places considerable emphasis upon creation of new job opportunities, or, in certain cases, the preservation of long-term security of employment for existing wage earners. In the case of tourist projects, the likely demand for the service to be provided, and the effect upon existing operators in that field, are given full consideration.

Because its funds are limited, the Corporation is generally a secondary lender, and is prepared where necessary to accept secondary charges over assets following first mortgages and debentures to more traditional lenders.

**VICTORIA—VICTORIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
APPROVAL OF LOANS, 1978-79 AND 1979-80**

Sector	1978-79			1979-80		
	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent	Number	Amount (\$)	Per cent
INDUSTRY						
Electrical machinery, cables, and appliances	1	30,000	0.3	1	700,000	6.2
Building materials and fittings	11	586,000	r5.6	11	890,500	8.0
Furniture and joinery	3	105,000	r1.0	6	473,000	4.2
Motor vehicles, parts, and motor engineering	1	10,000	0.1	4	133,750	1.2
Machinery, equipment, and general engineering	19	755,000	r7.2	16	954,875	8.6
Leather and leather goods	2	55,000	0.5	—	—	—
Textiles and clothing	11	2,033,000	r19.3	10	1,722,500	15.4
Printing of newspapers and other publications	3	545,000	r5.1	3	132,000	1.2
Paper and cardboard products and printing	2	40,000	r0.4	2	150,000	1.3
Sawmilling	3	460,000	r4.4	5	467,000	4.2
Food processing, drink, confectionery, and tobacco	r14	r3,230,000	r30.6	17	2,728,100	24.3
Other manufacturing	13	857,000	r8.1	15	834,000	7.4
Sundry	3	81,000	0.7	4	159,000	1.4
Total industry	r86	r8,787,000	r83.3	94	9,344,725	83.4
TOURISM						
Hotels, motels, and guest houses	24	1,129,500	r10.7	24	1,439,000	12.8
Caravan parks	9	273,000	r2.6	9	220,500	2.0
Other	10	357,000	r3.4	9	199,000	1.8
Total tourism	43	1,759,500	r16.7	42	1,858,500	16.6
Grand total	r129	r10,546,500	100.0	136	11,203,225	100.0

Investment and Export Promotion Division

The Corporation endeavours to attract overseas investment, facilitates joint ventures and licencing agreements, and promotes export of Victorian primary produce, manufactured goods, and services.

It is equipped to provide advice, arrange appointments, furnish reports, and conduct confidential investigations on behalf of overseas inquirers. Its officers are also well experienced in preparing and co-ordinating arrangements for incoming and outgoing trade missions. The Corporation also services investment missions from overseas.

The State Government has announced that early in 1981 it proposes to introduce legislation to establish a new statutory authority to be called the Victorian Economic Development Corporation, with the intention to take over the functions and activities presently performed by the Victorian Development Corporation and the Victoria Promotion Committee.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department's prime role is to provide advice on Commonwealth Government policy relating to the development of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries, including shipbuilding, the tourist industry, and small business. In the course of developing advice appropriate to present and likely future circumstances in these sectors and administering certain aspects of policy, the Department monitors industry trends and conditions, and undertakes reviews of specific industries.

Commonwealth Department of Productivity

The major functions of the Department are productivity improvement in industry and commerce, defence production, and registration of patents, trade marks, and designs. The Regional Office (Victoria) participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and other State organisations. It also encourages government-industry initiatives and provides an information and referral service on all government programmes and services to industry and commerce through its Business Information Centre.

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation, through international trade and commodity commitments and

agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium, and hydrocarbon fuels.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act* 1973. Amendments to the Act occurred in 1974, 1976, and 1979. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either:

- (1) A price justification inquiry, that is to say an inquiry as to whether the price or prices at which a company or companies supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, goods or services of a particular description is or are justified; or
- (2) an inquiry into such specified matter or matters relating to the prices at which goods or services are supplied as is required by the Minister.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. Under the Act, the CSIRO replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science and Technology; encouraging the utilisation of the results of such research; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 40 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations, being the Australian member body on the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); it also maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its Victorian headquarters at the Australian Design Centre, 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre there is a small changing exhibition of products which have received the Australian Design Award. The Australian Design Awards, which give recognition to Australian products of high quality design, are made on the recommendation of independent panels with a wide range of technical and design expertise.

The Design Council's field officers are available to assist manufacturers with new product development including assistance through the Council's Technical Information Service in locating and sourcing technical literature. The Council's Design Referral Service offers manufacturers, service industries, and local authorities quick access to pre-selected lists from its extensive register of specialists in all the various aspects of product development.

Throughout the year, the Council runs training programmes on developing new products to help manufacturers plan new product development and to optimise design. The workshops follow a logical progression through the product development process from idea generation to sales and promotion, and includes such all important stages as financial planning, product design, and research. Syndicate discussions and workshops are the backbone of the course and anyone from middle and upper management may enrol.

The Council's education officers work with teachers and curriculum planners in schools and State Colleges, assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and appreciation of design in secondary school students. School groups are welcome to visit the Design Centre.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 391 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969, the Census of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas has been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply

current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

From the 1977-78 Manufacturing Census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*. The 1978 edition of the classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 Census.

The 1977-78 data used in the following tables is classified according to the 1978 edition of ASIC. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC division and sub-division levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. The ASIC division and sub-division levels are the levels used in this chapter.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book 1971*.

Summary of manufacturing statistics

Manufacturing statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous manufacturing censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement* (8208.0), was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous

years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1978-79, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 163,990 persons or 41.5 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1978-79, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21), with 55,283 or 14.0 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24), and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing (sub-division 26) with 44,983 and 31,656, respectively, or 11.4 per cent and 8.0 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Materials and fuel used	Value added	Turnover	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	(e) 84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	(e) 212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	(e) 204	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	(e) 631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	(e) 1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	(e) 3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	(e) 4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	(e) 5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c) 11,563	431,651	1,342	(d) 3,861	2,542	6,336	(f) 278
1969-70	(c) 11,393	445,663	1,497	(d) 4,307	2,799	6,998	(f) 300
1971-72	(c) 11,408	450,026	1,800	(d) 4,812	3,328	8,055	(f) 374
1972-73	(c) 11,735	455,029	2,045	(d) 5,392	3,738	9,078	(f) 438
1973-74	(c) 12,070	469,838	2,524	(d) 6,486	4,546	10,669	(f) 418
1974-75	(g) (c) 8,924	432,851	2,961	(d) 7,024	5,131	11,730	(f) 455
	(h) (c) 2,834	5,727	17	(d) 53	48	(e) 100	(f) 2
1975-76	(g) (c) 8,873	417,107	3,287	(d) 7,564	5,765	13,220	(f) 462
1976-77	(g) (c) 8,735	409,196	3,650	(d) 8,696	6,637	15,040	(f) 495
1977-78	(g) (c) 8,571	396,722	3,831	(d) 9,473	6,905	16,175	(f) 653
1978-79	(g) (c) 8,546	394,964	4,102	(d) 11,109	(i) 7,377	(i) 18,228	(f) 742

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Output.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure, less disposals.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(i) Commencing with 1978-79 census, the method of calculating value added, purchases etc. and turnover has been changed to accord more closely with the concepts and definitions used in the Australian National Accounts.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1978-79

State or Territory	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Turnover (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	9,803	433,227	4,689	12,353	8,675	20,650	780
Victoria	8,546	394,964	4,102	11,109	7,377	18,228	742
Queensland	2,886	112,959	1,125	4,388	2,322	6,591	224
South Australia	2,119	106,302	1,052	2,704	1,851	4,536	196
Western Australia	2,202	65,232	671	2,176	1,322	3,499	214
Tasmania	552	26,066	266	862	549	1,402	77
Northern Territory	87	2,068	28	118	73	186	27
Australian Capital Territory	117	3,073	34	57	61	119	3
Total	26,312	1,143,891	11,966	33,765	22,230	55,211	2,263

For footnotes see table above.

The total value added in 1978-79 was \$7,377m. Of this amount, the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$2,927m which represented 39.7 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,208m or 16.4 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$630m, 8.5 per cent, and the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$588m, 8.0 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) BY SUB-DIVISION
OF INDUSTRY, 1978-79**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establish- ments op- erating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Turnover (i)	Fixed capital expen- diture less disposals
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	957	55,283	588	2,707	1,208	3,901	121
23	Textiles	291	19,046	185	511	324	827	16
24	Clothing and footwear	1,041	44,983	371	653	588	1,208	13
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,068	18,401	162	371	296	661	17
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	853	31,656	359	703	630	1,314	63
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	286	21,610	274	881	595	1,458	159
28	Non-metallic mineral products	380	12,737	152	322	306	635	26
29	Basic metal products	169	12,817	165	677	297	953	46
31	Fabricated metal products	1,114	35,061	355	739	635	1,360	33
32	Transport equipment	434	61,319	649	1,689	1,008	2,656	155
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,216	54,793	564	1,160	987	2,078	60
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	737	27,258	278	697	502	1,177	34
	Total	8,546	394,964	4,102	11,109	7,377	18,228	742

For footnotes see page 391.

The next table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for the year 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1978-79:
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establish- ments op- erating at 30 June	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Turnover (i)	Fixed capital expen- diture less disposals
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	29	30	31	30	31	27
23	Textiles	47	52	52	51	51	52	50
24	Clothing and footwear	51	56	56	54	56	55	50
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	28	25	25	24	25	25	24
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	33	32	33	35	32	34	30
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	33	35	35	29	31	30	37
28	Non-metallic mineral products	24	28	28	24	28	26	18
29	Basic metal products	33	14	14	15	13	14	15
31	Fabricated metal products	28	33	34	31	34	33	35
32	Transport equipment	34	45	45	52	46	50	68
33	Other machinery and equipment	33	34	34	36	36	35	34
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	36	42	43	44	43	43	37
	Total	32	35	34	33	33	33	33

For footnotes see page 391.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1975 to 1979, classified according to sub-division of industry:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY
SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)	1978 (g)	1979 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,014	165	992	963	984	957
23	Textiles	322	58	332	319	301	291
24	Clothing and footwear	1,283	189	1,219	1,141	1,079	1,041
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,044	516	1,083	1,088	1,078	1,068
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	880	324	874	866	848	853
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	275	73	280	283	276	286
28	Non-metallic mineral products	353	100	367	373	380	380
29	Basic metal products	181	30	176	173	166	169
31	Fabricated metal products	1,124	420	1,087	1,118	1,097	1,114
32	Transport equipment	402	122	427	425	409	434
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,299	442	1,299	1,281	1,228	1,216
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	747	395	737	705	725	737
Total		8,924	2,834	8,873	8,735	8,571	8,546

For footnotes see page 391.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1979 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1979**

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,643	21,738
10 to 19	1,899	26,227
20 to 49	1,519	46,866
50 to 99	698	50,407
100 to 199	422	60,011
200 to 499	275	81,274
500 to 999	58	38,674
1,000 and over	32	59,683
Total	8,546	384,880

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,070 single establishment enterprises employing 6,233 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1979, 3,643 establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 21,738 persons. A total of 42.6 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.6 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding, furniture (excluding sheetmetal), joinery and wooden structural fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1979 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1978-79**

Statistical division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (i)	Value added (i)	Turnover (i)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	6,935	329,193	3,429	9,068	6,086	14,906	565
Barwon	282	20,041	238	601	437	1,041	104
South Western	110	4,916	44	223	96	328	5
Central Highlands	184	8,149	79	161	133	293	8
Wimmera	70	1,381	11	24	18	40	2
Northern Mallee	86	1,238	10	32	26	55	5
Loddon-Campaspe	206	9,277	83	243	139	374	10
Goulburn	202	6,075	62	252	122	364	14
North Eastern	131	5,146	49	145	132	275	15
East Gippsland	97	2,102	19	72	36	109	3
Central Gippsland	180	5,892	62	238	126	365	9
East Central	63	1,554	15	52	27	78	3
Total	8,546	394,964	4,102	11,109	7,377	18,228	742

For footnotes see page 391.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 81.1 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1979, 83.3 per cent of the persons employed, and 82.5 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the table above.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year as specified in the following tables:

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS, 1974-75 TO 1978-79**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	60,848	362	59,172	58,380	58,234	55,283
23	Textiles	22,933	127	23,811	21,075	19,460	19,046
24	Clothing and footwear	49,195	403	49,441	46,822	45,012	44,983
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,231	999	19,301	19,640	19,089	18,401
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	34,187	670	32,503	32,656	31,654	31,656
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,749	151	20,239	20,462	21,174	21,610
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,027	202	13,524	13,580	12,950	12,737
29	Basic metal products	12,983	71	12,709	13,197	12,475	12,817
31	Fabricated metal products	37,796	860	35,989	35,830	35,267	35,061
32	Transport equipment	61,663	239	60,391	62,171	58,752	61,319
33	Other machinery and equipment	68,851	876	62,384	58,116	55,402	54,793
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	29,388	767	27,643	27,267	27,253	27,258
Total		432,851	5,727	417,107	409,196	396,722	394,964

For footnotes see page 391.

It should be noted that the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) are large contributors.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH
STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION,
1978-79**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel- bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High- lands	Wimmera	North- ern Mallee	Loddon- Campaspe	Goul- burn	North Eastern	East Gipps- land	Central Gipps- land	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	533	44	32	33	28	40	53	57	44	18	54	21	957
23	Textiles	237	22	1	6	2	—	4	8	3	1	5	2	291
24	Clothing and footwear	960	16	5	9	1	—	17	12	4	1	13	3	1,041
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	751	43	20	35	8	7	28	40	27	50	39	20	1,068
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	720	18	13	14	8	10	16	17	9	8	14	6	853
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	264	10	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	286
28	Non-metallic mineral products	219	21	12	23	7	13	27	21	14	6	15	2	380
29	Basic metal products	142	10	1	7	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	169
31	Fabricated metal products	970	37	6	18	5	4	24	16	7	4	20	3	1,114
32	Transport equipment	359	14	6	11	—	5	16	10	3	3	7	—	434
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,083	34	10	20	8	7	13	12	17	3	5	4	1,216
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	697	13	2	6	2	—	2	6	1	3	4	1	737
Total		6,935	282	110	184	70	86	206	202	131	97	180	63	8,546
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	38,394	1,297	2,591	1,241	525	722	2,420	3,436	1,837	638	1,533	649	55,283
23	Textiles	13,916	1,731	n.p.	438	n.p.	—	565	437	n.p.	n.p.	318	n.p.	19,046
24	Clothing and footwear	38,075	1,853	n.p.	662	n.p.	—	1,557	397	n.p.	n.p.	876	n.p.	44,983
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	13,117	614	481	745	115	89	399	543	643	994	448	213	18,401
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	27,734	389	187	494	91	149	352	331	n.p.	98	n.p.	156	31,656
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	19,661	1,566	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	21,610
28	Non-metallic mineral products	9,806	1,202	47	645	64	90	273	196	146	n.p.	223	n.p.	12,737
29	Basic metal products	9,111	2,597	n.p.	786	n.p.	—	115	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	12,817
31	Fabricated metal products	31,497	1,013	44	529	n.p.	24	862	267	129	66	450	n.p.	35,061
32	Transport equipment	53,067	n.p.	54	1,597	—	41	1,158	179	14	n.p.	53	n.p.	61,319
33	Other machinery and equipment	48,572	2,468	227	861	171	123	1,353	148	358	69	415	28	54,793
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	26,243	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	90	n.p.	n.p.	74	n.p.	27,258
Total		329,193	20,041	4,916	8,149	1,381	1,238	9,277	6,075	5,146	2,102	5,892	1,554	394,964

For footnotes see page 391.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at 30 June 1975 to 1979:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT**

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1975 { (g)	4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651
{ (h)	3,130	922	2,260	6,312
1976 (g)	4,287	102,632	311,731	418,650
1977 (g)	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963
1978 (g)	4,007	99,170	288,021	391,198
1979 (g)	4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346

For footnotes see page 391.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1979 classified according to industry sub-division:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g): TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1979**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	628	15,033	36,979	52,640
23	Textiles	70	3,627	15,390	19,087
24	Clothing and footwear	617	5,978	38,542	45,137
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	707	3,534	14,323	18,564
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	343	9,612	21,790	31,745
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30	9,488	12,296	21,814
28	Non-metallic mineral products	160	3,231	9,602	12,993
29	Basic metal products	37	4,289	8,840	13,166
31	Fabricated metal products	501	8,608	26,110	35,219
32	Transport equipment	183	14,344	49,481	64,008
33	Other machinery and equipment	436	14,690	40,281	55,407
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	307	6,425	20,834	27,566
Total		4,019	98,859	294,468	397,346

For footnotes see page 391.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 74.1 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.4 per cent in sub-division 24 to 56.4 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 43.5 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 24.9 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 3.8 per cent of the total number employed.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population per 10,000 working in these establishments in 1978-79 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901 TO 1978-79**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	847
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,751	139,276	785	450,026	1,268
1972-73	314,259	1,744	140,770	782	455,029	1,263
1973-74	320,921	1,758	148,917	816	469,838	1,287
1974-75 { (g)	302,234	1,634	130,617	706	432,851	1,170
(h)	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	15
1975-76 (g)	291,736	r1,560	r125,371	r668	417,107	r1,113
1976-77 (g)	288,743	r1,530	120,453	r636	409,196	r1,082
1977-78 (g)	280,708	1,461	116,014	601	396,722	1,030
1978-79 (g)	279,315	1,454	115,649	598	394,964	1,025

For footnotes see page 391.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1979 were 29.3 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.5 per cent of the sub-division total.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.2 per cent.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June—					
		1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)	1978 (g)	1979 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
MALES							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	41,834	280	42,256	42,149	39,929	37,907
23	Textiles	13,625	82	13,337	11,625	11,083	11,139
24	Clothing and footwear	12,194	204	11,800	11,389	11,221	11,053
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	16,460	884	16,503	16,645	16,023	15,682
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	24,543	517	24,119	24,172	23,418	23,417
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	15,599	114	15,160	15,487	15,959	16,369
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,969	188	12,059	11,854	10,959	11,073
29	Basic metal products	11,166	58	11,616	11,774	11,027	11,824
31	Fabricated metal products	29,250	777	28,853	28,509	27,981	28,303
32	Transport equipment	50,711	224	51,915	50,728	49,565	53,835
33	Other machinery and equipment	49,642	756	46,442	43,571	41,103	41,658
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	18,969	599	19,067	18,595	18,544	18,910
Total		295,962	4,683	293,127	286,498	276,812	281,170
FEMALES							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	16,520	125	15,826	15,451	14,983	14,733
23	Textiles	9,769	54	9,933	8,425	8,223	7,948
24	Clothing and footwear	36,348	231	37,156	34,522	33,758	34,084
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,015	216	3,049	3,213	2,908	2,882
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	8,899	254	8,714	8,781	8,379	8,328
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,617	49	5,188	5,151	5,322	5,445
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,812	43	1,800	1,760	1,788	1,920
29	Basic metal products	1,400	16	1,417	1,363	1,253	1,342
31	Fabricated metal products	7,353	149	7,639	7,316	6,960	6,916
32	Transport equipment	8,852	45	10,124	9,344	8,983	10,173
33	Other machinery and equipment	16,619	197	15,574	14,540	13,515	13,749
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,485	250	9,103	8,599	8,314	8,656
Total		125,689	1,629	125,523	118,465	114,386	116,176

For footnotes see page 391.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1978-79. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1978-79
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	180	408	588
23	Textiles	43	142	185
24	Clothing and footwear	67	303	371
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	38	124	162
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	120	240	359
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	130	144	274
28	Non-metallic mineral products	46	106	152
29	Basic metal products	68	97	165
31	Fabricated metal products	105	249	355
32	Transport equipment	199	451	649
33	Other machinery and equipment	176	388	564
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	78	199	278
Total		1,251	2,851	4,102

For footnote see page 391.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1978-79—\$4,102m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,733m or 42.2 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$588m or 14.3 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$371m or 9.0 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$359m or 8.8 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION (i)
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,548	8	2,767	3,104	3,477	3,901
23	Textiles	534	2	674	699	710	827
24	Clothing and footwear	799	7	942	1,002	1,073	1,208
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	438	14	521	606	618	661
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	833	11	939	1,047	1,165	1,314
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	803	3	904	1,076	1,216	1,458
28	Non-metallic mineral products	403	6	487	579	586	635
29	Basic metal products	548	2	577	744	773	953
31	Fabricated metal products	845	15	959	1,104	1,196	1,360
32	Transport equipment	1,648	5	1,909	2,311	2,444	2,656
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,566	16	1,696	1,811	1,886	2,078
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	766	12	845	957	1,032	1,177
Total		11,730	100	13,220	15,040	16,175	18,228

For footnotes see page 391.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES,
TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,763	5	1,808	1,998	2,339	2,707
23	Textiles	300	1	391	407	420	511
24	Clothing and footwear	405	3	495	512	551	653
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	238	7	286	330	335	371
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	438	5	467	535	604	703
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	486	2	514	670	723	881
28	Non-metallic mineral products	197	3	239	285	299	322
29	Basic metal products	389	1	378	499	486	677
31	Fabricated metal products	448	7	497	576	640	739
32	Transport equipment	1,038	2	1,093	1,355	1,510	1,689
33	Other machinery and equipment	891	8	938	1,001	1,005	1,160
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	430	7	460	528	561	697
	Total	7,024	53	7,564	8,696	9,473	11,109

For footnotes see page 391.

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
OPENING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	295	1	382	383	407	482
23	Textiles	149	—	126	140	141	150
24	Clothing and footwear	144	1	130	159	169	186
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	54	1	64	73	82	84
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	104	1	138	133	145	166
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	131	—	189	175	202	239
28	Non-metallic mineral products	41	—	52	57	73	89
29	Basic metal products	79	—	105	131	152	139
31	Fabricated metal products	149	1	180	194	215	222
32	Transport equipment	282	—	379	382	462	514
33	Other machinery and equipment	370	1	475	473	473	509
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	121	1	144	151	176	178
Total		1,919	7	2,364	2,451	2,696	2,959
CLOSING STOCKS							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	376	—	396	409	464	497
23	Textiles	124	—	139	143	144	158
24	Clothing and footwear	129	1	154	167	187	219
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	62	1	72	83	85	89
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	138	1	134	152	160	185

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—*continued*
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	181	—	176	200	232	257
28	Non-metallic mineral products	52	—	57	75	91	81
29	Basic metal products	104	—	130	161	139	160
31	Fabricated metal products	173	1	197	213	226	236
32	Transport equipment	380	—	377	471	478	555
33	Other machinery and equipment	475	1	491	504	515	578
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	150	1	149	168	178	200
	Total	2,344	6	2,473	2,746	2,899	3,217

For footnotes see page 391.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	866	3	973	1,132	1,195	1,208
23	Textiles	209	1	296	295	293	324
24	Clothing and footwear	379	3	471	498	540	588
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	208	7	244	285	285	296
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	428	6	468	530	576	630
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	368	1	377	432	523	595
28	Non-metallic mineral products	216	2	254	312	305	306
29	Basic metal products	183	1	225	276	275	297
31	Fabricated metal products	421	8	479	547	567	635
32	Transport equipment	709	2	814	1,044	950	1,008
33	Other machinery and equipment	780	8	775	841	922	987
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	365	6	390	445	474	502
	Total	5,131	48	5,765	6,637	6,905	7,377

For footnotes see page 391.

Relation of costs to turnover

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1978-79 are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1978-79
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover (i)
		Purchases and selected items of expense (i)	Wages and salaries			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,707	588	+ 15	621	3,901
23	Textiles	511	185	+ 8	139	827
24	Clothing and footwear	653	371	+ 33	217	1,208
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	371	162	+ 5	133	661

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1978-79—continued
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover (i)
		Purchases and selected items of expense (i)	Wages and salaries			
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	703	359	+ 19	271	1,314
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	881	274	+ 18	321	1,458
28	Non-metallic mineral products	322	152	- 8	153	635
29	Basic metal products	677	165	+ 21	132	953
31	Fabricated metal products	739	355	+ 14	280	1,360
32	Transport equipment	1,689	649	+ 41	359	2,656
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,160	564	+ 69	423	2,078
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	697	278	+ 22	224	1,177
	Total	11,109	4,102	+ 258	3,275	18,228

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 391.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1978-79
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover (i)
		Purchases and selected items of expense (i)	Wages and salaries			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	69.4	15.1	0.4	15.9	100.0
23	Textiles	61.8	22.4	1.0	16.8	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	54.1	30.7	2.7	18.0	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	56.1	24.5	0.8	20.1	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	53.5	27.3	1.4	20.6	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	60.4	18.8	1.2	22.0	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	50.7	23.9	-1.3	24.1	100.0
29	Basic metal products	71.0	17.3	2.2	13.9	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	54.3	26.1	1.0	20.6	100.0
32	Transport equipment	63.6	24.4	1.5	13.5	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	55.8	27.1	3.3	20.4	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	59.2	23.6	1.9	19.0	100.0
	Total	60.9	22.5	1.4	18.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 391.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 30.7 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 54.1 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 15.1 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.4 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover (i)
	Purchases and selected items of expense (i)	Wages and salaries			
1974-75 { (g)	7,024	2,961	+ 425	2,170	11,730
(h)	53	17	—	30	100
1975-76 (g)	7,564	3,287	+ 108	2,476	13,219
1976-77 (g)	8,696	3,656	+ 293	2,981	15,040
1977-78 (g)	9,473	3,831	+ 203	3,074	16,175
1978-79 (g)	11,109	4,102	+ 258	3,275	18,228

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 391.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1974-75 { (g)	60.0	25.2	+ 3.7	18.5	100.0
(h)	53.0	17.0	—	30.0	100.0
1975-76 (g)	57.2	24.7	+ 0.8	18.7	100.0
1976-77 (g)	57.8	24.3	+ 1.9	19.8	100.0
1977-78 (g)	58.6	23.7	+ 1.3	19.0	100.0
1978-79 (g)	60.9	22.5	+ 1.4	18.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 391.

Fixed capital expenditure, and rent, leasing, and hiring expenses

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses are the amounts paid for renting, leasing, and hiring of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE LESS DISPOSALS AND RENT, LEASING, AND HIRING EXPENSES, 1978-79
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals			Rent, leasing, and hiring expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	25,542	95,419	120,962	33,247
23	Textiles	496	15,171	15,667	10,048
24	Clothing and footwear	1,536	11,857	13,393	16,010
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	4,102	12,867	16,970	14,066
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	9,786	53,147	62,933	16,722
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,407	147,068	159,475	9,020
28	Non-metallic mineral products	2,157	23,500	25,657	3,882
29	Basic metal products	2,630	43,495	46,125	5,589
31	Fabricated metal products	5,502	27,003	32,505	16,368
32	Transport equipment	24,368	130,350	154,718	14,996
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,731	51,028	59,760	28,927
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	614	33,713	34,327	17,777
	Total	97,872	644,620	742,492	186,651

For footnotes see page 391.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	70,690	165	50,694	63,982	91,453	120,962
23	Textiles	19,088	19	14,522	14,674	11,576	15,667
24	Clothing and footwear	7,727	121	8,152	7,154	11,148	13,393
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	11,860	313	16,072	21,656	9,169	16,970
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	49,453	243	37,093	57,021	60,106	62,933
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	34,598	20	61,343	57,444	161,264	159,475
28	Non-metallic mineral products	30,030	56	42,350	18,370	26,724	25,657
29	Basic metal products	27,750	21	59,370	72,762	55,970	46,125
31	Fabricated metal products	36,387	267	31,782	33,277	27,685	32,505
32	Transport equipment	91,590	89	61,902	77,323	120,689	154,718
33	Other machinery and equipment	45,456	321	45,102	36,414	45,484	59,760
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	30,163	474	33,765	35,050	31,974	34,327
Total		454,794	2,108	462,149	495,127	653,243	742,492

For footnotes see page 391.

Electricity and fuels used

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	30,930	180	35,682	38,219	44,530	49,921
23	Textiles	8,740	32	10,226	10,930	11,521	13,563
24	Clothing and footwear	4,857	66	5,595	5,530	5,925	7,160
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,868	120	4,618	5,600	6,318	7,390
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	13,237	104	14,393	13,191	13,754	16,947
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	18,908	30	21,049	25,740	29,822	35,061
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17,066	74	18,232	21,524	23,555	24,577
29	Basic metal products	19,207	28	21,385	24,028	25,816	35,086
31	Fabricated metal products	9,328	200	10,220	11,673	12,667	14,969
32	Transport equipment	14,685	46	14,223	17,342	18,258	22,384
33	Other machinery and equipment	12,698	143	13,509	13,763	15,196	17,596
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,978	132	12,260	13,606	14,594	17,682
Total		164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146	221,955	262,337

For footnotes see page 391.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY COMMODITY
(\$'000)**

Commodity	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
	(g)	(h)				
Electricity	97,819	931	107,344	117,847	131,909	158,651
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	27	—	53	65	31	34
Brown coal	1,314	—	1,568	1,468	1,382	1,965
Brown coal briquettes	3,522	10	3,626	4,111	3,931	4,635
Coke (including coke breeze)	2,908	9	2,573	3,346	3,137	3,882
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	3,031	74	3,391	4,590	5,921	5,727
Industrial diesel fuel	4,280	22	4,835	6,141	6,486	6,588
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	23,948	29	23,759	19,688	17,169	18,826
Reticulated gas	20,791	40	25,431	35,669	42,240	50,634
Other fuels	6,862	38	8,811	8,220	9,748	11,397
Total	164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146	221,955	262,339

For footnotes see page 391.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED BY COMMODITY

Fuel	Unit	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)	1978-79 (g)
		(g)	(h)				
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonne	1,462	8	1,700	1,470	693	658
Brown coal	"	427,889	19	386,547	331,417	310,475	432,641
Brown coal briquettes	"	403,979	673	345,222	337,738	279,249	279,133
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	54,161	225	38,376	39,719	35,264	37,816
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	32,276	683	29,652	35,103	40,902	33,695
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	78,557	398	63,760	74,009	71,795	160,189
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	573,960	577	442,938	310,055	232,865	321,415

For footnotes see page 391.

Some selected factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1978-79 and 1979-80. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	26	22	45	39
051.56-59	Ice cream	mill litres	83	84	213	215
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	65	65	77	80
n.a.	Factory butter (b)	"	81	69	105	84
n.a.	Cheese (b)	"	81	94	142	151
062.01	Flour, white (including sharps)	"	231	224	1,031	1,042
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	224	233	476	522
064.21	Biscuits	"	49	50	125	124
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	40	54	135	57
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	'000 tonnes	105	97	133	119
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	25	15	31	21
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	34	35	138	126
104.06-18	Confectionery—					
104.21-29	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	25	26	53	56
123.18	Other	"	27	27	55	53
159.01	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	18	17	23	22
171.03, 07, 08,	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	r 176	185	190	199
242.07-11	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (c)	mill litres	259	249	974	960
261.41	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	30	32	81	83
372.22-36, 48, 50	Briquettes—brown coal	"	1,131	1,235	1,131	1,235
372.52-72; 374.51-59	Finished woven fabric—woollen (d)	'000 sq m	2,024	2,871	4,550	5,950
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96	Blankets, and rugs (e)	'000	829	691	1,299	961
404.01-98	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	425	494	618	709
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay	mill	410	438	1,936	2,206
472.12; 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	53	57	202	221
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	r 2,853	2,508	10,838	11,013
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	950	1,303	3,187	3,718
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (f)—					
773.02-35	Cars and station wagons	'000	215	206	375	363
775.01-39	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	r 1,473	1,605	2,809	2,819
775.51-82,	Women's hosiery	'000 doz pairs	5,070	5,300	6,239	6,628
775.91-98;	Men's hosiery	"	1,555	1,774	1,762	2,007

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)—*continued*

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
776.01-22	Children's hosiery	"	1,135	1,209	1,163	1,239
776.31-42	Infants' hosiery	"	169	114	169	114
	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (g)—					
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 61, 65 66, 71, 81	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	6,826	7,768	10,903	11,735
793.06, 09, 23, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 62, 67, 68, 72, 82	Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	9,829	10,617	12,995	13,739
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 63, 69, 73, 83	Children's and infants'	"	5,413	5,092	6,863	6,399

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

(c) Excludes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(d) Excludes blanketing and rug material.

(e) Double, three-quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram etc; wool mixture and other fibre. From 1 July 1975, includes tufted blankets.

(f) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(g) Excludes thongs and adults boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances (8357.0)	5	Building Materials and Fittings (8361.0)
2	Clothing and Footwear (8358.0)	6	Chemicals and By-Products (8362.0)
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (8359.0)	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (8363.0)
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings (8360.0)	8	Miscellaneous Products (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries and mineral and mineral products are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

HISTORY OF THE BREWING INDUSTRY IN VICTORIA

The brewing industry in Victoria dates to the first days of the Settlement of Port Phillip. In fact, in 1838, at Melbourne's first land sales, a Mr John Moss bought land for a brewery which he built behind an inn in Flinders Street. Soon other breweries appeared, many owned by prominent citizens, such as Melbourne's first mayor, Henry Condell. Already in the days before the goldrush, Melbourne showed a keen demand for beer and by 1851 boasted seven breweries.

With the discovery of gold and the subsequent growth of population in the Colony, breweries opened in almost every town, and many mining towns had three or four each. Many were just crude constructions, housed in sheds on the diggings. However, these smaller and makeshift breweries disappeared from the diggings once the surface gold was exhausted.

After the initial rush for gold, towns grew and so did the breweries that were in them. In 1871, Victoria had 746,450 persons and 126 breweries.

The art of brewing consolidated after the early gold rushes. Breweries employed better equipment and skills in order to improve the quality of colonial beers which until this time were not highly rated. They were dark and heavy and characterised by a bitter taste, or "colonial twang", and persons who could afford to drink imported beers — mainly English. In fact the improvement in the quality of local brews can be measured by the change in the amount of beer imports. In 1860, beer worth \$1.2m was imported into Victoria, but by 1872, the value was less than \$300,000.

However, not all the breweries shared this improvement and growth, and those with insufficient equipment and technology eventually failed as competition grew more vigorous. Increasing costs and competitive pricing cut profitability so that the breweries' success relied upon the reputation their products gained for them. During the 1880s, the number of breweries in Victoria fell to about 100; almost 80 of these were in country towns.

The successful breweries were able to take good advantage of the prosperous 1880s and prepare for the future.

An important change in the style of beer brewed took place at this time and was immediately popular. The successful brewing of lager — a beer which was light in colour and served chilled — established a taste in beers which Australians still prefer.

The first commercially successful lager brewery in Australia was established in 1888 by the Foster brothers in Collingwood, a suburb of Melbourne. The Foster Brewing Company was equipped with the most up-to-date American machinery, including ice-making equipment, and the head brewer had studied his art in Cologne. The company's brews quickly competed with the local and imported bottled beer market. The other local breweries soon developed competitive lager beers.

The depression of the 1890s which followed the land boom in the previous decade brought economic recession, and the brewing industry was a significant victim. Between 1895 and 1905, more than 50 breweries in Victoria closed. Many of those surviving were forced to undergo financial restructuring or changed hands. Other events at this time adversely affected the brewing industry; in 1892, the Shiel's Government introduced a beer tax by passing the Beer Duty Act and, four years later, the discovery of gold in Western Australia brought about a decrease in the Victorian population.

Although the first years of the new century saw a return to relative prosperity for the economy, some breweries never recovered and finally closed or sold out. The brewing industry did not make a hasty return to profitability because there were too many competing breweries. Several of the larger Melbourne brewers decided to curtail price discounting in order to keep their businesses profitable, but this caused a hostile reaction from some of the more influential hotel keepers, who decided to build their own brewery. The Melbourne Co-operative Brewery, thus formed, became a serious competitive threat to the established brewing companies.

In order to reduce costs, some Melbourne brewing companies decided to amalgamate as a means of reducing the number of breweries. The agreement took two years to negotiate and finally on 8 May 1907 Carlton and United Breweries Limited was registered. Brewing for the combine took place only at Carlton and Victoria breweries, which are still operating today, with the other breweries gradually being phased out.

The six companies involved in this merger were:

- (1) McCracken's City Brewery Limited. Founded in 1851 in Little Collins Street, it became very successful having the largest share of beer sales in Victoria.
- (2) Victoria Brewery Proprietary Limited. Founded in 1854, it also became successful having used scientific research at an early stage to develop popular brands.
- (3) Carlton Brewery Limited. Founded in 1858 as the North Melbourne Brewery and eventually bought by Edward Latham in 1865 who improved it to a position where it held the second largest share of Victorian beer sales.
- (4) The Castlemaine Brewery Company Limited was established as a branch of the original brewery in Castlemaine in 1871 and became another large brewery.
- (5) The Shamrock Brewery and Malting Company Proprietary Limited was established in Collingwood in 1865 and although depressed in the 1890s, it recovered from that period as probably the most solvent of all the breweries.

(6) The Foster Brewing Company Proprietary Limited which has been mentioned for its successful brewing of lager beers. It was also the first Australian brewery to begin an export trade with a shipment of beer to South Africa in 1901. Today, the Foster's brand is Australia's largest export beer. The Foster Brewery was the only one to survive the 1890s virtually unscathed, which was an indication of the success of its recently introduced lager beers.

Although in 1907 Victoria had 37 breweries, the new combine supplied more than half the State's beer. Carlton and United Breweries Limited (C.U.B.) had its most aggressive competition in the Melbourne market. In 1925, after years of competition between them, C.U.B. and the Melbourne Co-operative Brewery merged their interests. The Co-operative's Abbotsford brewery continued to operate and today, expanded and modernised, is the largest brewing plant in Australia.

In 1926, the Richmond Nathan System Brewing Co. Pty Ltd, was formed. It used a system of brewing developed by Dr Nathan before the First World War which was regarded as very hygienic because it used enclosed fermentation vessels as opposed to the open vessels popular at the time. The brewery competed in the Victorian market and sold its products nationally. However, with increasing competition, its assets were bought by C.U.B. in 1962.

Until 1968, C.U.B. was the only brewing company in Victoria. In that year Courage Breweries Limited opened a plant in Broadmeadows, and traded for ten years. In 1978, the brewery was taken over by the New South Wales brewer, Tooth and Company Limited, and the name Courage has been dropped from the operating company.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE BENDIGO AREA

Introduction

The manufacturing sector plays an important role in the economy of the Bendigo Statistical District, hitherto referred to as Bendigo and the surrounding agricultural region. Bendigo is the major centre in the heart of Victoria in which a wide and steadily expanding range of manufacturing industry has been established with engineering, steel fabrication, and textiles being the most important. However, food, clay products, and transport industries have also been established in recent times. The population of Bendigo has increased by 12.6 per cent over the period 1970-71 to 1979-80 and is continuing to increase with industrial expansion.

General background

The Bendigo Statistical District is defined as the City of Bendigo, Borough of Eaglehawk, and parts of the Shires of Huntly, Marong, and Strathfieldsaye, the total area representing some 301,533 hectares with a population in excess of 56,800 persons. Bendigo is located 148 kilometres north-west of Melbourne in the Loddon-Campaspe region. The topography of the region is relatively uniform with an average of 228 metres above sea level. The mean maximum temperature is 20°C and the mean minimum temperature is 9°C. Mean rainfall for the area is 508 mm with most falls being recorded during the winter period from May to August.

The region is a designated area for accelerated development under the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme, and its industrial base, stimulated by major investments, has broadened steadily in recent years. At the beginning of 1981, there were more than 190 businesses which had been approved as Decentralised Secondary Industries. This development and on-going assistance has also been fostered by the Bendigo Development Committee which comprises local businessmen and council representatives from the Bendigo area.

Bendigo is well situated in Victoria's network of highways and railways and is a recognised industrial and trading centre for an extensive area of the State. The region is well serviced with water, electricity, natural gas, and sewerage facilities, all of which have ample capacity to cope with major expansion. Substantial areas of serviced industrial estates are also available at attractive rates. Bendigo has a modern airport with capacity to handle planes up to the size of Fokker Friendships. Daily commuter and freight flights operate between Bendigo and Melbourne.

**VICTORIA—BENDIGO STATISTICAL DISTRICT, MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND VICTORIA:
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (a) AND NUMBER OF
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1975-76 AND 1977-78**

Particulars	Bendigo Statistical District	Melbourne Statistical Division	Victoria
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Average employment in manufacturing industry (a)	+ 7.89	-5.87	-4.89
Manufacturing establishments at 30 June (g)	+ 10.96	-5.04	-3.40

For footnotes see page 391.

Recent developments

Bendigo is continuing a well balanced growth in the manufacturing sector and the tertiary and primary sectors. Continued growth in the manufacturing sector has been assisted by the policies of the Victorian Government through its decentralisation programme and by the Bendigo Development Committee.

Major companies which have been established in Bendigo since mid-1975 include John Lysaght (Aust.) Ltd, which has developed a steel milling plant at Epsom; Empire Rubber (Aust.) Pty Ltd, which is engaged in the manufacture of rubber components, predominantly for the automotive trade, and employs 250 persons, and Vickers Australia Ltd, which is engaged in precision engineering for the mining industry. Companies which have completed a significant expansion include Tomlins Simmie (a division of K.M.M.), which has completed a \$2m expansion to its stock feed mill, and Canada Packers (Mayfair Hams and Bacon Company) which has completed a \$3m investment at its Bendigo plant and employs 500 persons. The local engineering and airconditioning company of McNiece Bros Pty Ltd (which employs 300 persons) has entered into a joint venture with the German company, Precismeca Gesellschaft Fur Fordertechnik, to form Precismeca Australia Pty Ltd. The company has invested \$600,000 in a new plant for the manufacture of materials handling equipment. The company of Cooper and Cooke (Ceramics) Pty Ltd has recently completed a major factory for the manufacture of electric ceramic jugs and associated products and has taken advantage of local clays which substantially reduces the cost of production. Courtaulds Hilton Ltd, a major pantyhose manufacturer, has acquired a 2,800 square metre plant in Bendigo. Employment at this plant, though initially 80 persons, is expected to increase in the near future with the company investing more than \$1m in its operation up to December 1980. Pacific Carpet Yarns Pty Ltd has also invested more than \$1m in upgrading plant and equipment. These projects provide a significant addition to Bendigo's present industrial base which includes industries engaged in the production of cement, eucalyptus, television commercials, films, and programmes, motor vehicle parts and reconditioning, and iron and steel foundries.

New industrial estates on both freehold and Crown land have been developed in the Shire of Huntly, the Borough of Eaglehawk, and the City of Bendigo (Long Gully estate). The Long Gully estate was assisted by a \$290,000 loan from the Decentralisation Advisory Board under the Commonwealth Regional Development Programme. This enabled the Bendigo Council to develop an area of 12 hectares together with the erection for lease of three 195 square metre factories.

Recognising the growth of Bendigo's manufacturing industry, the Victorian Government has announced its intention to build a major State government office block costing upwards of \$5m to service the increasing needs of the region. At the 1976 Census of Population, employment in the government sector (Commonwealth, State, and local) accounted for 31.8 per cent of the workforce in the Bendigo Statistical District.

Other major developments include a \$12m shopping complex at Kangaroo Flat — opened in September 1979, the erection of a \$3.5m multi-storey car park in Bendigo — due for opening late in 1981, and a \$4.5m extension to the Bendigo College of Advanced Education — which is in its final stages of construction.

Bendigo is regarded as potentially one of the prime goldfields in the world and is generally held to be one of the three main fields in the gold-bearing quartz area in

Victoria. The last major mine (Central Deborah Gold Mine) ceased mining operations in 1954 but has since been re-opened as a tourist attraction. The Western Mining Corporation has taken out two exploration licences covering a 1,122 square kilometre area.

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-18; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7; Manufacturing industry in the Geelong area, 1980, pp. 406-8

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Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics (8203.2)

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INTERNAL TRADE

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*. The Ministry administers the following legislation: *Consumer Affairs Act 1972*, *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*, *Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962*, *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*, *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, *Ministry of Consumers Affairs Act 1973*, and *Market Court Act 1978*.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of, or in defence of, consumers, trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, bait advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling, referral selling, merchandise marks, footwear regulations, furniture regulations, and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging, as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request, and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs of goods.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs is made up of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, Consumer Affairs Council, Small Claims Tribunal, the Market Court, and the Motor Car Traders Committee.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers, investigates such matters, collects and collates relevant advice to consumers on a variety of topics, and attempts to settle disputes between consumers and traders where this seems the appropriate action.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of no more than ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and, in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts

Articles on the Small Claims Tribunals and the Market Courts can be found in Chapter 28 of this *Year Book*.

Motor Car Traders Committee

The Motor Car Traders Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by, and for the purposes of administering, the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*. This Act provides for the regulation of motor car trading activities. In addition to licensing all new, used, and commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and regulations.

In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders, arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all cars sold for a sum in excess of \$1,000. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. Furthermore, the Committee administers a Guarantee Fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act. The Committee is required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report of its activities.

RETAILING

Changes in retailing during the 1970s

The retailing industry underwent many changes in the 1970s, the foremost being the development of the large 9,300 square metre discount department stores. This took mass retailing into areas that previously had been the preserve of the large department store.

The popularity of this kind of retailing, with the "one-stop shopping" and "drive-up parking" facilities encouraged the evolution of the supermarket into the superstore, taking the 1,900 square metre supermarket to a very much larger 3,700 to 5,600 square metre superstore. These stores carry not only what has become recognised as traditional supermarket merchandise, but also feature an extensive range of non-food items as well as specialised food departments such as service meats, service delicatessen, and service fish.

The non-food areas, while not carrying the range of the discount department store, featured faster moving housewares, handyman items, and leisure products such as sporting goods, garden needs, and motor accessories. These stores took a wider range of merchandise to the outer suburbs where shoppers previously had to drive substantial distances to obtain a range of merchandise comparable to what was available at the older type of local corner store.

Successful retailers have always possessed an understanding of what are the customers' needs at a particular point in time. The need for the large discount department stores and the supermarkets and superstores was soon proven.

Also, a new concept of convenience stores "7-Eleven" was developed to fill a need, and modernise the corner store milk bar. The "7-Eleven" store provided accessible parking for a limited number of cars, and a range of convenience merchandise mainly consisting of items that persons may "run out of" at night or at weekends. These retailers did not concern themselves with "specials" or low prices, but simply aimed to provide a service which was not available from the traditional retailer. Their success has highlighted this particular need in the community, which mainly arose from persons without regular working hours. Traditional opening hours did not cater for such customers who could now shop at the "7-Eleven" style stores when the need arose.

Those who were part of this life-style also needed regular cafés or restaurants, and these particular needs in the 1970s were met by the development of the fast food chain stores. Such outlets provided quick, convenient meals to eat in the car, or at tables provided by the fast food outlets, as has recently been more popular. The type of food served was not new. It consisted mainly of hamburgers, fish and chips, chicken pieces, milk shakes, and aerated soft drinks. The novelty lay in the modern merchandising and the high quality control of the products and their presentation.

In the 1970s, greater sophistication in retailing also became apparent in the large distribution centres or warehouses with their high degree of mechanisation and order selection. Electronic ordering from the retail stores direct to the warehouse computer

improved both speed and accuracy in ordering. The "on-line systems" that control movement in and out of the warehouses proved to be a great advantage to the retailer, as they enabled him to have fewer products out of stock in the retail stores. At the same time, because of the computer's continuing awareness of the location of the merchandise, they reduced the total inventory holding and so made better use of funds. The "product numbering" with an appropriate scan-readable symbol representing a number on the product was also introduced during the 1970s and held the promise of further development.

While retail outlets were rapidly upgrading such facilities as parking, landscaping, exterior design and interior decor, as well as an enlarged range of merchandise, another group of retailers saw a different need: the less affluent end of the market. Hence the development, during the 1970s, of what came to be known as "warehouse-type stores". These stores have been very successful, catering for a segment of the market which perhaps had been overlooked as stores became more sophisticated.

Store trading hours were liberalised during the 1970s. Most States of Australia have at least one late night for shopping.

The most significant feature in retailing during the 1970s was the adaptation to the changing life-style of the consumers; this, in turn, was a reflection of substantial social and economic changes evident in new patterns of employment and unemployment, participation of women in the workforce, technological changes, and new priorities of consumer preference.

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail census data is available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969, the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly

engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now covers, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census was the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
- (2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.
- (3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.
- (4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.
- (5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.

(6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

(7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Comparison of the 1973-74 Retail Census with the 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census, where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the Census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the Census year were included in the Census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74**

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (c)	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,215	5,112,667

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74**

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974	Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Retail establishments—							
Department, variety, and general stores	376	27,600	101,270	541,597	17,578	14,141	573,315
Food stores	13,918	66,485	112,680	1,478,917	4,817	9,303	1,493,037
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,201	27,676	72,516	632,709	1,569	4,080	638,358
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,778	14,149	43,896	321,960	21,617	28,888	372,466
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers	7,025	49,676	176,979	1,354,259	366,596	239,635	1,960,488
Other retailers	5,849	23,203	48,036	421,267	4,278	9,207	434,752
Total	36,147	208,789	555,377	4,750,709	416,455	305,254	5,472,416
Selected service establishments—							
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,941	40,219	105,527	326,673	11	160,344	487,027
Licensed clubs	432	4,895	14,701	32,692	498	15,078	48,268
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,538	7,215	12,616	2,593	3	33,025	35,620
Total	5,911	52,329	132,844	361,958	512	208,447	570,915
Grand total	42,058	261,118	688,221	5,112,667	416,967	513,701	6,043,331

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74**

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, clocks, and garden equipment (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (including bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescriptions and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats, and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,667

(a) Many establishments reported taking in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second hand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, briefcases, etc.

**VICTORIA — RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74**

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
		\$'000
Repair and service revenue—		
Household electrical appliance repairs	863	18,710
Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, and tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929

VICTORIA — RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74—*continued*

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	. .	513,701

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.

(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80

Forms were despatched in August 1980 for a Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments. The 1979-80 Census was the eighth in the series relating to retail trade and establishments conducted in Australia. A much wider range of data was collected than for the truncated 1973-74 Census. The 1979-80 Census was similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 Retail Census. It included all establishments classified to Retail Trade (sub-division 48 of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification [ASIC-1978 Edition]). These include department and general stores, clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores, household appliance and hardware stores, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers, milk and bread vendors, food stores, and other retailers. In addition, the following types of service establishments were included: motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, etc., licensed clubs, laundry and dry cleaning services, and hairdressing beauty salons. Also establishments mainly engaged in providing accommodation, e.g., boarding house, caravan parks, guest houses, private hotels, hostels, etc., were included for the first time in a census of this nature.

The types of establishments not included were vending machine operators, door-to-door salesmen (other than bread and milk vendors), independent van salesmen, and occasional stall holders (including trash and treasure markets which were operated on a one day basis).

Information from the Census will provide a wide range of detailed statistics about retail trading which will relate to operations, commodity sales for the State and for smaller areas, including shopping centres. These statistics will enable the growth and pattern of trade to be assessed and will provide information on the structure of the industry.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a sample, based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

The last period for which estimates were made for the series based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments was for December quarter 1975. Statistics for the latest series are based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments and are available from September quarter 1975 onwards.

The introduction of the new sample has affected the comparability of the value of sales for September quarter 1975 onwards with estimates for earlier periods because of the

difference in scope of survey collections. In the previous sample all retail establishments with retail sales of less than \$5,000 in the 1968-69 census were excluded. In the new sample all retail establishments with sales of less than \$20,000 in the 1973-74 census are excluded.

Estimates of retail sales by wholesale, manufacturing, mining, and electricity and gas establishments were included in the previous series. Estimates of retail sales by these types of establishments are not included in the new series.

In the new series all establishments included in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification sub-division 48 except motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, and household electrical repairers are included in the scope of the survey. The following establishments are also included: cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressers. Further information on the scope and coverage of the series based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments can be found in *Retail Sales of Goods*, March quarter 1978 (8503.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA — VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (a)
((\$m))

Commodity group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Groceries	876.8	1,003.2	1,158.4	1,310.5	1,530.5
Butcher's meat	347.6	390.0	439.3	512.3	586.3
Other food (b)	529.5	586.7	645.2	693.3	757.1
Total food and groceries	1,753.9	1,979.7	2,242.9	2,516.1	2,873.9
Beer, wine, and spirits	604.0	650.9	729.7	813.7	897.7
Clothing and drapery	805.0	865.0	974.5	1,032.1	1,092.0
Footwear	133.5	146.7	163.0	174.0	190.5
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (b)	209.7	227.5	263.7	286.6	325.8
Electrical goods (c)	475.4	523.0	495.5	488.1	538.1
Furniture and floor coverings	297.1	309.8	340.0	329.6	373.4
Chemists' goods	284.6	303.4	336.5	361.3	394.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery	186.9	212.4	233.8	247.9	286.1
Other goods (d)	483.4	524.1	579.6	625.6	700.1
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	5,233.5	5,742.7	6,359.2	6,875.0	7,672.1

(a) Surveys based on 1973-74 Retail Census.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, and wrapped lunches.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery and silverware, garden supplies, and garden fertilisers and pesticides.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, and bottled liquefied petroleum gas.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, and antiques.

Further references: *Retailing in Victoria since 1957*, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; *Retailing in Victoria*, 1975, pp. 510-2; *Wholesaling in Victoria*, 1977, p. 521

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation was created as a statutory authority in Victoria by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, dated 8 June 1976. The powers of the Corporation are to do all things necessary for, or in connection with, encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, continuation, expansion, and development of small business in the State.

The Corporation's activities have included:

- (1) The establishment of a centre known as the Information and Referral Centre, where the small business proprietor can determine, with the assistance of a counsellor, the specific needs of the business, and then be provided with information and advice, and referred to an existing resource of expertise to help meet those needs;
- (2) continually evaluating the effects on small business of the actions of Commonwealth, State, and local governments, making recommendations for changes to legislation where appropriate;

- (3) arranging, supporting, and sponsoring training and educational programmes for small business;
- (4) participating in the development, publication, and distribution of printed information for the guidance of small business;
- (5) helping small business to obtain financial assistance by providing advice on the methods of making an application for finance, by introduction to finance sources, and by making recommendations to the Victorian Treasury for the issue of a Victorian Government guarantee to support a borrowing; and
- (6) investigating, studying, and researching the present state and future needs of small business.

TOURISM

General

The importance of the tourist industry to Victoria's economy has long been recognised by the Victorian Government, which attempts to create conditions conducive to the further growth of the tourist industry in the State. To foster the growth of the tourist industry, financial support had been given to tourist attractions such as the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement; Sovereign Hill Historical Park; Old Gippsstown, Moe; Coal Creek Historical Park, Korumburra; and the Port Restoration Scheme at Echuca. These projects are creating interest among both Victorians and visitors to the State.

Through the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, the Victorian Government encourages tourism in Victoria and assists tourists projects and the promotion of travel within Victoria. The Department's Tourism Division allocates subsidies and loans for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and attractions, from the Tourist Fund (General) to local municipalities and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund (Boating). Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

One of the most significant contributions made to tourism over recent years has been the formation of regional tourist authorities. These authorities are a partnership between the Victorian Government, local government, and private industry. Under the regional tourism scheme, a number of communities co-operate as a single tourist identity. They combine their resources, and produce professional tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally promote tourism in their region. These authorities are subsidised by the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, which also provides guidance and co-ordination. Victoria's network of regional tourism authorities was completed in 1977 by the formation of the Melbourne Tourism Authority and the Westernport/Healesville Regional Tourist Authority. The whole of Victoria is now covered by twelve fully operational regional tourist authorities.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as an independent organisation responsible to the Minister responsible for State Development. The new Authority took over the operation and management of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau, which can trace its history back to 1884, when the Victorian Railways appointed the first tourist information officer in the State.

During 1979, the principal Act of 1977 was amended to enlarge the Board of the Authority from three to eight members, representative of industry, commerce, and government organisations concerned with the tourist industry. In addition, the responsibility for general publicity and promotion of tourism in Victoria was transferred from the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism to the Victorian Government Travel Authority.

The functions of the Authority are to promote and market travel, to make travel arrangements, to provide travel information services, to promote and publicise the tourist facilities and attractions of Victoria, and to advise the Minister on any matters that are

referred to the Authority by him for advice. In carrying out these functions, the primary responsibility of the Authority is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. An Accommodation Census was also conducted as part of the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services Establishments 1979-80, described on page 413 of this *Year Book*.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from the September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the current surveys is based, in part, on that of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments. The scope of the Census included licensed and unlicensed hotels, private hotels, motels, and guest houses providing accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature whether or not such establishments provided private facilities for most guest rooms. Also included in the scope of the Census were caravan parks which provided tourist accommodation and which were registered as caravan parks with a local government authority.

From the September quarter 1976 until the June quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys remained as that for the Census with the exception that caravan parks were excluded.

Since the September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys has included licensed and unlicensed hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature and which have private facilities for most rooms and which also provide breakfast. Establishments which did not provide private facilities for most rooms were replaced in the survey at this time with those caravan parks catering mainly to short-term visitors and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

- (1) *Licensed hotel with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which is licensed to operate a public bar, provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests.
- (2) *Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests but is not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (3) *Caravan park.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

Definitions

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments within the scope of the survey in operation at 30 June 1979. Establishments comprising more than one type of accommodation activity (e.g., a motel with attached caravan park)

are treated as two separate establishments. Included are those establishments which operated for any part of the quarter or which closed temporarily for the quarter because of seasonal reasons.

(2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodation.

(3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place (excepting cots) at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.

(4) *Powered sites.* The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period. Included are powered sites occupied by on-site vans.

(5) *Unpowered sites.* The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(6) *Cabins, flats, etc.* The maximum number of cabins, flats, units, and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(7) *Total caravan park capacity.* The maximum number of on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc., available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(8) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of guest rooms available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(9) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of bed spaces available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(10) *Site occupancy rate.* The proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the total caravan park capacity available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(11) *Takings from accommodation.* The revenue received from the provision of short-term and long-term accommodation at the tourist accommodation establishment. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge an estimate of takings from meals is excluded. Takings from accommodation for each year represent the takings received during that year. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of, or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the annual figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the year. Rental and storage fees paid to caravan parks for the keeping of private vans in parks are included in the takings of the year they are received.

**VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND
TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1978-79**

Statistical division	Number of establishments at	Capacity at 30 June 1979		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1978	December qr 1978	March qr 1979	June qr 1979	September qr 1978	December qr 1978	March qr 1979	June qr 1979	
Melbourne	144	6,462	16,272	62.4	64.9	70.0	63.5	36.0	38.2	42.1	36.5	\$'000 43,037
Barwon	41	773	2,180	39.2	48.6	63.9	45.0	23.3	29.7	43.5	27.9	2,978
South Western	39	854	2,402	36.0	43.1	57.0	48.6	21.2	27.5	39.0	29.9	3,075
Central Highlands	27	484	1,426	63.5	64.1	65.3	65.3	43.8	43.3	45.9	42.0	2,640
Wimmera	28	439	1,329	52.7	54.5	55.7	56.7	31.0	32.7	34.4	32.0	1,867
Northern Mallee	41	1,097	3,190	61.6	59.8	57.9	63.3	42.4	37.2	37.7	41.1	5,632
Loddon-Campaspe	44	697	1,990	61.7	60.6	61.3	62.6	38.2	34.8	37.8	39.6	3,174
Goulburn	56	1,032	2,739	48.3	41.2	42.8	43.1	31.8	26.2	27.8	27.5	3,451
North Eastern	55	1,065	3,021	57.7	42.7	50.8	52.4	40.3	27.3	33.2	34.3	4,422
East Gippsland	44	894	2,625	37.9	43.4	58.3	44.3	23.0	27.6	39.9	27.0	3,202
Central Gippsland	35	619	1,655	45.3	51.0	59.3	52.4	25.6	28.8	35.3	29.4	2,311
East Central	24	466	1,349	31.3	41.8	60.1	39.0	22.4	28.6	45.2	27.2	1,621
Total	578	14,882	40,178	54.9	56.0	62.3	56.8	33.5	33.8	39.4	34.2	77,410

**VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY
RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION:
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1978-79**

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1978	December qr 1978	March qr 1979	June qr 1979	
Melbourne	59	4,757	1,335	126	6,218	12.4	18.4	44.2	12.9	\$'000 2,475
Barwon	42	6,348	1,949	322	8,619	4.2	10.0	41.6	4.8	1,954
South Western	31	3,422	1,695	25	5,142	4.5	11.6	34.1	7.0	901
Central Highlands	19	1,329	654	18	2,001	11.8	17.9	25.7	18.5	589
Wimmera	20	1,170	739	29	1,938	10.3	11.8	17.9	15.2	384
Northern Mallee	24	1,972	692	—	2,664	26.4	25.5	38.0	33.4	1,477
Loddon-Campaspe	33	2,939	735	10	3,684	16.0	27.7	32.6	20.5	951
Goulburn	34	2,637	1,581	33	4,251	11.8	12.8	28.8	15.0	914
North Eastern	34	2,738	1,212	99	4,049	11.3	12.7	26.8	14.8	1,056
East Gippsland	54	2,784	2,227	95	5,106	6.4	15.8	26.1	10.4	1,272
Central Gippsland	27	1,231	969	29	2,229	6.5	12.8	35.0	10.5	490
East Central	25	1,917	209	38	2,164	3.3	9.2	35.5	6.9	727
Total	402	33,244	13,997	824	48,065	9.9	15.1	34.1	12.6	13,190

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 Retail establishments and selected service establishments—Victoria, 1968-69 (8603.2 to 8606.2)
 Retail sales of goods (monthly) (8501.0)
 Retail sales of goods (preliminary quarterly) (8502.0)
 Retail sales of goods (quarterly) (8503.0)
 Tourist accommodation (quarterly)—Australia (8635.0)
 Tourist accommodation (quarterly)—Victoria (8601.2)

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1978-79, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 34.1 per cent of imports and 22.8 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and paper and paper board, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 527-8

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia confers on the Commonwealth Parliament exclusive power to impose duties of customs and excise. Responsibility for the collection of these duties, and for the administration of various controls over imports and exports, rests with the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Customs Tariff

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference for certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty — the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff. The Preferential Tariff applies to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland, provided that they have been shipped from those countries without trans-shipment (or, if trans-shipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada, with certain exceptions (all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to goods which are the produce or manufacture of Papua New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from declared preference countries, all of which are, or were, British Commonwealth countries or British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, or trust territories. From 19 July 1973, goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand attract a special rate of duty which is less than the preferential rate — before that date all New Zealand goods (with certain exceptions which paid a lesser rate of duty) attracted the preferential rate.

Preferential rates of tariff have been operating since 1965 for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries. A revised scheme was implemented from 1 January 1974 covering most imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, the exceptions comprising mainly those products where developing countries are already competitive or are likely to quickly become competitive at General Tariff rates of duty.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

Primage duties

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3 per cent, 7 per cent, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of goods. Goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, or the Territory of Christmas Island are exempt from primage duty. A number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are also exempt from primage duties.

Anti-dumping duties

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfairly traded imported goods is provided by the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of those goods in the country of export. Similarly, a countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, or other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. In both cases it must be established that such imports cause or threaten material injury to an Australian industry. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff.

Customs by-laws

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Australian Customs Tariff contain several items relating to "goods, as prescribed by by-law". Such goods are admitted at concessional rates of duty, usually 2 per cent. Generally, by-law entry is accorded to imported goods provided suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian manufacturers or production.

Goods which automatically qualify for by-law admission are named in a document entitled *Consolidated Customs By-law References*, which is published by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

For goods which are not listed in that publication, individual by-law applications may be lodged with the By-law Branch of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs in Canberra. Responsibility for providing evidence that suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian production rests with the person or organisation making the by-law application.

Manufacturers Index

In establishing whether suitably equivalent goods are reasonably available from local manufacture, prospective by-law applicants may refer to the publication entitled *Manufacturers Index* which is issued by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. This publication lists Australian manufacturers in Tariff Item order.

Importers may also consult trade journals, business directories, industry association bulletins, and the like when seeking to establish the local manufacturing position.

If manufacturers are not listed in the Index then it is in their interests to notify the Department so that measures can be taken to ensure they receive the tariff protection accorded local industry by the Commonwealth Government.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence on 1 January 1974 as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act*

1973 by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board, which since 1921 had been responsible for advising the Commonwealth Government on assistance for industries mainly in the secondary sector of the economy. (The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* was amended in March 1978.)

The Commission is an advisory authority, advising the Commonwealth Government. Its functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Commonwealth Government in respect to matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy, and in respect to other matters referred to the Commission by the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes in the long-term assistance afforded industries; but it is not obliged to accept the Commission's advice.

References from the Commonwealth Government requiring the Commission to inquire into and report on certain matters mainly arise from representations to the Commonwealth Government from organisations, companies, or individuals seeking assistance. References are also initiated by the Commonwealth Government, and the Commission itself has the power to initiate an inquiry. The receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government is the official document directing the Commission to inquire into and report on matters in accordance with the terms of reference and the guidelines as set by the Commonwealth Government.

Public hearings are held by the Commission in Canberra and in capital cities throughout Australia. At these hearings evidence is taken on oath or affirmation. The Act requires the Commission to take into consideration only sworn evidence. The inquiry subject and the date and location of public hearings are advertised in the press and advised by Commission circular.

If after receiving a report from the Commission, the Commonwealth Government decides that assistance afforded a particular industry should be changed, it introduces a proposal to this effect in Parliament. Thus the final responsibility for altering assistance given to particular industries within Australia rests with Parliament. Copies of the Commission's reports, when released for publication by the Commonwealth Government, are sold by the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

The Commission is also required to report annually to the Commonwealth Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance within Australia and its effects on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA), which replaced the Special Advisory Authority set up under the Tariff Board Act, came into operation on 1 January 1974 under the provisions of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* (since amended). The main function of the TAA is to undertake inquiries and submit reports to the Commonwealth Government within 45 days of receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government on the question of whether urgent action is necessary to provide assistance to any industry that is experiencing difficulty due to the importation of specified goods. If urgent action is necessary the Authority recommends the nature and extent of the assistance to be provided.

The Authority's reports on individual inquiries are normally made public once the Commonwealth Government's decision is announced and are available, as is the annual report, from the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

Bilateral trade agreements involving customs tariff preferences and free trade arrangements

New Zealand

The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which came into force on 1 January 1966 has the main objective of furthering the development of the NAFTA area and the use of its resources by promoting a sustained and mutually beneficial expansion of trade. The Agreement provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods and for progressive listing in the Schedule of all goods unless the addition of such goods would be seriously detrimental to industry, contrary to national interest or inconsistent with any commodity arrangement to which both countries are parties. In respect of non-scheduled

goods, the Agreement provides under Article 3:7 for both countries to agree on special measures beneficial to the trade and development of each country. The 1933 Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand continues in effect as part of NAFTA except as superseded or modified by it.

Following United Kingdom accession to the European Economic Community and consequent termination of Australia's and New Zealand's respective trade agreements with the United Kingdom, both countries negotiated an interim Agreement in May 1973 to maintain, to the maximum extent possible, the preferences derived from those trade agreements. A more enduring Agreement on Tariffs and Tariff Preferences was subsequently negotiated and entered into force in December 1977.

In March 1980, the Prime Ministers of both countries agreed on a framework of study for the development of closer economic relations between the two countries. These studies involve close consultations in Australia and New Zealand with interested parties, including State governments.

Canada

The Agreement, signed in 1960, provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

Malaysia

The Agreement, signed in 1958, provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that any Australian import licensing restriction on natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber and that Australian import duties on natural rubber will not exceed those on synthetic rubber.

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea-Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA), which came into force in 1977 provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Other bilateral trade agreements

The main bilateral agreements operating are as follows:

Country	Signed	Country	Signed	Country	Signed
Bahrain	1979	India	1976	Romania	1975
Brazil	1978	Indonesia	1972	Saudi Arabia	1980
Bulgaria	1974	Iran	1974	Thailand	1979
China	1973	Iraq	1980	U.S.S.R.	1973
Czechoslovakia	1972	Japan	1964	Vietnam	1974
German Democratic Republic	1977	Korea	1975	Yugoslavia	1970
Hungary	1974	Philippines	1975		
		Poland	1978		

Most of the above agreements provide for mutual most-favoured nation treatment and establish joint trade committees which meet generally once a year to promote mutual trade. Further information on the features of these agreements can be found on pages 407-10 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into force on 1 January 1948, is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods, and providing rules for the conduct of international trade. The Agreement includes a framework within which negotiations can be held to further reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument.

Australia is one of the original contracting parties to the GATT. At 15 October 1980, there were eighty-five contracting parties to the Agreement, two countries which had provisionally acceded (i.e., they participated in the GATT but had not yet contracted to it), and thirty countries which applied the provisions of the Agreement on a *de facto* basis, having formerly been colonies of contracting parties to the GATT. These 117 countries account for approximately 85 per cent of world trade.

Seven rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalise world trade have been held under the GATT, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1975 to 1979). Concessions negotiated by member countries are incorporated in their "Schedules of Concessions" which form an integral part of each country's obligations under the GATT. These concessions generally involve commitments not to increase tariffs on specific products above specified levels. The Tokyo Round negotiations also resulted in a number of agreements on non-tariff measures which clarified and expanded the existing rules of the GATT. These agreements included codes of conduct on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, trade in civil aircraft, and a group of texts under the heading "Framework for the Conduct of International Trade". The latter includes texts which deal with reciprocity, more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries, trade measures for balance of payments purposes, safeguard action for development purposes, consultation, dispute settlement, and surveillance. The Tokyo Round also resulted in the negotiation of new commodity arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

All major developed countries have acceded or intend to accede to most of these agreements. Australia has either acceded or decided to accede to the agreements on Customs Valuation, Anti-Dumping, Import Licensing, the Framework texts, and the arrangements on Bovine Meat and Dairy Products. Decisions have been deferred on Standards and Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can be manufactured only under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, liqueurs, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain refined petroleum, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), crude oil, and liquid petroleum gas.

Import controls

There are two methods of effecting import restrictions through import quotas. One is the use of tariff quotas which utilise the tariff by legislating for temporary additional duties to be applied to subject goods falling outside quota levels. The other method is through the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations which are used to impose a quantitative restriction. Subject goods outside the licensed quota are prohibited from importation.

Import licensing and tariff quota controls are imposed by the Commonwealth Government when it is considered necessary to afford short-term protection against disruption to local industry caused by imports of competitive goods. In addition to these controls the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations*, and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export controls

The export of goods is controlled by means of the Customs Act and various other legislation administered by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs which provide:

- (1) A monetary control exercised under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, to ensure that the full proceeds of the sale of exported goods are received into the Australian banking system in the currency; in the manner, and within such period as the Reserve Bank of Australia approves. The Reserve Bank supervises the return of export proceeds, including checks of Customs entries and returns;
- (2) for the gathering of export statistics by requiring the provision of information on export entries;
- (3) a quality control exercised under Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations and Commerce Regulations to protect the reputation of Australian goods by ensuring that the goods, packaging, and presentation are of a high standard;
- (4) a commodity control exercised in the national interest over those goods listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations for many reasons including preservation of international relations, obligations under international agreements, orderly marketing, and conservation of resources;
- (5) a basis for collection of any export duties that are payable; and
- (6) a preservation measure, relating to fauna and flora, under the Customs (Endangered Species) Regulations.

Trade services

Trade Commissioner Service

The Trade Commissioner Service has its statutory base in the *Trade Commissioners Act 1933*. The function of the Service is the promotion of Australia's commercial interests overseas. In pursuing this objective, one of the most important tasks for a Trade Commissioner is to provide the marketing information for Australian exporters to enable them to exploit commercial opportunities in overseas markets.

Australian exporters and export organisations are provided with the following facilities: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; introduction to buyers and agents; reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; help in organising and carrying through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotional and publicity activity; and information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services.

Trade Commissioners are also required to service the market information requirements and other needs of government departments and agencies including the Departments of Primary Industry, Business and Consumer Affairs, National Development and Energy, Transport, Industry and Commerce, the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, and the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation.

The Trade Commissioner Service is comprehensively reviewed every two years with the aim of deploying resources to the best advantage in relation to the needs of Australian exporters and Australia's trade policy objectives. Between reviews, the resources of the Service are constantly assessed against the continuously changing pattern of international trade and Australia's prospects in individual markets.

The Service comprises 170 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners and has an approved establishment of 55 posts in 46 countries.

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list: (except where indicated, the missions are located in capital cities only). Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic; Egypt, Arab Republic of; The European Communities (Brussels); Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Poland; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington D.C., Honolulu, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York); U.S.S.R.; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic.

Trade missions

During 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government arranged 18 trade missions and 71 trade fairs and displays as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

(1) *Survey missions.* These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

(2) *Specialised and general trade missions.* Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and subsequently negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949, the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources has organised Australian participation in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays throughout the world.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of more sophisticated export promotion techniques and the increased diversity of Australian manufactured goods available for export, more emphasis is now placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms attached to Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, and Suva.

Export incentives

Export incentives have been an important feature of the trade policies of successive Commonwealth Governments since 1961. The Export Market Development Grants Scheme, which was first introduced on 1 July 1974 for five years, has been extended with amendments designed to improve its effectiveness and will now operate until 30 June 1982.

The Export Expansion Grants Scheme based on improved export performance was introduced in 1978 to apply for five years with effect from 1 July 1977. Both schemes are administered by an independent Export Development Grants Board responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources. Any individual, partnership, company, or association carrying on business in Australia and incurring eligible expenditure or having eligible export earnings is entitled to apply for grants under the schemes. Further details of the two schemes are given below.

Export Market Development Grants Scheme

The scheme is designed to encourage firms to seek out and develop overseas markets and to participate in Commonwealth Government sponsored promotions. Under the scheme, grants are payable to claimants on eligible export market development expenditure incurred for any goods, certain services (including tourism services), industrial property rights and know-how which are substantially of Australian origin.

Grants are payable at a single 70 per cent rate of grant for all eligible expenditure.

There is a ceiling on annual payments to any one claimant of \$100,000, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 in respect of eligible expenditure on Commonwealth Government sponsored trade promotions.

Export Expansion Grants Scheme

This is a scheme under which grants are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in eligible exports in the grant year, over the average annual eligible exports in the three immediately preceding years. The grant rate scale to be applied to the increase in exports is:

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT EXPANSION
GRANTS SCHEME: GRANT RATE**

Value of increase	Grant rate in the dollar
\$	cents
1-500,000	15
500,001-5,000,000	10
5,000,001-10,000,000	5
10,000,001 and over	2.5

The scheme covers exports of manufactured goods, some bulk farm and agricultural products, certain services provided overseas, and the sale of industrial property rights and know-how that are substantially Australian in origin. Specific exclusions are minerals, wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, most meat (including offal), hides, tallow, woodchips, waste and scrap materials, unwrought aluminium, unrefined copper, unrefined lead, gold, silver, meat meal, and meat and bone meal.

Export finance and insurance

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC), a statutory authority of the Commonwealth Government, can provide Australian exporters of goods and services insurance against risks of non-payment in almost every area of export activity. The Corporation can give guarantees to banks and other financial institutions in order to facilitate the financing of exports of capital and semi-capital goods sold on extended terms of payment.

EFIC's finance facility is for the purpose of financing export sales of Australian and associated services on extended credit. To match similar facilities available to competing foreign suppliers, EFIC is able to provide loan funds at concessional rates of interest.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The consultants are representative of a wide range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, agriculture, mining, surveying, and urban and regional planning.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank.

To provide consultants with a form of promotion appropriate to their function, the Commonwealth Government established the Consulting Services Feasibility Study Fund in 1973. This facility is used to finance selected feasibility studies of approved developmental projects overseas carried out by Australian consultants in developing countries.

The Department of Trade and Resources maintains close contact with the respective professional bodies representative of consultants, particularly the Australian Professional Consultants Council.

From 19 August 1980, Australian consultants and contractors performing certain overseas projects will be advantaged by a new scheme of taxation relief for Australians working overseas. The tax concession applies to Australian resident individuals who derive income from personal services performed by them over a period of 3 months or more in an overseas country on an approved project.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council, which was formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors, assists construction contractors in the securing of contracts overseas. It has a close liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, which provides information on construction opportunities overseas.

Australian Overseas Projects Corporation

The Commonwealth Government has established the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation (AOPC). The basic objective of the AOPC is to assist Australian industry to compete for large-scale development projects overseas. It does this at the request of Australian industry, by acting in a co-ordinating role, especially when a project involves a range of skills and requires a number of firms to combine as a consortium to provide a single competitive bid. In some cases, the inclusion of Commonwealth Government expertise may be required by Australian industry and this may be made available through the Corporation.

The AOPC is directed by a Board drawn primarily from Australian private enterprise. It operates on a commercial basis and charges a fee for its services.

Investment overseas

The Commonwealth Government promotes and encourages direct private Australian investment overseas, particularly in developing countries where the investment is undertaken on a joint venture basis with participation by local partners, and which is in accordance with the social and economic development priorities and investment plans of the host countries. Investments overseas should also be in Australia's national interest. The Commonwealth Government assists worthwhile new investment by a number of measures, including:

Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme. Insurance of overseas investments against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, exchange control restrictions, and war damage can be effected with the Export Finance Insurance Corporation. Since February 1975, the scope of the scheme has been broadened to include all new investments which might assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country. The scheme has also been extended to include new eligible investments in Papua New Guinea.

General Investment Information and Advisory Service. To assist Australian firms in evaluating investment prospects in overseas countries, a comprehensive range of investment information on a number of overseas countries is held by the regional and head offices of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, and is available free on request to investors and potential investors. The Department also arranges seminars on investment opportunities and prospects in specific countries.

Victoria's business representation overseas

The State of Victoria is represented overseas by an Agent-General's office in London, a Victorian Government office in Tokyo, and Victoria Promotion Committee offices in London, Milan, Munich, New York, and Paris.

The Tokyo office is administered by the Department of the Premier and serves Japan, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. The other offices are administered by the Victoria Promotion Committee which has two committees, one located in Melbourne and the other in London. Both committees comprise leading members of the business community and representation from the Victorian Government. Currently, their activities centre around attracting overseas industries and capital to Victoria and the linking of overseas and local interests in joint ventures, technological expertise, and licensing agreements, etc.

In various ways, all the overseas offices direct their efforts to attract investment into Victoria and to promote communication and trade with other countries. Consequently, the overseas offices maintain direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations. For instance, the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, and the Victorian Development Corporation co-operate to provide comprehensive information to overseas inquiries. Some of these include such topics as the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, detailed submissions on industrial locations, and promoting generally the overseas use of Victorian expertise and skills.

Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays to maintain an awareness of the export potential of the State. Assistance is provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits.

The Victorian Government also maintains up-to-date information on interstate and overseas channels of distribution and marketing of commercial intelligence, undertakes market surveys, and identifies areas of comparative advantage for Victorian products. For example, a Victorian Directory of Exports has recently been produced, listing a wide variety of Victorian manufacturers, primary producers, and commercial operators who wish to have their products or services promoted overseas and interstate.

The overseas offices handle inquiries relating to contracts and tenders, and from overseas organisations wishing to obtain a wide range of goods and services. Where practicable, these inquiries are directed to Victorian manufacturers or suppliers.

Further references: *Victoria's pattern of trade, Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 781-5; *Export Payments Insurance Corporation*, 1975, pp. 531-2; *Historical background*, 1977, pp. 527-8; *World Trade Centre*, Melbourne, 1980, pp. 431-2

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Collection and presentation of statistics

Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act.

Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e., total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

Exports of Australian produce are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

Re-exports are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Total exports are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on governments' accounts, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

State statistics

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Bureau of Customs. Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Bureau of Customs.

Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

Valuation

Exports

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

Imports

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis (i.e., charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, "country" refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported "For orders" and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as "Destination unknown". For imports, "country" refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Because of the changes to the AECC and AICC between 1977-78 and 1978-79, it has not been possible to derive exactly comparable figures for periods prior to 1 July 1978, and footnote (b) in the table on page 434 indicates the statistical divisions affected by this change.

Overseas trade statistics

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS
INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000)**

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1974-75	2,793,411	1,631,044	65,784	1,696,828	1,096,583
1975-76	2,875,342	1,752,502	65,742	1,818,244	1,057,098
1976-77	3,665,917	2,131,432	84,803	2,216,235	1,449,682
1977-78	3,855,619	2,421,256	84,512	2,505,768	1,349,851
1978-79	4,693,631	3,129,109	125,473	3,254,582	1,439,049

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE
AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1974-75	8,083,099	8,672,762	16,755,861	34.6	19.6	26.8
1975-76	8,240,187	9,600,748	17,840,935	34.9	18.9	26.3
1976-77	10,410,617	11,646,412	22,057,029	35.2	19.0	26.7
1977-78	11,166,553	12,269,530	23,436,083	34.5	20.4	27.1
1978-79	13,751,845	14,242,747	27,994,592	34.1	22.9	28.4

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79 (a)
00	Live animals chiefly for food	5,610	5,658	13,199	11,058
01	Meat and meat preparations (b)	682	856	340,936	357,949
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs (b)	10,065	12,818	149,673	167,379
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs (b)	37,083	37,665	21,817	11,355
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	6,039	6,270	316,596	233,922
05	Vegetables and fruit (b)	33,497	32,601	82,585	98,671
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey (b)	4,144	4,264	1,680	1,993
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof (b)	112,996	91,738	14,779	17,090
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) (b)	4,196	4,481	20,348	16,295
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations (b)	5,123	6,467	3,023	2,992
11	Beverages	13,014	20,156	5,713	6,450
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	22,777	17,200	1,673	1,153
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	1,800	2,078	125,604	142,297
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2,748	869	145	920
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	29,208	38,095	1,249	2,045
24	Cork and wood (b)	30,437	35,392	681	578
25	Pulp and waste paper	18,716	22,223	376	443
26	Textile fibres and their wastes (b)	42,163	42,648	391,370	462,330
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	29,324	38,913	1,839	910
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (b)	1,395	1,110	68,525	37,754
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s. (b)	8,922	11,270	12,384	9,242
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes (b)	218	248	3,537	3,317
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials (b)	106,340	106,532	122,279	173,866
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	39	41	(c)	(c)
41	Animal oils and fats	369	467	33,257	35,513
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	24,824	21,453	538	560
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	3,469	5,207	2,416	3,664
51	Organic chemicals (b)	115,426	117,571	13,504	13,078
52	Inorganic chemicals (b)	1,878	27,713	—	12,075
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	23,640	30,173	6,499	4,819
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	32,396	33,678	18,371	23,649
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	9,915	12,568	3,105	3,512
56	Fertilisers, manufactured (b)	3,746	4,079	16	44
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	6,849	4,573	1,713	1,763
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers (b)	109,420	133,052	24,482	39,864
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. (b)	50,623	66,217	22,235	28,329
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	12,680	18,646	3,509	6,979
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	46,450	46,456	3,096	3,145
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture) (b)	17,194	19,525	853	924
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard (b)	97,901	118,142	6,989	8,996
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products (b)	308,962	381,691	11,392	26,420
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	76,485	83,974	12,062	15,029
67	Iron and steel	99,926	112,469	48,816	48,174
68	Non-ferrous metals (b)	20,452	24,896	50,596	73,587

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79 (a)
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. (b)	110,489	152,683	38,635	50,589
71	Power generating machinery and equipment (b)	646,533	193,451	99,359	8,711
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries (b)	344,544	284,106	38,771	41,389
73	Metalworking machinery (b)	516,293	67,841	67,127	5,210
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	..	285,288	..	35,429
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	..	77,961	..	8,896
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	..	117,970	..	8,852
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	..	242,771	..	21,659
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	..	592,817	..	83,138
79	Other transport equipment	..	136,804	..	26,544
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	11,153	13,329	1,309	784
82	Furniture and parts thereof	21,321	24,473	876	1,489
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	10,042	13,186	45	66
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	115,073	120,814	5,430	6,462
85	Footwear	39,296	42,255	878	1,422
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s. (b)	157,646	94,590	39,608	20,803
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks (b)		114,106		34,388
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	209,109	227,623	20,122	25,514
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c. (b)	68,684	65,063	(d)188,212	(d)187,490
Total merchandise		3,839,324	4,669,273	2,463,832	2,678,970
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	16,295	24,358	41,936	29,195
Total		3,855,619	4,693,631	2,505,768	2,708,165

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with state statistics, see page 431.

(b) Due to changes in the classification from 1 July 1978 it has not been possible to derive exactly comparable figures for 1977-78.

(c) Included in Division 9A

(d) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (a)
Arab Republic of Egypt	76	39	28	37,330	56,593	68,243
Belgium-Luxembourg	32,383	41,312	38,022	19,174	15,498	14,503
Brazil	9,560	13,189	16,700	2,561	12,603	6,388
Canada	92,952	76,718	103,779	37,741	43,427	46,135
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	30,414	37,457	52,601	28,542	96,064	53,700
Taiwan Province only	88,135	98,935	139,313	30,354	40,684	50,584
Denmark	13,003	12,859	17,181	2,626	3,526	3,046
Fiji	2,349	3,011	2,700	17,208	24,693	38,192

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT—*continued*
(\$'000)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (a)
Finland	18,329	18,146	22,556	1,539	1,516	1,511
France	69,831	67,066	103,238	71,102	70,167	75,271
Germany, Federal Republic of	352,456	336,487	451,758	67,485	85,635	82,825
Hong Kong	100,984	101,791	130,625	46,578	53,398	75,971
India	28,422	35,354	38,910	33,560	14,683	36,506
Indonesia	18,185	30,653	33,511	36,400	34,881	45,685
Israel	10,573	10,502	11,426	7,427	3,923	6,573
Italy	82,192	92,706	122,096	70,541	57,879	65,257
Japan	711,075	703,398	798,105	504,449	524,156	535,138
Korea, Republic of	39,084	58,081	62,870	33,113	56,393	82,048
Kuwait	22,883	21,375	7,895	6,583	7,690	10,031
Malaysia	44,616	47,871	59,308	42,983	51,026	49,512
Nauru, Republic of	850	4,025	10,952	8,489	10,937	8,486
Netherlands	72,279	77,300	66,955	16,742	19,017	25,716
New Zealand	124,032	148,951	171,055	224,088	223,664	289,680
Norway	7,590	8,685	14,686	3,674	5,304	5,255
Papua New Guinea	28,139	40,049	29,979	52,586	59,613	72,729
Philippines	14,576	22,158	30,138	41,550	40,659	49,256
Poland	2,561	2,595	3,707	30,467	22,056	19,495
Saudi Arabia	30,442	35,563	14,785	26,698	43,312	59,924
Singapore	49,454	55,377	62,057	56,505	67,515	64,756
South Africa	18,052	20,131	25,676	15,468	17,550	19,810
Spain	16,945	16,722	19,025	10,633	17,432	7,911
Sweden	86,873	61,785	100,768	9,020	13,701	8,165
Switzerland	55,653	47,524	69,499	4,555	4,415	4,861
Thailand	9,315	10,495	12,680	23,793	21,887	30,220
United Kingdom	447,898	524,879	606,123	101,933	88,057	88,367
United States of America	813,463	834,757	1,086,714	170,297	232,327	289,950
U.S.S.R.	2,205	1,999	1,852	97,424	75,875	80,318
Yugoslavia	1,791	2,340	2,811	24,601	24,915	27,611
Other and unknown	r116,297	r133,334	151,547	r200,416	r263,097	208,536
Total	3,665,917	3,855,619	4,693,631	2,216,235	2,505,768	2,708,165

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with state statistics, see page 431.

Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1978-79 totalled 3,017,934 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 1,184,920 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 358,004 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 41,742 tonnes; food preparations, 38,868 tonnes; iron and steel, 33,017 tonnes; chemicals, 30,031 tonnes; machinery, 28,736 tonnes; and beverages, 25,223 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,069,714 tonnes, the principal commodities being iron and steel, 415,376 tonnes; paper (newsprint and other), 297,544 tonnes; raw sugar, 267,184 tonnes; petroleum products, 253,130 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 196,526 tonnes; timber, 194,250 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 164,427 tonnes; gypsum, 154,596 tonnes; and cement, 122,573 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1978 amounted to 1,710,589 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,638,711 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the

same period amounted to 443,020 tonnes, and consisted mainly of aluminium, 221,619 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 180,250 tonnes; and pig iron, 22,360 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., cost, insurance, and freight [c.i.f.] basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the free on rail (f.o.r.) equivalent.

For 1978-79, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$858.5m. Transport equipment, \$177.3m; clothing and footwear, \$84.5m; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, \$35.9m; and machinery specialised for particular industries, \$34.8m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$123.8m. Inorganic chemicals, \$22.1m; machinery specialised for particular industries, \$14.9m; and pearls and precious stones, \$9.0m, were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas), 1978-79* (5401.5) issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis. Two changes to trade documentation recording commenced on 1 July 1978 which affected interstate trade figures: see page 431.

For 1978-79, exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$407.0m. Petroleum products, \$71.9m; transport equipment, \$56.0m; clothing and accessories, \$19.6m; and machinery other than electric, \$30.9m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$371.1m. Major items for which no figures can be released were confectionery, newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$26.9m; preserved vegetables, \$31.8m; and refined zinc, \$25.3m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1978-79 was approximately \$42.0m.

Further reference: Customs and excise revenue, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 418-19

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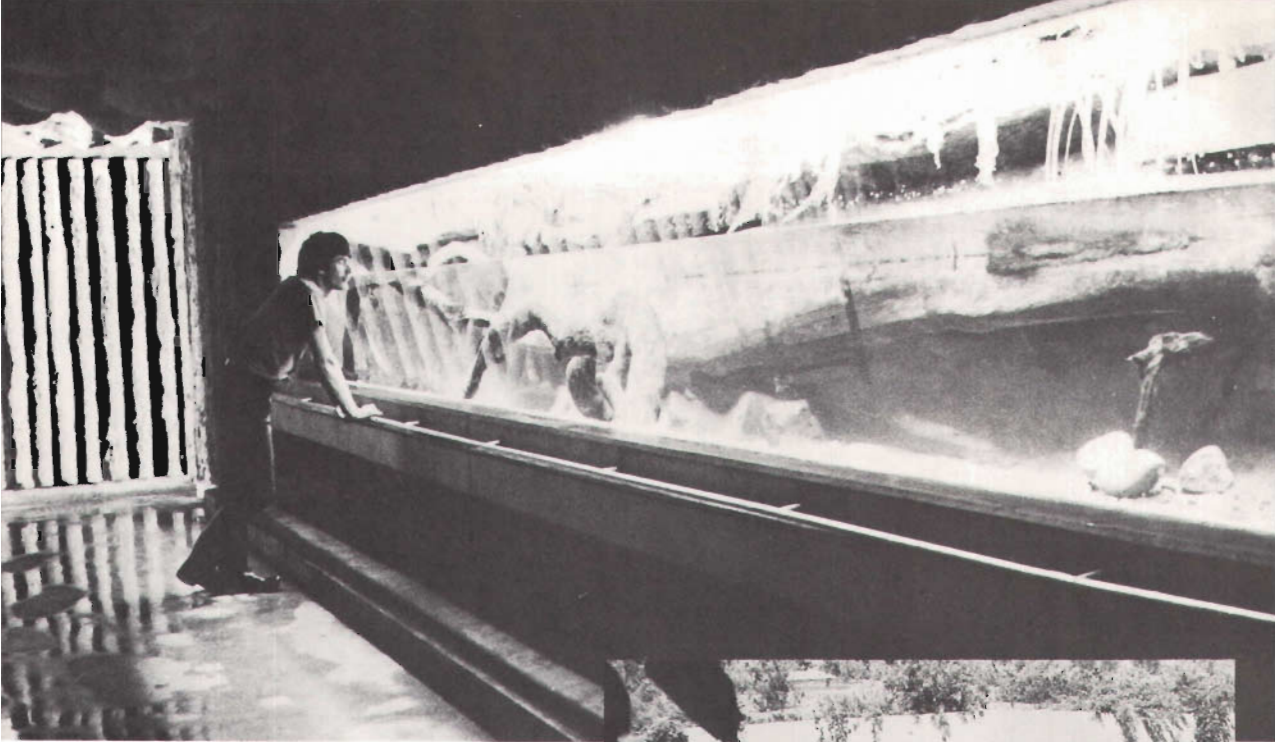
An etching by an unknown artist of the Exhibition Building completed for the first International Exhibition in 1880.

The Exhibition Trustees of the Royal Exhibition Building

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra opened the 1980 Melbourne International Centenary Exhibition on 1 October 1980.

The Exhibition Trustees of the Royal Exhibition Building



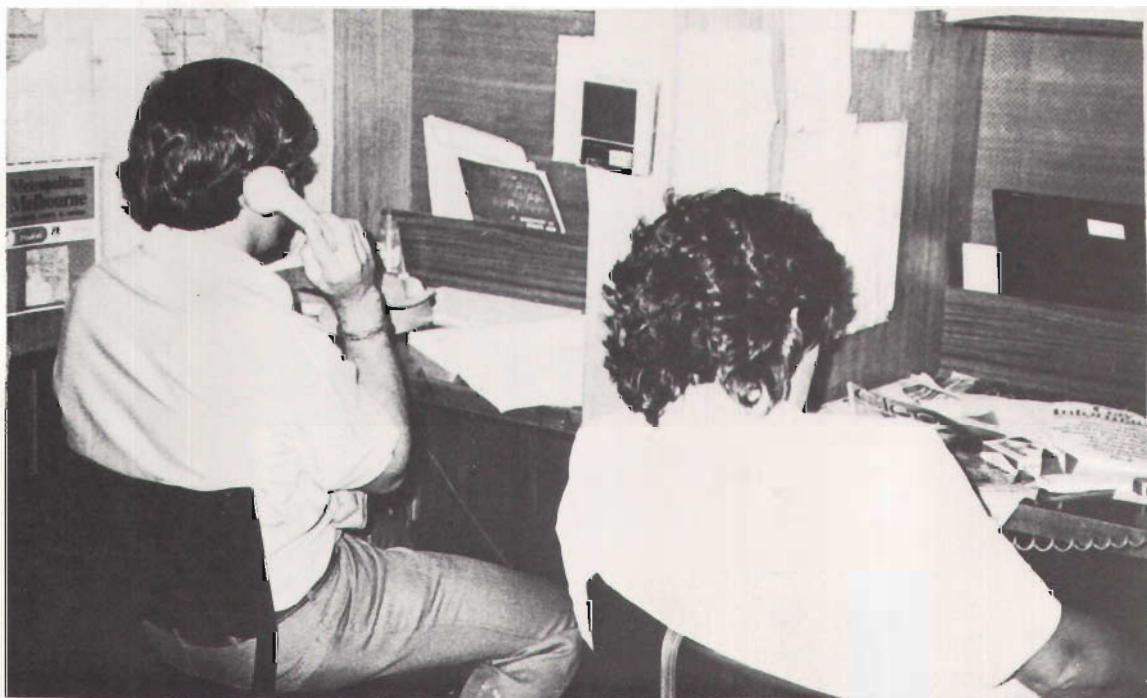


The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens' new Platypus Exhibit where Australia's most unique mammal can be viewed inside through glass and outside in a billabong setting.

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens

Volunteers on duty in the Booth Room of the Personal Emergency Service which handles more than 20,000 crisis calls each year.

Fergus Hughes





The brewing industry has always aimed at purity of its products. Here at Carlton and United Breweries Limited is the laboratory in the mid 1920s (above) and in the 1980s (left).

Carlton and United Breweries Limited



Telecom's latest computer installation at Springvale.

Telecom Australia



The planting of suitable trees provides farm shelter, bird habitat, and added beauty to farm properties.

Forests Commission

Supermarkets and similar suburban buildings now aim to fulfil their environmental responsibilities by attractive landscaping and retention of existing trees.

Safeway Stores Limited



PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1980-81

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1980-81 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 17 September 1980.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) Reductions in pay-roll tax for small businesses; (2) further relief from probate duty and gift duty; (3) higher land tax exemption for the family home; (4) stamp duty relief for new motor vehicles and eligible first home buyers; (5) special funds for housing; (6) increased level of assistance for decentralisation; (7) expanded capital works programmes; (8) increased support for library services; and (9) increased allocations for country water supply and sewerage authorities.

The Treasurer explained that as the net result of transactions on the Current Account sector of the Consolidated Fund in 1979-80 was a surplus of \$61.4m, the Victorian Government had decided to transfer \$29m to the Works and Services Account to increase the level of funds available for capital works in 1980-81. The balance of \$32.4m will remain in the Current Account to supplement the anticipated 1980-81 revenue. The Treasurer said that this is a reflection of the Victorian Government's desire to recognise the continuing nature of government financing and to manage finances on a longer-term basis than is necessary for the formal processes of the Victorian Parliament.

Revenue, 1980-81

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1980-81 increased by \$489.7m to \$4,475.2m.

Victoria's entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements was estimated to be \$1,363.5m. This was an increase of 10.5 per cent over 1979-80. The financial assistance grants formula for tax sharing arrangements with the Commonwealth Government expired at the end of the 1979-80 financial year. As a result of the Premiers' Conference in December 1979, the Commonwealth Government agreed to a short-term guarantee for the 1980-81 financial year which would ensure that each State would receive no less in real terms than it received in 1979-80.

The financial year 1980-81 would be of significance in the history of income tax reimbursements arrangements for two reasons: (1) The present arrangements would be subject to overall review before June 1981 in terms of the Points of Understanding which were settled between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1976; and (2) the basis of distribution of the share of the personal income tax pool coming to the States was being reviewed by a special division of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

A further increase in the pay-roll tax exemption level came into operation on 1 January 1981. The new exemption level was \$96,600, reducing by \$2 for each \$3 increase in total pay-roll above that figure to a flat exemption of \$37,800 at pay-rolls of \$184,800 and above. The exemption level under the Gift Duty Act was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000 with effect from 1 January 1981. The exemption level under the Land Tax Act was increased from \$40,000 to \$45,000 with effect from 1 January 1981 and legislation was to be introduced to establish a Hardship Relief Board, similar to the one that now exists for probate duty, to consider applications for relief from land tax because of

hardship. Property passing from child to parent or grandparent was now to be exempt from probate duty.

The rate of stamp duty on the certificate of registration of new motor vehicles was reduced from 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

First home buyers who qualify for the Home Savings Grant made available by the Commonwealth Government would qualify for a grant of \$100 as a refund on stamp duty.

The licence fee for all liquor other than light ale was increased from 8 per cent to 9 per cent. The revenue gains from this measure was to be used to more than halve the fee applicable to light ale.

There was to be no change in the Statutory Corporation Payments made by the State Electricity Commission, i.e., 5.5 per cent of revenue, but the Gas and Fuel Corporation would be required to increase its payment from 5.5 per cent to 8 per cent.

Expenditure, 1980-81

The total works programmes of Victorian Government departments and major statutory bodies for 1980-81 were estimated to increase by \$213.4m or 12.1 per cent. The Commonwealth Government agreed to increase government loan allocations and works grants by 5 per cent over 1979-80. Expenditure from the Works and Services Account was estimated at \$441.7m, an increase of \$47.3m over 1979-80 expenditure. The expenditure was to be financed by an appropriation of \$412.8m from the Consolidated Fund to the Works and Services Account plus expenditure of \$28.9m from the balance in Works and Services Account which was placed in the Account in 1979-80 to be available to assist works programmes in 1980-81. The 1980-81 semi-government borrowing programme for Victoria was \$551.4m and included special provision for borrowings for the Loy Yang power station project, the World Trade Centre, the power transmission line to Portland, and the Wurdee Boluc pipeline.

Education

Total education expenditure was estimated at \$1,458m. An amount of \$1,399m was allocated for recurrent items (of which \$886m was for salaries) and \$149m for works and services.

During 1980-81, seventeen new primary and three new post primary schools were to be completed and work was to commence on eight primary, two special developmental schools, and three centres for counselling guidance and clinical services.

The Victorian Government has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the Master Builders Association of Victoria for the establishment of a Group Apprenticeship Scheme.

Police

The allocation to the Victoria Police, excluding the cost of pensions to retired police officers, was \$220.3m. The 1980-81 Budget provided for a gross intake of 665 men in order to achieve an estimated strength of 8,038 members at 30 June 1981. The police cadet training scheme was to be phased out and any savings transferred to cover an expansion of general recruitment. Special provision was made for specialised communications equipment and scientific apparatus required for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting to be held in Melbourne during October 1981. Works and Services Account allocation was \$11.2m. Work has commenced on a \$2.15m contract for upgrading the control room at D24 Russell Street.

Public transport

The Treasurer estimated that the level of subsidy to the users of public transport services in 1980-81 amounted to \$206m. Twenty-eight new trams were to be delivered during the year and the 130 new buses on order were to be in service before the end of the financial year. Forty-eight new stainless steel carriages were to be delivered during the year and funds have been allocated for commencement of the upgrading of the 252 blue suburban carriages.

The first sections of the Melbourne underground rail loop project were to come into operation during 1980-81. The West Gate Bridge Authority was to receive an annual advance of \$10m over the next five years. Legislation was to be brought forward to reconstitute the authority.

Estimated receipts from the petrol franchise tax would be \$65.8m. This would be used for roadworks and would cover the cost of the subsidy to passengers of private bus services, \$17.5m for 1980-81.

Health

Estimated expenditure for 1980-81 was \$740m. The largest single item was \$440m for estimated expenditure for hospital services including nursing homes and other charitable institutions. Within the Works and Services Account \$48.8m was allocated to general hospital building which includes provision for new projects at Swan Hill, Wonthaggi, Maroondah, Goulburn Valley, and East Gippsland Hospitals and continuing projects at the Austin, Essendon, Sunshine, and Western General Hospitals.

A new admission centre with provision for day hospital facilities has been built at Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital and a re-organisation of existing services would enable the establishment of a long-term rehabilitation ward. A comprehensive regional service for retarded persons, based on the pilot scheme operating in the Loddon-Campaspe region, was to be developed.

Community welfare services

The 1980-81 allocation was \$129m of which \$6.7m was from the Works and Services Account. An amount of \$41.1m was to be provided for rate and fare concessions to pensioners. An increase of 25 per cent on the weekly rate for foster care and non-parent assistance was made.

Legal Aid Commission

This Commission was to come into operation in 1980-81 and amalgamate the existing Legal Aid Committee, the Australian Legal Aid Office, and the Public Solicitor into one body. Victoria's contribution to the Commission was estimated to be \$0.9m for the 1980-81 year.

Housing

Commonwealth funds to Victoria for welfare housing was to be \$68.6m for 1980-81. In order to obtain the full Commonwealth allocation Victoria would provide the required matching State funds. A further \$10m was to be made available for new co-operative housing societies through the State Bank to assist first home buyers to buy new homes.

Rural matters

The Treasurer stated that all major rural industries generally enjoyed a good year in 1979-80 with overall grain production exceeding four million tonnes for the first time. The Victorian Government had established the Young Farmers Finance Council to assist young persons to acquire their own farms. The Rural Finance Commission approved a record \$32.3m in loans to the rural community. The expected lending for 1980-81 was \$35m.

Water resources

The allocation for 1980-81 was \$115.2m which included \$34.9m from the Works and Services Account. An amount of \$2.8m was to be spent on salinity control and drainage works in 1980-81. Investigations into flooding problems at Seaspray, Kerang, Echuca, and Traralgon have been completed and further studies underway at Geelong, Wangaratta, Shepparton-Mooroopna, Seymour, Horsham, Bendigo, Morwell, and Benalla. The approved strategy for overcoming flooding problems at Sale commence in 1980-81. Proposed works for country water and sewerage authorities was estimated at \$50.7m. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works total capital programme for the current financial year was \$199.6m. The Victorian Government has agreed to reimburse the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works \$111m for work on the Thomson-Cardinia water supply system which was attributable to non-metropolitan water consumers. This amount was to be reimbursed by 80 half-yearly instalments of principal and interest.

State development, decentralisation, and tourism

The 1980-81 allocation was \$51.4m including \$8m from the Works and Services Account. Payments to approved decentralised industries were to be \$34.4m. Plans were being developed for an extensive range of functions between November 1984 and October 1985 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of settlement in Victoria. For 1980-81, the

Victorian Development Corporation was to have in excess of \$1.1m to assist manufacturing and tourism in country areas. The Small Business Development Corporation has been allocated \$0.6m.

Conservation

An amount of \$34.2m was provided for 1980-81, including \$7m from the Works and Services Account. The National Parks Service has been allotted \$7.1m and \$5m has been allocated to the Fisheries and Wildlife Division. Provision for the Environment Protection Authority was \$6.4m and additional staff have been approved to implement the State Environment Protection Policy.

The arts

The allocation for the Ministry of the Arts was \$62.1m, the major single item being \$23.5m from the Works and Services Account for the Victorian Arts Centre. The maximum per capita subsidy to municipal library services has been increased to \$3.25. The allocation for the Victorian Film Corporation was \$1.1m.

Local government

The Commonwealth Government has amended legislation so that local government's share of personal income tax is now 2 per cent. This increased share from 1.75 per cent produced an allocation of \$76.6m. Borrowings by municipalities for 1979-80 totalled \$90.7m.

Youth, sport, and recreation

Funds available to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation for 1980-81 were estimated at \$15.3m. The State Indoor Swimming Centre was opened in 1980 and \$2.4m was allocated towards the cost of the State Indoor Sports Centre at Olympic Park. An amount of \$2.4m was committed towards the cost of major sporting and recreation projects in 19 municipalities.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1980-81 (\$'000)

Head of receipt	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Balance 1 July	—	32,396
State taxation	1,366,866	1,568,564
Other State sources	635,980	700,037
Railways operating income	228,704	261,000
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Personal income tax sharing entitlement	1,233,934	1,363,500
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	125,375	132,657
Total	3,595,114	4,062,408
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	208,521	218,947
Loan repayments	15,469	12,100
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	104,260	109,473
School building grants	50,244	56,963
Urban public transport grants	8,664	9,600
National railway network	3,230	5,700
Total	390,388	412,783
Grand total	3,985,502	4,475,191

**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1980-81
(\$'000)**

Function of payments	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	751,952	885,087
Departmental votes	2,391,606	2,751,272
Railways operating expenses (a)	390,116	426,067
Total	3,533,674	4,062,425
Balance carried forward	32,396	—
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	419,432	412,765
Grand total	3,985,502	4,475,191

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt 1979-80 (Actual) \$52.1m; 1980-81 (Estimate) \$55.4m; charges on debt since 1960 to 1979-80 (Actual) \$27.9m; 1980-81 (Estimate) \$31.2m.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions

can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to:

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY (\$m)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	r1,498.0	r2,015.0	r2,377.4	r2,710.7	2,976.7
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	15.4	4.5	8.8	r5.0	7.4
Expenditure on new fixed assets	r1,062.9	r1,250.6	r1,407.8	r1,596.7	1,744.5
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	116.1	r92.6	r80.7	r76.3	63.4
Total gross capital formation	r1,194.4	r1,347.7	r1,497.3	r1,678.0	1,815.3

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$m)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>OUTLAY—continued</i>					
Transfer payments—					
Interest	r350.9	r404.4	r483.8	r566.3	630.6
Transfers to persons	54.8	63.0	r66.7	r66.4	65.6
Subsidies	r8.0	12.2	r18.8	21.4	27.1
Transfers overseas	0.1	0.1	0.1	r—	—
Grants for private capital purposes	r14.7	18.6	14.5	r19.7	23.4
Total transfer payments	r428.4	r498.3	r583.8	r674.0	746.7
Net advances—					
To the private sector	65.2	r90.6	r103.4	r89.5	61.2
To public financial enterprises	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.1	2.8
Total net advances	70.2	r96.4	r108.3	r94.6	64.0
Total outlay	r3,191.1	r3,957.5	r4,566.8	r5,157.2	5,602.7
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	r1,911.7	r2,494.7	r2,946.8	r3,364.9	3,700.0
Capital outlay	r1,279.4	r1,462.7	r1,620.0	r1,792.3	1,902.6
<i>RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS</i>					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,072.8	1,310.6	r1,497.2	r1,652.4	1,752.7
Income from public enterprises	r93.0	r118.8	r170.2	r189.6	233.3
Property income—					
Interest	54.5	59.7	77.3	r90.5	89.5
Land rent, royalties	40.4	46.8	53.5	69.3	81.4
Total property income	95.0	106.5	130.8	r159.8	170.9
Grants from the Commonwealth					
Government—					
For current purposes	919.9	1,374.5	1,514.9	1,769.7	1,929.1
For capital purposes	349.7	387.0	373.4	360.8	358.2
Total receipts	r2,530.4	r3,297.3	r3,686.5	r4,132.3	4,444.1
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
State public trading enterprises	177.5	250.8	320.4	415.2	511.6
State general government	r1.7	r3.4	2.0	r5.2	5.8
Local authorities	31.3	45.0	51.1	59.2	63.8
Advances from the Commonwealth					
Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	148.4	181.2	189.5	198.0	194.3
Other	158.3	174.0	138.1	116.3	90.0
Net receipts of private trust funds	r109.2	r-79.5	r80.7	r33.1	44.0
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-92.6	-131.2	r-23.2	r78.0	38.0
Reduction in security holdings	-30.7	43.1	r-58.2	r-147.3	-97.1
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	79.2	89.7	100.8	127.8	140.0
Other	r78.4	r83.6	r79.2	r139.6	168.0
Total financing items	r660.7	r660.1	r880.3	r1,025.0	1,158.5
Total funds available	r3,191.1	r3,957.5	r4,566.8	r5,157.2	5,602.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Purpose	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<i>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE</i>					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	122.5	148.1	r173.4	r202.0	225.9
General administration, n.e.c.	r110.6	r149.5	r165.9	r193.1	219.4
Education	r765.9	r946.5	r1,153.7	r1,316.9	1,422.8
Health	283.4	r498.2	575.2	r636.8	707.0

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$m)

Purpose	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE— <i>continued</i>					
Social security and welfare	31.7	41.7	r50.7	r64.9	75.2
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
Community and regional development	9.3	12.5	14.3	r17.8	20.8
Sanitation and protection of the environment	r25.5	r29.8	r34.6	r39.6	42.5
Recreation and culture	50.8	62.5	75.1	86.9	95.7
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	48.0	59.8	r66.1	r74.1	80.3
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	7.4	9.2	r10.2	r12.1	14.2
Water supply	-1.1	0.5	r-1.8	r-2.1	-1.9
Rail transport	0.3	0.4	—	r0.4	—
Road systems and regulation	15.0	18.5	21.7	r23.4	25.7
Other transport services, n.e.c.	0.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Other economic services (including general administration)	r27.2	r35.2	r34.8	r41.0	44.7
Other purposes	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	r1,498.0	r2,015.0	r2,377.4	r2,710.7	2,976.7
EXPENDITURE ON FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	r8.6	r13.9	r22.8	r24.5	27.0
General administration, n.e.c.	42.9	61.9	67.0	r106.1	102.9
Education	170.9	r169.7	r157.8	r169.5	188.9
Health	48.7	73.6	80.8	r71.7	68.1
Social security and welfare	r1.1	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.8
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	57.8	29.0	31.7	39.0	37.1
Community and regional development	1.9	r8.7	7.4	r1.3	0.7
Sanitation and protection of the environment (including sewerage and drainage)	r115.0	r127.4	r117.5	r121.4	117.0
Recreation and culture	r16.2	r32.2	33.1	r48.0	51.8
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	40.0	50.2	57.4	r60.2	53.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	7.3	r12.9	26.6	r25.5	24.3
Electricity and gas	131.2	181.8	231.5	r310.8	433.2
Water supply	64.0	r75.3	102.7	r129.5	127.9
Rail transport	56.8	r72.5	90.3	r100.8	113.3
Sea transport	19.9	20.2	r18.2	r17.7	22.7
Road systems and regulation	265.7	r294.8	r331.2	r333.9	341.6
Other transport services, n.e.c.	6.1	11.6	9.7	14.2	10.3
Other economic services (including general administration)	8.9	13.0	r18.9	20.8	22.1
Other purposes	—	—	0.5	0.1	0.1
Total	r1,062.9	r1,250.6	r1,407.8	r1,596.7	1,744.5

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including

more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1979-80, the only claimant State for special grants under section 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) is given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. During 1975-76, amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1978-79 and 1979-80, the sinking fund contributions made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria were \$9.1m and \$9.6m, respectively.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government.

Personal income tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments became entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in two stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial

assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year. The States' entitlements are subject to the guarantee that their entitlement in any year is not less in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grant formula as laid down in the *State Grants Act 1973*. For 1980-81, the States are further guaranteed that their entitlements will not be less in real terms than in 1979-80. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis. The weights are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76.

Stage 2 of the arrangements came into effect in 1977-78. Each State became entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions and the basic income tax rate structure were to remain uniform throughout Australia. There would continue to be one income tax collection form and the Commonwealth was to remain the sole collection agency.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers' Conference to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to using 39.87 per cent, and not 33.6 per cent, as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements.

For 1979-80, all States' personal income tax sharing entitlement fell short of that which would have applied if calculated under the financial assistance grants formula. Therefore, the guarantee provisions came into effect and the States' entitlement amounted to \$5,415.9m.

In 1980-81, the guarantee provision for maintaining entitlements in real terms were to come into effect and it is estimated that the States' entitlement would be \$6,020.2m.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)**
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
General revenue assistance (b)	706,389	841,700	984,690	1,090,025	1,233,934
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	7,500	8,003	8,540	9,098	9,649
Capital assistance grants	108,871	114,354	120,071	120,071	104,260
Research grants	1,553	3,014	2,470	2,856	2,951
Government schools—					
Capital grants	38,279	37,657	40,882	36,313	33,440
Recurrent grants	51,855	69,450	71,107	71,856	76,204
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	10,779	7,259	10,301	12,668	10,478
Recurrent grants	42,175	58,590	59,674	73,130	87,390
Schools—joint programmes	6,551	7,040	7,560	7,088	6,020
Technical and further education	17,029	23,199	23,891	33,101	31,554
Colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges	145,620	161,931	160,490	169,568	178,870
Universities	120,233	145,222	164,650	169,709	184,235
Pre-schools and child care	12,797	16,882	18,203	11,815	12,737
Child migrant education	4,502	51	41	609	1,067
Hospitals—capital development	27,280	27,000	11,800	—	—
Public hospital running costs	229,570	149,903	228,557	252,575	268,476
Community health	10,863	15,015	17,669	12,473	13,134
School dental scheme	3,395	3,602	3,861	3,352	3,770
Blood transfusion service	1,084	1,356	1,889	2,732	2,172
Dwellings for aged pensioners	2,827	3,419	2,530	3,388	7,186
Senior citizens centres	1,514	1,864	1,944	958	1,433
Home care services	2,178	2,018	2,520	3,450	4,226
Aboriginal advancement	1,358	1,936	1,809	1,568	1,837
Welfare housing grants	1,679	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Other housing assistance grants	—	—	—	—	15,045
Employment grants	8,200	—	—	—	—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Regional Employment Development					
Scheme	5,404	—	—	—	—
Apprenticeship training	852	2,804	2,123	1,062	121
Area improvement programme	4,896	28	—	—	—
Sewerage	10,784	5,794	100	—	—
Land acquisition	3,417	—	—	—	—
National estate	550	591	370	415	300
Leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities	1,677	1,089	492	134	42
Agricultural extension services	2,022	2,291	2,341	2,307	1,135
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	2,459	4,938	5,858	6,980	5,754
Dairy adjustment programme	2,388	643	241	—	—
Rural reconstruction	1,675	950	6	—	—
Roads	89,080	91,100	98,900	105,771	113,683
Urban public transport	9,332	15,885	9,830	12,000	12,131
Transport planning and research	3,106	2,193	2,411	1,714	1,842
Water resources	891	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,193
Local government general purpose grants	20,242	35,398	42,078	45,666	56,436
Natural disaster relief	5,972	1,992	621	812	-229
Other payments	3,053	4,417	3,805	4,564	6,270
Total	1,736,135	1,877,316	2,121,061	2,276,566	2,494,343

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, cash benefit payments to persons, and repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance up to 1975-76; personal income tax sharing entitlements from 1976-77.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Further reference: *New Federalism Policy, Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 453-6*

Capital assistance

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each State's total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per cent in 1977-78. In 1979-80, they amounted to \$415.0m of which Victoria received \$104.3m.

Research

Since 1965-66, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Research Grants Committee. From 1976-77 onwards, the previous fixed triennial funding arrangements were replaced by a three-year rolling programme. Grants for research projects in 1979-80 amounted to \$12.3m of which Victoria received \$3.0m. Payments in 1980-81 and future years would be made directly to the individual researchers through the research institutions and would not, therefore, be classified as payments to or for the States.

Education

In recent years, a number of changes have been made to the arrangements for payments to the States in the four broad areas of education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. In 1977, a three-year rolling programme was adopted. From 1979, however, fixed triennial funding arrangements have been adopted in respect of recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education, to facilitate forward planning in these areas. Equipment and capital grants would be determined annually. Technical and further education funds are also determined annually, while rolling programme arrangements were to be maintained for payments to the States for schools. Cost supplementation arrangements for 1980 would continue to be confined to the wages and salaries component of recurrent programmes.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. For universities and colleges of advanced education, recurrent funds were to be maintained at approximately the same real level in 1981 as in 1980, Capital and equipment funds were to be reduced by 17.6 per cent in real terms in 1981, consistent with enrolment trends. For the technical and further education sector, there was to be an overall increase of 1.1 per cent in real terms in assistance in 1981.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1979-80 were \$704.9m of which Victoria received \$184.2m (\$173.6m for recurrent expenditure and \$10.7m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1979-80, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$497.2m of which Victoria received \$178.9m (\$159.7m for recurrent expenditure and \$19.2m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1979-80, grants to the States amounted to \$138.8m of which Victoria received \$31.6m (\$16.1m for recurrent expenditure and \$15.5m for capital expenditure).

Schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. For 1981 and 1982, rolling programme planning guidelines allowed for maintenance of the same level of funds in real terms as those allocated for the 1980 base programme. In 1979-80, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$696.6m of which Victoria received \$213.5m (\$169.6m for recurrent expenditure and \$43.9m for capital expenditure).

Pre-schools

Commonwealth grants to the States for pre-schools commenced in 1973-74 with the provision of funds for both capital and recurrent purposes. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for the recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grants have represented the total Commonwealth contribution to the States towards capital and recurrent costs of pre-schools. The grants in 1979-80 amounted to \$32.8m of which Victoria received \$9.0m.

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid, new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria ended on 30 June 1980, but have been extended on an annual basis pending finalisation of the Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals. In 1979-80, the States received \$1,119.2m of which Victoria's share was \$268.5m.

Children's services

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. Grants for pre-schools are discussed earlier in this chapter. The grants in 1979-80 for children's services other than pre-schools amounted to \$10.8m of which Victoria received \$3.7m.

Community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations. Since 1 July 1978, the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of recurrent and capital costs of approved projects instead of the 75 per cent provided in 1977-78. Funds allocated through the States for recurrent costs of women's refuges will, however, continue at the rate of up to 75 per cent. In addition to the abovementioned arrangements, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of those community health projects which have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973-74. Since 1979-80, further funds have been provided to the States through the Community Health Programme for the employment of ethnic health workers, interpreters, and translators. In 1979-80, \$47.8m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme of which Victoria received \$13.1m (\$12.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$0.7m for capital expenditure).

School Dental Scheme

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government initiated an Australia-wide School Dental Scheme for all primary school children to be administered by the States. Until 1975-76, the Commonwealth Government met the full capital and operating costs of training facilities for dental therapists, as well as the full capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of school dental clinics. These arrangements have been revised since then and from 1978-79 the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of the operating costs of training facilities and clinics and 50 per cent of the capital costs of new facilities. In 1979-80, grants for the School Dental Scheme amounted to \$22.8m of which Victoria received \$3.8m.

Home care services

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their own homes. Grants provided in 1979-80 totalled \$10.4m of which Victoria received \$4.2m.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners are now being assisted. In 1979-80, grants amounted to \$30m of which Victoria received \$7.2m.

Apprenticeship training

Since 1971-72, the Commonwealth Government and the States have collaborated in several schemes to improve and extend apprenticeship training. In 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government provided \$1.1m to meet costs incurred by the States in employing apprentices surplus to requirements. Of this amount Victoria received \$0.1m. This programme is being phased out as other manpower and training schemes are introduced.

Commonwealth extension services

Grants are made to the States to promote improved practices in the dairy industry and for development (in the States) of agricultural advisory services generally. Grants are also made available under this programme for soil conservation extension and research programmes. Grants in 1979-80 amounted to \$4.7m of which Victoria received \$1.1m.

Roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms — general assistance, and assistance for specific road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. An amount of \$546.0m was made available to the States in 1979-80, an increase of 7.5 per cent over 1978-79, and Victoria's share of this was \$113.7m. Legislation also sets down annual quotas of expenditure which are to be met from State sources. In 1979-80, these quotas amounted to \$534.3m of which Victoria's quota was \$156.4m.

Urban public transport

Under an agreement concluded with the States in 1974, the Commonwealth Government met two-thirds of the cost of approved urban public transport projects, including railways. Between 1978-79 and 1982-83, assistance totalling \$300m will be provided under the *States Grants (Urban Public Transport) Act 1978*. The Act initially provided \$60m a year to the States (\$40m allocated in fixed guaranteed amounts and \$20m allocated annually on the basis of needs and priorities). Since 1978-79, the Commonwealth Government has limited payments to the guaranteed amounts. In 1979-80, \$42.1m was paid to the States of which Victoria received \$12.1m.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Housing for servicemen	6,082	4,191	753	948	45
Housing	98,159	98,159	101,759	82,451	41,744
Growth centres	22,277	15,793	9,075	7,391	8,804
Land acquisition	12,222	4,926	5,340	3,201	3,267
Sewerage	24,780	11,970	—	—	—
Dairy adjustment programme	7,677	3,565	363	—	—
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	—	3,230
Rural adjustment scheme	—	2,958	9,733	8,712	3,281
Rural reconstruction	5,025	2,850	18	—	—
Dartmouth Dam	2,800	1,875	—	—	—
Other	4,048	2,923	1,364	814	415
Total	183,070	149,210	128,404	103,517	60,787

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970, legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(**\$'000**)

Source of receipts	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Taxation (a)	707,356	888,053	1,025,288	1,112,952	1,171,533
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	65,165	76,779	89,340	101,633	110,265
Redemption and repayment of advances	7,703	9,343	11,774	14,328	16,711
Other	3,958	4,076	4,208	4,588	4,652
Railways—					
Ordinary income	126,557	142,571	156,920	166,603	177,515
Other	2,446	4,372	6,990	13,954	11,322
Forestry—					
Royalties	9,850	11,994	15,024	14,795	14,678
Other	1,713	1,696	1,237	1,003	1,283
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	38,812	43,333	47,560	70,390	88,142
Other	5,031	6,140	7,377	8,706	11,797
Ports and harbours	5,551	5,975	6,991	7,241	7,518
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	22,708	27,221	33,026	36,884	39,976
Fees and charges, n.e.i.	59,751	69,483	82,520	93,756	101,924
Fines	10,314	12,577	15,252	16,342	19,606
Miscellaneous	143,619	153,388	69,612	83,363	106,473
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance (b)	548,405	706,389	841,700	984,690	1,090,025
Special revenue assistance	13,861	—	—	—	—
Debt charges assistance	13,914	—	—	—	—
Education grants (c)	39,069	57,967	72,107	80,778	84,415
Departmental charges — social welfare and health benefits	6,856	9,724	6,703	9,655	10,050
Tuberculosis arrangement	4,865	4,205	2,647	2,277	1,544
Pre-school child education and care (c)	5,577	10,150	13,119	13,225	9,015
School dental programme (c)	1,606	1,365	1,897	2,373	3,572
Deserted wives — social welfare	—	—	2,824	4,517	5,434
Other (c)	2,344	4,570	9,492	10,363	13,419
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	87,370	108,871	114,354	120,071	120,071
Education grants (c)	49,524	45,075	45,612	52,939	53,886
Sewerage Agreement (c)	34,236	30,809	13,100	—	—
Urban public transport (c)	—	—	11,331	7,050	10,963
Other (c)	2,270	4,693	4,070	3,579	2,407
Loan raisings	184,809	217,744	228,706	240,142	240,142
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	4,915	5,381	10,580	12,432	10,997
Total	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598

(a) For details of total taxation collections see pages 454-5.

(b) From 1976-77, personal income tax sharing entitlements.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 452-4.

The principal payments for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publications *Commonwealth Government Finance Australia*, 1978-79 (5502.0) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia 1978-79*, (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication entitled *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	164,398	175,734	209,251	239,448	257,403
Sinking Fund	28,836	29,000	31,156	33,458	35,849
Other	1,258	1,042	1,216	1,200	1,587
Commonwealth — State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	25,930	29,735	35,075	39,248	42,979
Repayments	6,053	7,715	7,564	8,408	9,252
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	239,104	267,923	299,727	326,389	341,312
Other	4,676	5,639	5,891	6,504	7,330
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	23,911	29,756	38,263	39,359	41,551
Culture and recreation	12,751	16,604	19,942	28,317	28,328
Development and decentralisation	13,252	21,131	26,796	32,835	36,721
Education—					
Registered schools	20,039	29,163	41,897	51,976	58,730
State schools —					
Primary and secondary (b)	430,508	543,862	644,775	741,056	807,268
Technical and vocational	20,306	25,051	28,577	35,773	42,009
Universities	44	72	73	23	24
Other higher education	39,709	39,920	35,833	30,948	24,462
Other (c)	54,899	69,206	83,270	95,565	106,070
Forestry	12,434	14,991	17,202	18,115	19,378
Health services —					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	62,354	80,762	95,050	108,480	118,356
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	194,702	225,834	247,864	272,750	273,706
Other	24,427	29,696	36,452	39,335	43,215
Lands, survey, and mining	28,737	33,384	38,028	48,405	57,166
Law, order, and public safety —					
Justice	25,375	32,761	35,971	39,856	42,047
Police	80,185	100,814	119,467	138,804	154,823
Prisons and probation	10,204	12,956	15,034	17,067	19,188
Public safety, etc.	533	619	696	701	925
Legislative and general administration	36,679	51,587	62,786	65,327	74,663
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (d)	35,404	45,898	61,471	74,567	85,301
Local government, n.e.i.	2,679	3,212	3,490	4,015	4,509
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	4,784	6,158	7,543	9,016	11,331
Pay-roll tax	28,830	36,727	44,430	49,351	55,322
Pensions and superannuation (e)	26,028	38,568	51,746	64,724	77,709
Ports and harbours	5,769	6,960	7,891	8,402	9,219
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	5,514	6,960	8,449	10,212	11,019
Social welfare, n.e.i.	30,193	41,581	58,167	71,708	85,319
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	25,363	30,018	34,608	38,144	41,017
Miscellaneous (f)	41,475	51,072	64,132	69,989	87,279
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	347,087	426,092	435,844	435,427	431,225
Total	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891	3,543,598

(a) Excludes interest etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges"

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes travelling allowances and fare concessions for students.

(d) Includes grants to municipalities for education, health, social welfare, culture, and recreation among others.

(e) Railways pensions are included under "Railways — Working expenses".

(f) Includes in 1974-75: \$10m. Special budgetary assistance repaid to the Commonwealth Government.

VICTORIAN TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years, there has

been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of money provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1978-79 aggregated \$3,551.7m and credits \$3,523.2m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.7m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$284.3m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$100.6m, cash advanced was \$25.5m, while the balance, \$158.2m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1978-79:

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS, 1978-79
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1978	1978-79		Balance at 30 June 1979
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	258.1	2,503.8	2,474.5	228.8
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	6.1	24.3	27.0	8.8
Commonwealth Government funds	26.9	1,019.2	1,018.4	26.1
Bequests, deposits, etc.	21.7	4.5	3.3	20.6
Total	312.9	3,551.7	3,523.2	284.3

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1978-79, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$431.2m (referred to in more detail below); (2) Hospitals and Charities Fund, credited with \$274m; (3) The Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$94.8m; (4) Roads (Special Projects) Fund credited with \$39.8m; and (5) The Licensing Fund, credited with \$37.3m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Charges in Suspense Account, credited with \$260.5m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$189.4m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$387.3m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Victorian Natural Disasters Relief Account with receipts of \$9.5m and \$12.4m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend money received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$442.2m; (2) health \$273.8m; (3) housing \$117.2m; and (4) transport \$108.5m.

Money held for bequests, donations, deposits, and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.7m purchased by the Victorian Government.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created,

at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	6,497	11,529	9,652	5,860	5,061
Culture and recreation	8,079	14,224	14,918	r23,550	26,451
Development and decentralisation (a)	5,865	6,560	r6,128	r7,387	5,997
Education—					
Primary and secondary (b)	84,570	105,966	103,428	98,423	103,383
Technical and vocational	25,448	28,815	28,673	41,235	48,424
Universities	7	103	—	—	—
Other higher education	1,761	1,138	645	2,248	888
Other	6,717	1,735	10,220	16,185	11,080
Electricity supply	13,000	14,000	14,000	—	—
Forestry	6,820	8,177	10,988	13,585	13,618
Gas supply	40	40	20	20	40
Grants to municipalities (c)	6,004	r7,753	r6,651	r5,370	3,595
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	9,483	14,003	13,344	12,437	12,002
Other hospitals	27,649	27,794	35,433	38,128	48,311
Other	1,318	2,192	3,687	4,290	4,999
Housing	—	400	200	200	25
Lands, survey, and mining	2,942	4,058	5,779	5,942	7,217
Law, order, and public safety	7,425	11,526	15,016	16,148	20,797
Legislature and general administration	12,328	14,835	19,654	18,928	10,861
Natural disaster relief	3,250	3,500	17	—	801
Ports and harbours	2,177	2,945	3,287	2,356	3,982
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	60,086	65,252	47,208	32,552	9,631
Railways	19,138	32,278	41,206	44,411	51,117
Roads and bridges	534	r1,428	1,725	1,214	1,764
Social welfare	3,581	3,998	3,798	6,142	5,827
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	24,722	31,710	41,651	r44,814	33,572
Miscellaneous	1,360	1,273	1,120	r1,989	2,757
Total	340,800	417,221	438,440	443,409	432,196

(a) Includes advances to the Victorian Development Corporation of \$5m in 1974-75; \$5.8m in 1975-76; \$5.2m in 1976-77; \$5.75m in 1977-78; and \$4.25m in 1978-79.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 459-60 for details of this allocation.)

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)

(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Pay-roll tax (a)	327,200	389,889	431,785	475,138	510,505
Probate and gift duties	60,716	71,392	80,471	89,079	62,955
Land tax	52,968	56,253	59,981	60,753	69,592

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Liquor tax	21,939	24,830	26,139	34,088	37,242
Lottery tax	27,338	40,251	59,369	74,746	84,889
Soccer pools taxes	1,470	(b) 6,762	1,474	1,452	1,926
Racing taxes	48,089	56,575	62,894	66,070	67,325
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	74,965	92,496	110,672	137,889	140,602
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	12,687	14,864	14,572	16,089	24,303
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	23,579	31,500	40,680	44,040	47,696
Road transport taxes	5,296	5,873	6,883	7,132	7,449
Road maintenance contributions	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	6,502	7,317	7,461	7,799	7,938
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	141,728	192,658	230,403	236,480	247,750
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	3,000	3,820	4,640	5,000	7,680
State Electricity Commission	11,520	13,520	15,480	18,720	21,480
Business franchise licences—					
Tobacco	1,104	12,184	24,498	25,983	29,619
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	7,818	r11,061	12,552	r13,873	14,979
Other taxes	r872	1,700	r993	r1,584	2,244
Total	r838,829	r1,043,077	r1,200,915	r1,325,733	1,395,751
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	707,356	888,053	1,025,288	r1,112,952	1,171,533
Trust funds	r131,473	r155,024	r175,627	r212,781	224,218

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments and general government enterprises.

(b) Includes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

Specific collections*Pay-roll tax*

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Exemptions from pay-roll tax on wages and salaries paid by other employers are also provided. For details see page 437.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1978-79, \$20,303,086 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1979, amounted to \$510.5m. For changes proposed in 1980-81 see page 437.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to

close relatives. In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled in Victoria:

- (1) No duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a spouse of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 October 1976;
- (2) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a child of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 21 November 1977; and
- (3) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a grandchild of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 January 1980.

In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled outside Victoria, duty is calculated under a separate scale (irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the deceased) where the date of death of the deceased occurred on or after 21 November 1977. For changes proposed in 1980-81 see pages 437-8.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1980 (a)

On that part of the final balance which—				The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—		
				Category A	Category B	Category C
				cents	cents	cents
	\$					
	Does not exceed	1,200		Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200 but does not exceed	3,000		Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000 "	" "	10,000	Nil	10	10
"	10,000 "	" "	13,000	Nil	15	17.5
"	13,000 "	" "	20,000	Nil	15	20
"	20,000 "	" "	24,000	Nil	12.5	17.5
"	24,000 "	" "	30,000	15	12.5	17.5
"	30,000 "	" "	48,000	15	17.5	20
"	48,000 "	" "	50,000	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000 "	" "	60,000	12.5	20	20
"	60,000 "	" "	70,000	17.5	20	20
"	70,000 "	" "	90,000	20	25	25
"	90,000 "	" "	100,000	22.5	30	37.5
"	100,000 "	" "	110,000	25	30	37.5
"	110,000 "	" "	120,000	27.5	32.5	40
"	120,000 "	" "	130,000	30	32.5	40
"	130,000 "	" "	140,000	37.5	37.5	40
"	140,000 "	" "	150,000	37.5	40	42.5
"	150,000 "	" "	160,000	45	40	42.5
"	160,000 "	" "	170,000	45	42.5	42.5
"	170,000 "	" "	180,000	45	42.5	45
"	180,000 "	" "	190,000	47.5	45	45
"	190,000 "	" "	200,696 (b)	47.5	..	..
"	190,000 "	" "	200,810 (c)	..	..	..
"	190,000 "	" "	230,070 (d)	..	45	..
"	190,000 "	" "	233,258 (e)	..	..	47.5
When the final balance exceeds (b), (c), (d), or (e), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of				\$26.00 per \$100	\$31.00 per \$100	\$34.00 per \$100

(a) These rates apply only where the deceased was domiciled in Victoria. A separate scale of duties applies to the estates of deceased persons domiciled outside Victoria.

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are: A—Wholly dependent widowed mother; B—Brothers, sisters, or parents; and C—Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.357 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$38,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$880,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned and it is used exclusively by the owner as his principal residence, no land tax is charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$45,000. Where the value exceeds \$45,000 the tax otherwise payable is reduced by \$173.69. If the principal residence is jointly owned the concession applies if one of the joint owners uses the land exclusively as the principal residence.

The Act provides that 32.5 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to Soccerpools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972* and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In 1978, the increase in tax was attributable to a revaluation of municipal valuations in the Melbourne metropolitan area. However, the land tax rate scale was amended by indexation in line with the average movement in land values in order to remove the effect of progression in tax rates. The scale was also reduced by 15 per cent. The principal residence exemption was increased to an unimproved value of \$33,000 from \$15,000 and a maximum deduction of \$117.81 was allowed where the value exceeded \$33,000. As a result the number of taxpayers decreased. For changes proposed in 1980-81 see page 437.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1975 to 1979.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1975	72,777	59,388	816.03	3,189,019
1976	72,033	58,792	816.18	3,170,845
1977	64,267	56,129	873.37	3,152,445
1978	r60,840	r97,860	r1,608.48	r6,119,197
1979	59,415	89,772	1,510.94	6,102,393

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Licences—					
Victuallers	13,914	14,949	15,099	17,898	20,294
Spirit merchants and grocers	5,902	7,324	8,164	12,559	13,066
Others	475	569	578	911	865
Club certificates	1,138	1,296	1,462	1,727	1,913
Permits—extended hours, etc.	409	571	668	745	852
Fees	101	120	169	248	252
Total	21,940	24,831	26,139	34,088	37,243

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct sweepstakes in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*, with the object of providing prizes and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects. During 1972, a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced; in 1974, "Soccerpools"; in 1977, "Gold Lotteries"; and "Super 66" in 1979.

Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two-thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations	17,680	16,460	14,440	12,069	12,240
Tattslooto consultations	69,550	116,001	177,186	220,032	265,592
Soccer football pools (a)	4,898	5,809	4,537	4,400	6,185
Gold lotteries	..	..	2,500	7,500	2,500
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	28,808	(b) 42,089	60,843	76,198	86,815
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	24,388	36,231	53,966	65,046	77,114
Mental Hospitals Fund	3,462	4,633	5,894	7,084	7,642
Historical and Community Projects Fund	..	..	..	3,100	775
Other funds, etc., (c)	958	1,225	983	968	1,284

(a) Subscriptions from within Victoria only. Duty is, however, payable to the Consolidated Fund on subscriptions from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Excludes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

(c) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing Amendment Act 1978* provided that the 15 per cent commission deducted from the on-course totalizator for win, place, quinella, double, and trifecta wagers from 5 December 1978 be divided as follows: double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to Consolidated Fund and 6.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments are divided 4.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 10.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 3.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 11.25 per cent to the club.

The *Racing Financial Provisions Act 1979* which came into operation on 19 December 1979 further amended the *Racing Act 1958* by increasing the commission deducted from the trifecta totalizator from 15 to 17 per cent.

The trifecta commission is now divided as follows: for metropolitan meetings, 7.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 9 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund. For country meetings, 5.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 11 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960* off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella — 15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles, feature doubles, and trifecta — 17 per cent;
- (3) from investments for quadrella — 19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

Registration fees—recreational vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES—<i>continued</i>					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	46,244	58,031	68,975	85,847	87,669
Additional registration fees (part)	130	—	—	—	—
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	21,230	26,684	31,592	39,063	39,770
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	9	1	2	2	2
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	1,007	1,051	2,616	4,490	4,569
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	6,331	6,719	7,479	8,480	8,586
Total	74,965	92,496	110,672	137,889	140,602
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	4,778	5,771	5,873	6,528	10,465
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	2,429	2,628	2,074	2,233	2,202
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,229	1,478	1,506	1,674	2,658
Drivers test fees (part)	485	437	477	490	524
Learner drivers permits (part)	160	192	208	235	542
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	2,389	2,885	2,936	3,264	5,223
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	1,217	1,473	1,498	1,665	2,689
Total	12,687	14,864	14,572	16,089	24,303
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	23,579	31,500	40,680	44,040	47,696
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	10	12	15	15	19
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	4,349	4,975	5,869	6,025	6,258
Permits	937	886	999	1,092	1,172
Total	5,296	5,873	6,883	7,132	7,449
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	5,166	7,317	7,461	7,799	7,938
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	35,966	47,226	56,096	60,607	68,307
Country Roads Board Fund	58,296	70,282	81,149	98,079	100,989
Municipalities Assistance Fund	2,389	2,885	2,936	3,264	5,223
Road (Special Projects) Fund	21,230	26,684	31,592	39,063	39,770
Transport Regulation Fund	5,295	5,862	6,870	7,119	7,432
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	1,217	1,473	1,498	1,665	2,689
Traffic Authority Fund	1,007	1,051	2,616	4,490	4,569
Transport Fund	6,331	6,719	7,479	8,480	8,586
Total	131,731	162,182	190,236	222,767	237,565

NOTE. The Motor Accidents Board, which came into operation on 19 September 1973, received \$1,929,548 in deductions from third party insurance premiums in 1974-75; \$1,916,779 in 1975-76; \$1,287,322 in 1976-77; \$4,529 in 1977-78; and nil in 1978-79. The Board also received levies from authorised insurers of \$9,046,670 in 1974-75; \$16,340,095 in 1975-76; \$22,698,749 in 1976-77; \$24,044,000 in 1977-78; and \$33,600,000 in 1978-79. (See also pages 550-1.)

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable at 1 January 1980 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1980

Dutiable class		Duty payable
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value— Based on consideration	} up to \$100—per \$25 or part over \$100—per \$100 or part for each \$100 or part—	14c 60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY— Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	} \$ \$ up to 7,000	\$ 1.50
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration	} over 7,000 to 15,000 ,, 15,000 ,, 40,000 ,, 40,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 500,000 ,, 500,000 ,, 1,000,000 ,, 1,000,000	1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 3.00 3.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE) —Annual licences	} based on annual premium income	7 per cent
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	12c 24c
CHEQUES— Payable on demand		12c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, trans- ferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria		12c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES— Payable on demand		12c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State		12c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	} for each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part	1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part	12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT		\$5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more	2.1 per cent
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured	up to \$8,000 up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	\$4 70c 80c 2.1 per cent \$1
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS		
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS— Partnerships, sale of business, etc. Caveats Licence to use real property, etc. Transfer of mortgage Discharge of mortgage of real property Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy Appointment of trustee Discharge of mortgage of a life policy	} \$7 each	\$1 \$5
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable		

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JANUARY 1980—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
MOTOR CAR OR MOTOR BOAT—	
On every application for registration of a motor car or trailer not previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value	\$6
On every other application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value	\$8
MOTOR BOAT—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor boat—	
For every \$200 or part of \$200 of the market value	\$5

(a) From 1 January 1972, the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the Stamps Acts. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown above but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the Gift Duty Act.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases

Tobacco licences

The *Business Franchises (Tobacco) Act 1974* requires every person carrying on the business of tobacco wholesaling or retailing to hold a licence issued under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$100 plus 12 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a wholesale merchant and \$12 plus 5 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a retail merchant.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund, in each of the financial years, a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971, the percentage was increased to 4 per cent and for 1979–80 the percentage was further increased to 5.5 per cent. For changes proposed in 1980–81 see page 438.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

Commonwealth Government estate duty

Commonwealth estate duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 June 1979. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1979–80 was: 1975–76, \$76.1m; 1976–77, \$76.0m; 1977–78, \$95.5m; 1978–79, \$82.1m; and 1979–80, \$48.4m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1980–81 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1980 the following were the principal changes:

- (1) The surcharge in the rates of personal income tax was reduced from 1.5 per cent to 1.07 per cent. Tax rates for 1979–80 were the same as for 1978–79.
- (2) The rebate for concessional expenditure was changed from 33.5 per cent to 33.07 per cent of expenditure in excess of \$1,590.
- (3) The maximum marginal rate of tax payable in respect of a lump sum retirement payment for leave which is fully assessable was changed from 33.5 per cent to 33.07 per cent.

(4) Effective from 1 July 1979, a new system was introduced which provides for the taxation of certain "unearned" income of unmarried, non-working children at a minimum rate of tax equal to the "middle" rate (in 1979-80) of 47.07 per cent.

The minimum rate applies to the "eligible taxable income" of a prescribed person where that income is not less than \$1,041 and not greater than \$33,216. Shading-in rules apply where the income is between \$1,040 and \$3,625.

Where the eligible taxable income is \$1,040 or less, it is not taxed at the special rate but is taxed as part of ordinary taxable income. Ordinary or excepted taxable income is taxed at ordinary rates and if less than \$3,894, no tax is payable. Eligible taxable income in excess of \$33,216 is taxed at the maximum rate of 61.07 per cent.

Basically, a "prescribed person" is one who is under the age of 18 at the end of the year of income and is not an "excepted person".

Minors who are married or who are engaged in a full-time occupation (aside from students) are among those "excepted" as are those who are permanently incapacitated for work within the meaning of the Social Services Act or permanently blind.

All the assessable income of a minor who is not an excepted person is eligible taxable income and thus subject to the higher rates of tax, unless it falls for consideration under one of the prescribed exceptions in relation to income derived by the minor or by a trustee for the minor.

The rates of tax that applied to taxable incomes of individuals for the year ended 30 June 1980 are set out in the following scale:

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS
(1979-80 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax at composite rates on total taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
0	3,893	Nil	
3,893	16,608	Nil	plus 33.07c for each \$1 in excess of 3,893
16,608	33,216	4,204.8505	plus 47.07c for each \$1 in excess of 16,608
33,216 and over		12,022.2361	plus 61.07c for each \$1 in excess of 33,216

NOTE. The standard rate of 33.07 per cent shown in the scale is derived as an average of the 34.57 per cent standard rate effective for pay-as-you-earn purposes to 30 November 1979 and the 32 per cent standard rate to apply thereafter with weights of five-twelfths and seven-twelfths, respectively.

Rebates

(1) Dependants, housekeeper, sole parent, zone allowance, and overseas forces:

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1980 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

Dependant, etc.	Maximum rebate (a)
	\$
Spouse, daughter—housekeeper (a)	597
Parent or parent-in-law (a)	539
Invalid relative (a)	270
Housekeeper	597
Sole parent rebate (a)	417
Zone and overseas allowance—	
Zone A and overseas forces	\$216 plus 25 per cent of above rebates (b)
Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of above rebates (b)

(a) The dependant rebate otherwise available to a taxpayer is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income of the dependant exceeds \$203. The sole parent rebate is allowable to a single, widowed, or divorced person who has the sole care of a child or student whose separate net income is less than \$1,283.

(b) Plus notional rebates for students and dependant children.

(2) Concessional expenditure:

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. The amount of the rebate is 33.07 per cent of the excess of the total of the expenditure over \$1,590, but the rebate cannot exceed the tax otherwise payable.

(3) Capital subscribed:

The present scheme under which a rebate of 30 cents in the \$1 is available to persons for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on off-shore petroleum exploration, prospecting, or mining has been extended to include on-shore petroleum exploration and development with effect from 21 August 1979. The benefit is available in respect of money subscribed as paid-up share capital to companies holding licences or permits (or recognised interest therein) to prospect, explore, or mine for petroleum in off-shore or on-shore areas of Australia.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income:

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations;
- (2) living-away-from-home allowance;
- (3) expenditure relating to allowances received;
- (4) other expenditure necessarily incurred in earning income;
- (5) gifts to approved school building funds, public funds, and public institutions; and
- (6) tax agents fees.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1978-79
(1977-78 income year)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 3,999	62,284	60,343	122,627	428,214	420,205	16,176
4,000- 4,999	59,071	75,600	134,671	616,443	604,592	46,218
5,000- 5,999	60,784	72,163	132,947	745,379	731,019	80,958
6,000- 6,999	65,638	77,832	143,470	951,968	933,044	128,471
7,000- 7,499	37,677	37,336	75,013	555,357	544,036	84,719
7,500- 7,999	43,565	36,526	80,091	633,495	620,644	102,996
8,000- 8,499	48,392	37,787	86,179	725,703	711,166	124,333
8,500- 8,999	52,142	35,530	87,672	782,445	766,910	139,951
9,000- 9,499	54,506	29,538	84,044	793,268	777,164	147,171
9,500- 9,999	53,843	22,551	76,394	761,052	744,563	145,417
10,000-10,499	50,942	18,130	69,072	724,029	707,520	142,283
10,500-10,999	47,106	14,630	61,736	679,188	663,397	136,865
11,000-11,499	43,495	11,741	55,236	636,210	621,069	131,032
11,500-11,999	39,529	9,625	49,154	591,454	577,373	124,000
12,000-12,499	35,433	7,960	43,393	543,918	531,274	116,194
12,500-12,999	31,191	6,185	37,376	487,739	476,328	106,234
13,000-13,999	50,101	9,416	59,517	820,868	801,886	185,268
14,000-14,999	38,713	6,672	45,385	672,524	657,133	158,096
15,000-15,999	30,250	4,865	35,115	556,722	543,660	135,427
16,000-16,999	23,857	3,659	27,516	464,010	453,148	117,208
17,000-17,999	16,907	2,372	19,279	345,387	336,819	90,640
18,000-18,999	12,906	1,913	14,819	280,842	273,855	76,418
19,000-19,999	9,998	1,299	11,297	226,173	219,991	63,703
20,000-23,999	21,163	3,170	24,333	543,019	527,984	164,989
24,000-31,999	14,657	2,536	17,193	481,100	467,547	166,571
32,000-39,999	4,866	777	5,643	205,042	199,641	81,535
40,000-49,999	2,563	353	2,916	132,102	129,072	58,498
50,000-99,999	2,581	324	2,905	192,560	189,756	96,593
100,000 and over	453	46	499	85,434	84,777	49,448
Total	1,014,613	590,879	1,605,492	15,661,643	15,315,570	3,217,409

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".
NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements, other than the Philippines, is limited to 15 per cent. With effect from 1 January 1980, withholding tax on dividends paid to residents of the Philippines, except in specified circumstances, is payable at the rate of 25 per cent of the gross dividend. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES: 1979-80 FINANCIAL YEAR (1978-79 income year)

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	46.0
Public	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	41.0
Other	46.0
Other	46.0

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,542, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate of credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,311, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	9,695	12,642	16,263	19,591	22,582
Other	24,959	35,603	48,439	61,317	73,436
Total	34,654	48,245	64,702	80,908	96,018
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	637	2,442	2,442	2,442	3,280
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	94	68	51	93	89
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	335	440	545	668	739
Grand total	35,724	51,199	67,744	84,115	100,130

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) widows' pensions at the rate of two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) right to convert part of the pension into a lump sum;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme;
- (7) railway officers may elect to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of eleven units, or to forgo superannuation altogether in order to receive retiring gratuities and/or service grants; and
- (8) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	43,213	50,468	56,669	55,837	65,280
Consolidated Fund (a)	28,916	37,480	48,887	58,532	67,624
Interest	17,705	20,103	21,620	r26,245	30,155
Other	1,592	10,836	r4,661	r5,470	6,139
Total	91,425	118,887	r131,837	r146,085	169,197
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	34,432	42,564	52,683	61,547	69,886
Lump sum payments	3,148	3,654	4,652	5,093	5,719
Contributions refunded	3,148	3,654	4,652	5,093	5,719
Transfer to Pensions					
Supplementation Fund	7,117	8,720	10,479	12,819	14,945
Other	(b)8,377	—	2,005	5,352	2,534
Total	62,763	89,249	96,646	108,321	117,182
Balance in Fund at 30 June	271,059	300,698	335,889	r373,652	425,667

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$5,681,718.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1977-78**

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi-government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	INCOME (a)			
Contributions—				
Employees	56,516	8,771	26,787	92,074
Employing authorities	(b) 82,908	13,213	53,870	149,991
Interest, etc.	35,972	9,270	45,319	90,561
Total	175,396	31,254	125,976	332,626
	EXPENDITURE (a)			
Pensions	100,494	147	14,958	115,599
Lump sum payments	29,107	8,747	29,312	67,166
Other	5,357	4,377	4,008	13,742
Total	134,959	13,271	48,278	196,508

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1977-78—continued**

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi- government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	10,060	13,033	3,259	26,351
Local and semi-government	217,702	61,899	78,358	357,958
Other securities, etc.	155,117	36,421	413,718	605,256
Total	382,879	111,352	495,334	989,565
Contributors (c)	number	number	number	number
	(d) 81,094	21,610	47,040	(d) 149,744

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown on page 465 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1979. These liabilities include advances of \$1,047.4m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$73.6m for sewerage, \$65.9m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$80.0m for growth centres, \$37.2m for land acquisition and \$12.2m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS (\$A'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
	(a)				
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,711,720	2,618,754	2,807,054	3,005,216	3,222,352
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	411,344	578,909	517,416	567,274	541,163
Domestic raisings	226,111	360,898	288,372	326,482	300,692
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	185,233	218,011	229,044	240,791	240,471

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA—<i>continued</i>					
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	36,299	29,710	30,882	23,656	45,596
Net increase in debt	148,934	188,301	198,162	217,136	194,875
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,860,654	2,807,054	3,005,216	3,222,352	3,417,227
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	19,304	19,346	15,673	16,115	14,387
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	776	r1,170	r585	r2,451	10,746
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 819	r-2,504	r + 1,027	r + 723	+ 706
Net increase in debt	+ 43	-3,674	+ 442	-1,728	-10,040
Debt outstanding at 30 June	19,346	15,673	16,115	14,387	4,347
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	15,587	16,172	11,314	10,441	7,906
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,939	r5,620	r1,811	r2,304	2,078
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 2,524	r + 762	r + 938	r-229	+ 152
Net increase in debt	+ 585	-4,858	-873	-2,533	-1,926
Debt outstanding at 30 June	16,172	11,314	10,441	7,906	(b)5,980
TOTAL	2,746,610	2,654,272	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646
Debt outstanding at 1 July					
New debt incurred					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	411,344	578,909	517,416	567,274	541,163
Domestic raisings					
Less conversion and redemption loans	226,111	360,898	288,372	326,482	300,692
Total new debt incurred	185,233	218,011	229,044	240,791	240,471
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	39,014	36,499	33,279	28,410	58,421
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+ 3,342	-1,742	+ 1,966	+ 493	+ 858
Net increase in debt	149,561	179,769	197,731	212,874	182,908
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,896,172	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646	3,427,554

(a) Adjusted in accordance with Financial Agreement as amended (Act 8843 of 1976). Liability of \$241.9m was assumed by the Commonwealth.

(b) Includes New York, \$A3,914,867; Canada, \$A1,331,958; and the Netherlands, \$A732,920.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(\$A'000)

At 30 June—	Amount						Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	
1975	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	1,708	3,840	1,209	2,896,172
1976	2,807,054	15,673	8,453	1,872	..	988	2,834,041
1977	3,005,216	16,115	7,589	1,845	..	1,006	3,031,771
1978	3,222,352	14,387	5,498	1,540	..	869	3,244,646
1979	3,417,227	4,347	3,915	1,332	..	733	3,427,554

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without

regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	per cent
1975	181,912	1,913	183,825	6.35
1976	199,930	1,483	201,412	7.11
1977	225,594	1,461	227,055	7.49
1978	253,707	1,228	254,935	7.86
1979	272,823	572	273,395	7.99

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)**

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commis- sion on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere overseas (a)			
1974-75	162,311	1,253	492	342	164,398	1,258	165,656
1975-76	173,909	968	509	347	175,734	1,041	176,775
1976-77	207,723	896	459	173	209,251	1,215	210,466
1977-78	238,005	925	370	148	239,448	1,201	240,649
1978-79	256,231	772	273	(c) 128	257,403	1,587	258,990

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A80,736, and the Netherlands, \$A47,321.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	28,839	29,000	31,156	33,458	35,849
Commonwealth Government	7,525	7,500	8,003	8,540	9,098
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	36,364	36,500	39,159	41,998	44,947
Interest on investments	49	49	31	173	922
Special contributions by Victoria	14	..	..	..	..
Total	36,427	36,549	39,190	42,171	45,868
Total to date	509,784	546,332	585,522	627,693	673,562

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76(a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australia—					
Face value	36,299	29,710	30,882	23,656	45,596
Net cost	36,297	29,697	30,881	23,653	45,544
London—					
Face value	776	r1,170	r585	r2,451	10,746
Net cost	540	962	492	2,597	11,996
New York—					
Face value	1,634	r1,538	r1,601	r1,934	1,673
Net cost	1,426	1,531	1,650	1,923	1,659
Canada—					
Face value	133	r69	r45	r168	188
Net cost	118	65	42	162	181
Netherlands—					
Face value	173	r173	r165	r202	217
Net cost	164	166	177	206	234
Switzerland—					
Face value	—	r3,840	..	..	..
Net cost	—	4,049	..	..	..
Total—					
Face value	39,014	36,499	r33,279	r28,410	58,421
Net cost	38,544	36,469	33,242	28,540	59,615
Total to date—					
Net cost	508,009	544,479	577,721	606,261	665,875

(a) In accordance with the 1976 amendments to the Financial Agreement, purchases made since 30 June 1975 are brought to account at net cost plus accrued interest. In previous years net cost only was charged to State's accounts.

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PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1979

In 1979, there was a continuing official concern about growth in volume of money. The Commonwealth Government maintained a commitment to the reduction of inflation; curtailment of monetary growth was seen as necessary to achieve this.

The four broad areas which contribute to, or detract from, the formation of money are:

- (1) Private sector external transactions (i.e., the amount by which private sector receipts into Australia exceed payments abroad);
- (2) the Commonwealth Government's domestic budgetary transactions;
- (3) growth in bank lending; and
- (4) transactions between the Reserve Bank of Australia and the private sector with regard to the purchase/sale of Commonwealth Government securities.

In addition, there are from time to time various other transactions between the Reserve Bank and the private sector which affect the latter's holdings of money. One important transaction is Rural Credits Advances, which consist chiefly of advance payments to grain growers for their crops, pending sale of the crops (and repayment of the Advances) by the respective marketing authorities.

Policies directed at control of monetary growth can entail any of the above factors and frequently include a directive about growth in bank lending. In practice, since strong savings bank lending is generally seen as desirable because of its ramifications for the housing sector, the brunt of lending control falls onto the trading banks. From January 1976, the Australian major trading banks (MTB) operated under a quantitative guideline which was designed to limit their combined new lending approvals. This broad control continued in 1979 although there were factors which took approvals growth beyond the level which was desired by the authorities.

Volume of money

As 1979 opened, there was already concern about monetary growth. The Commonwealth Treasurer had indicated, when he brought down the 1978-79 Budget, that M3 growth in the 6 to 8 per cent range would be appropriate for that financial year. (M3 is volume of money, defined as being the private sector's holdings of cash, trading, and savings bank deposits.) By the end of December 1978, M3 had increased by 10.6 per cent over the same month a year earlier and the strong growth continued in the new year, under the influence of two particular factors:

- (1) Changed interest rate expectations, which had led the private sector to liquidate bond holdings from about November 1978 onwards. Buyer disinterest continued to be reflected in a very low level of net sales of Commonwealth Government securities to the non-bank private sector until rates rose in May-June.
- (2) The record 1978-79 wheat crop. Wheat growers delivered a total of 17.5 million tonnes to the Wheat Board in the 1978-79 season, up from 8.5 million tonnes the previous year. The first advance payment was lifted to \$75 a tonne compared with \$66 a tonne in the preceding year.

In an innovative move designed to offset the very strong boost to monetary growth from the exceptionally high payments to wheat farmers, the Wheat Board was requested to repay to the Reserve Bank funds additional to its normal repayments during the 1978-79 year. First advance payments had hitherto been entirely funded by Rural Credits Advances from the Reserve Bank — thus boosting private sector liquidity strongly in seasons when the crop was large. Hence the new move represented a shifting of part of the crop financing responsibility onto the private sector, so that the boost to M3 growth from Rural Credits Advances was lower than it would otherwise have been. The amount of private financing so arranged in 1978-79 amounted to \$455m, which acted to dampen the very strong impetus to private sector liquidity from high rural receipts in the six months to June 1979.

Nevertheless, monetary growth continued at levels which were higher than the authorities wished to see. Given the higher-than-expected growth in the economy which resulted from the rural boom, this was not altogether inappropriate. All factors seemed to be working towards higher monetary growth:

(1) The narrowing of the current account deficit coupled with a pick-up in private capital inflow meant that private sector overseas transactions were much less of a drain on domestic money formation than in the preceding year.

(2) It became apparent during the March quarter that the deficit in the Commonwealth Government's accounts would be greater than forecast. The outcome for the year to June 1979 was \$3,478m compared with a budgeted figure of \$2,813m.

(3) In response to a significant improvement in economic growth and heavy seasonal demand to meet tax commitments, MTB loans outstanding increased by \$540m in the June quarter. Growth over the year to June was 11.3 per cent.

(4) The level of sales of Commonwealth Government securities to the non-bank private sector continued to reflect buyer hesitation about the likely course of interest rates. Net sales amounted to \$36m in the March quarter and \$309m in the June quarter, which was insufficient to cut M3 growth back to the desired level.

In the March quarter, M3 rose at an annual rate of 14 per cent. The normal season contraction of the June quarter — when provisional and company taxes amounting to \$3,116m passed from the private sector to the Commonwealth Government — acted to reduce monetary growth. Nonetheless, the outcome for the year to June 1979 was an increase in M3 of 11.8 per cent, somewhat above the original 6 to 8 per cent target.

The new financial year opened with renewed official emphasis on a reduction in volume of money growth but a change was occurring in the contribution of the various factors. In 1978-79, the increase in the size of the Commonwealth Government's deficit was a prime cause of rapid monetary growth. For 1979-80, however, a very sizeable decrease in the deficit was budgeted: to \$2,193m, with the domestic component planned to fall from \$2,258m in 1978-79 to \$875m. This was expected to be consistent with M3 growth for the year to June 1980 not exceeding 10 per cent. Thus the impetus from the Commonwealth Government's deficit was much reduced and bank lending began to emerge as the major factor contributing to monetary growth. Contrary to expectations, the balance of payments did not, during the second half of 1979, provide a boost to M3.

Private sector foreign exchange transactions had recorded a net outflow of \$254m in 1978-79. However, this reflected a deficit on these transactions of \$639m in the six months to December 1978, followed by a surplus of \$385m in the six months to June 1979. Net private capital picked up particularly strongly in the June quarter totalling \$726m (including the balancing item). It was at that stage expected that private capital inflow would continue to strengthen during the remainder of 1979, an expectation which was not fulfilled because Australia's interest rate structure when compared with rising rates overseas (especially in the United States of America) made it cheaper to borrow domestically than to utilise overseas lines of credit. Thus, in the six months to December 1979, there was an outflow of private capital (including the balancing item) which totalled \$194m.

Bank lending growth in the second half of 1979 was very strong. A considerable re-arrangement of corporate finances took place, with company funds managers replacing United States credit with cheaper local borrowings. Total MTB outstandings rose by \$696m in the September quarter and \$905m in the December quarter.

As 1979 closed, M3 growth was 11.5 per cent higher than it had been a year earlier. While this was not necessarily inconsistent with an aim of 10 per cent for the financial year, problems were already apparent. Strong lending growth was obviously set to continue (in the light of very heavy tax payments due later in 1979-80) and concern was emerging about the level of bond rates appropriate to lifting the non-bank private sector's holdings of government securities. The harvesting of another record grain crop, with its associated boost to monetary growth, was also beginning.

Interest rates

After the long-term bond rate was set below market expectations at 8.8 per cent in November 1978, the Commonwealth Government found it necessary to increase official long-term rates in several steps during 1979, to 9.0 per cent in the February conversion loan, to 9.7 per cent in the May conversion loan, and to 10.0 per cent in the August conversion loan.

Market activity during the month of June, spurred by fears of relatively high inflation for the June quarter, pushed bond yields up substantially above May levels, to reach 9.94 per cent for short-term bonds (from 9.7 per cent) and 10.10 per cent for long-term bonds (from 9.7 per cent). Except for a marginal decline at the long end, yields remained stable in July and were largely confirmed in the mid-August conversion loan. The market accepted this yield structure and bond rates stabilised, probably reflecting a temporary balance between upward expectations flowing from a sharp rise in United States interest rates, and downward expectations resulting from an appreciation that the Commonwealth Government's deficit financing requirements would not be large for 1979-80. Nevertheless, some hesitancy in the acceptance of bond yields was reflected in the fact that market activity was concentrated at the short end.

Treasury Note issue yields were increased in April 1979 and remained stable through the September quarter, although some "preliminary" tender issues in October indicated a market assessment of a yield slightly above the official 9.023 per cent for 13 week notes.

Rates for new semi-government loan raisings were increased by 0.4 per cent by the Loan Council in June. Maximum rates were raised to 10.5 per cent for public loans and 10.8 per cent for private treaty loans.

Private sector rates between the end of June and mid-October were influenced by a slower-than-normal build-up in private sector liquidity, following the 1979 tax drain period. While yields on commercial bills and certificates of deposit began their usual seasonal decline in the September quarter, by the end of September and into October they were firming again as liquidity tightened.

Following general stability of market rates on Commonwealth bonds during the September quarter 1979, rates began to creep upwards towards the end of the December quarter. Market rates on bonds began to rise marginally about the end of November, accelerating from mid-December (at the same time as rises in OPEC oil prices were announced), and the average rate for a two year bond rose from 9.94 per cent to around 9.97 per cent for the remainder of December. Longer-term bonds remained fairly stable around 10.08 per cent.

Market anticipation of an upward movement in interest rates was spurred by announcements of increases in the United States prime lending rate during October and November from 13.5 per cent to 15.75 per cent, as well as a 2.5 per cent rise in the United Kingdom base lending rate to about 16.5 per cent in mid-November. Fears of capital outflows caused by the large differential between domestic and overseas interest rates placed continuing upward pressure on official rates.

Official yields on Treasury Notes remained static until December 18, when the tap system of issue was replaced by the long-awaited official tender system. The Commonwealth Government operated a number of "preliminary" tenders during the latter half of 1979 and the results of these tenders made it increasingly apparent that official yields would have to rise with the formal introduction of the new tender system. The first official tender of 13 week Treasury Notes in December resulted in yields of 9.29 per cent to buyers, compared with the previous official yield of 9.023 per cent.

Rates on semi-government loans remained unchanged during the second half of 1979. However, with the large volume of funds sought by semi-government borrowers, the

relatively low level of private sector liquidity, and the increasing upward pressures on other official rates, the year ended with new "semi" issues increasingly harder to move at existing rates.

Pressures on private sector rates also continued to intensify during the December quarter. While banking sector liquidity showed some improvement, it continued well below the levels reached during the December quarter 1978. Yields on commercial bills continued to move upwards during the last three months of 1979, partly in response to forecasts of tight liquidity conditions in the second half of the financial year. The weighted average issue yield on negotiable certificates of deposit increased as banks bid for funds to support strong lending, rising from about 9.6 per cent in August to 10.4 per cent in December for the 6 to 12 month terms.

Bank deposits

Total MTB deposits in Australia rose by \$2,549m (13.0 per cent) during the year to reach \$22,150m at the end of 1979. This growth was considerably stronger than in 1978, when MTB deposits increased by \$1,741m (9.7 per cent). In 1979, current deposits grew by 16.8 per cent, well above the 11.8 per cent increase in 1978. At the same time, term deposits (including certificates of deposit) rose by 10.1 per cent. As a result, the ratio of term to total deposits declined from 56.8 per cent at the end of 1978 to 55.4 per cent in December 1979.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased by \$1,706m (10.9 per cent) during 1979 to \$20,575m, a faster rate of increase than the \$1,622m (9.4 per cent) rise in 1978. Investment accounts increased by 10.7 per cent and their ratio to total deposits increased over the year from 38.0 per cent to 38.6 per cent as growth in passbook and other deposits slowed from 9.5 per cent in 1978 to 8.0 per cent in 1979.

Bank lending

New lending commitments by the MTBs peaked at \$175m a week in April 1979 and averaged \$156m a week for the year, compared with an average of \$133m a week during 1978. MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted rose by \$2,097m (14.5 per cent) over the year to reach \$16,612m in December, as against an increase of \$1,556m (12.0 per cent) in 1978.

During 1979, the level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,383m (13.9 per cent) to reach \$11,341m at December, compared with an increase of \$1,310m (15.1 per cent) in 1978. The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose from 52.8 per cent to 55.1 per cent over the year.

Banking in Victoria

MTB deposits in Victoria amounted to \$5,592m at the end of 1979, an increase of \$651m (13.2 per cent) on the previous year. Victoria's share of national MTB deposits at December 1979 stood at 25.2 per cent, the same as it was a year earlier.

Savings bank deposits in Victoria grew by \$613m (8.9 per cent) over the year ended December 1979 to reach \$7,529m compared with an increase of \$632m (10.1 per cent) during 1978. Victoria's share of all savings bank deposits in Australia was 36.6 per cent at December, down marginally from 36.7 per cent a year earlier.

At December 1979, savings bank deposits in Victoria averaged \$1,957 per head of population, up \$146 or 8.1 per cent from the preceding December average of \$1,811. The Australia-wide average rose by \$107 (8.1 per cent) to reach \$1,431 per head of population.

Further references: *History of banking in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 625-9; Commonwealth banking legislation, 1966, pp. 648-50*

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are spelled out in the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974*, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of

financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. Internationally, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control, and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 511

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK:
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	46	46	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	205	217	222	276	373
Australian notes on issue	2,762	3,172	3,549	3,950	4,416
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	909	1,304	1,121	870	1,272
Other deposits of trading banks	42	69	42	33	16
Deposits of savings banks	1,090	1,213	1,123	1,093	657
Other liabilities	748	1,255	2,282	2,815	4,296
Total	5,802	7,276	8,385	9,083	11,076
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	2,779	2,612	2,720	3,236	4,553
Australian notes and coin	21	27	35	38	41
Cheques and bills of other banks	7	6	5	4	5
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	1,290	1,758	2,315	2,300	3,378
Other	907	2,190	2,453	2,590	2,315
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	69	78	82	86	137
Loans, advances, and all other assets	729	605	775	829	647
Total	5,802	7,276	8,385	9,083	11,076

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT: AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	201.2	289.0	483.1	549.3	381.9
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	258.5	350.3	549.3	619.4	455.8

Foreign exchange developments

Foreign exchange business in Australia is governed by the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations of the *Banking Act* 1959. These regulations prohibit persons from entering into foreign exchange transactions without authority from the Reserve Bank and also provide that exchange rates used in the conversion of Australian currency into foreign currency, or *vice versa*, must be those fixed or authorised by the Bank. With minor exceptions, related to travel business, the Reserve Bank has to date authorised only banks in Australia to deal in foreign currencies.

Exchange rates

Australia has a managed, flexible exchange rate supported by a framework of exchange controls (relating to both spot and forward transactions).

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government decided on a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the US dollar rather than to sterling. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the \$US was replaced by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. The Reserve Bank continued to publish each day the exchange rate for the Australian dollar in terms of US dollars but its value was varied from day to day against the \$US (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the \$A in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia trades, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

Since November 1976, the arrangement for setting the exchange rate has comprised a *variable* link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Under these arrangements, frequent small shifts in the relationship of the \$A to the "basket" of currencies may occur through adjustments to the trade-weighted index.

AUSTRALIA—TRADE-WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Date	Mid-rate (a) (\$US = \$A1)	Trade-weighted index (b) (May 1970 = 100)
30 September 1977	1.1076	91.5
30 December 1977	1.1414	89.4
31 March 1978	1.1431	87.5
30 June 1978	1.1475	86.2
29 September 1978	1.1566	83.6
29 December 1978	1.1505	82.7
30 March 1979	1.1182	82.3
29 June 1979	1.1211	83.1
28 September 1979	1.1298	83.5
31 December 1979	1.1055	83.3
31 March 1980	1.0831	84.4
31 June 1980	1.1576	85.0
31 September 1980	1.1690	85.8

(a) The rate is the mid-point of the outer limits set by the Reserve Bank at which banks in Australia may deal for spot transactions.

(b) Index of average value of \$A vis-a-vis currencies of Australia's trading partners.

Forward exchange

Facilities, which are underwritten and regulated by the Reserve Bank are provided by the trading banks to allow Australian exporters and importers to offset their forward exchange risks and to fix from the outset the amount of Australian currency they are to receive or pay under contracts written in foreign currencies. Since June 1974, to be eligible to use these facilities, a trader must lodge an application with a bank within seven days of a coverable exchange risk being incurred.

The lack of access to officially supported forward facilities by traders who are outside the "seven-day" eligibility period, or by businesses with foreign currency risks arising from capital transactions, has made room for private sector initiatives to provide alternative facilities. One such initiative, the currency hedge market, has been operating on a loosely structured basis for some years. In June 1979, the Australian banks introduced currency hedging facilities and the Sydney Futures Exchange Limited is establishing a currency futures market in conjunction with commodities futures markets.

Exchange control

Without the prior authority of the Reserve Bank, residents may not undertake external transactions and non-residents may not undertake transactions in Australia. Exchange control at present is mainly concerned with the regulation of the inflow and outflow of capital. Administratively, this also requires a surveillance of current account transactions (exports, imports, dividends, freight, etc.). A brief history of exchange control in Australia, an outline of its legal basis, and a summary of the main current policies are contained in the booklet *Exchange Control* published by the Reserve Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and has a network of more than 1,200 branches and agencies throughout Australia. It also has a comprehensive network of agents and correspondent banks overseas and branches in London, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Norfolk Island, an agency in New York, and representative offices in Hong Kong and Tokyo.

The Bank is one of the largest Australian trading banks; it offers a full range of domestic and international banking facilities including portfolio management, nominee and share registry, travel, and Bankcard services. It also provides general finance services through CBFC Limited (jointly owned with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia) and merchant bank facilities through Australian European Finance Corporation Limited (23 per cent owned).

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK: DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1976	2,310	1,297	3,607	2,424	1,596
1977	2,673	1,314	3,987	2,544	1,622
1978	2,730	1,430	4,160	3,002	1,685
1979	3,140	1,738	4,878	3,397	1,769
1980	3,495	1,960	5,455	3,736	1,801

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (CSB) is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1980 of \$7,983m. Deposits with the CSB are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The CSB offers a full range of savings bank deposit services, including personal savings accounts, joint accounts, trust accounts, Savings Investment Accounts (which offer an interest rate higher than normal savings bank interest), and passbook or cheque accounts for clubs and societies. The Bank operates a Christmas Club, deposits in which, plus interest, are repaid by cheque in December of each year. At 30 June 1980, the 1980 Christmas Club had over 347,000 contributing members whose balances had reached \$36m. Jointly with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank provides a full travel service, known as Travelstrength Limited, as well as providing finance for leasing, hire-purchase, mortgage loans, and commercial and personal instalment loans through its subsidiary CBFC Ltd.

At 30 June 1980, amounts on deposit with the CSB totalled \$7,521m. The CSB was conducting 8,336,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia-wide network of 1,226 branches and sub-branches as well as 5,717 agencies.

The CSB maintains the largest commercial on-line computer system in Australia with 2,074 terminals installed at branches and over eight million accounts being processed by computer.

The CSB's depositors' balances are invested widely in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$3,884m outstanding at 30 June 1980, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,325m, and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$2,086m.

During 1979-80, the CSB remained Australia's largest lender for housing and approved housing loans totalling \$861m, providing 33 per cent of all housing loan finance made available by savings banks. A feature of the CSB's housing lending programme in 1979-80 was the continuing demand for its house insurance scheme. Housing loan borrowers may, if they choose, insure their homes against fire and certain other risks with the CSB's insurance scheme, the premiums being paid monthly with the housing loan instalment.

In 1979-80, the CSB continued its long-established programme of support to local and semi-government bodies by providing loans of \$250m for the supply of community services.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, Migrant Information Services in all mainland cities and selected regional areas, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK: NUMBER OF
ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS,
LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1976	8,026	5,423	2,406	2,697
1977	8,156	r5,953	r2,816	r2,754
1978	8,192	r6,554	r3,197	r2,965
1979	8,281	r7,093	r3,540	r3,322
1980	8,336	7,521	3,937	3,427

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the Bank provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an over-riding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the Bank is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium to long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for a wide range of rural purposes, including restructuring unsuitable private mortgage debts or helping with probate or similar payments. Assistance is given to purchase of properties for farm build-up and other appropriate circumstances. The Bank normally expects applicants for rural loans to be actually or prospectively engaged in rural production as a principal activity.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also assists the Australian fishing industry by way of loans for the purchase of construction of new fishing vessels, assistance with the purchase of gear and ancillary equipment, and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older fishing vessels. It provides loans to finance

change of ownership of fishing vessels in appropriate circumstances as well as to finance the repayment of existing debts on fishing vessels arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

In assisting the forestry industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides would lead to increased production or improved efficiency.

The words "business undertakings" are interpreted by the Commonwealth Development Bank as applying to all kinds of business including mining and undertakings relating to primary production. The Bank is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings. Within this concept the Bank does not approve loans, except in special circumstances, which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debts from another lender, nor does it provide finance for working capital except in cases where the need for such assistance clearly arises from a developmental project being financed by the Bank.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other appropriate instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning plant and equipment (including commercial vehicles) used in primary production and business undertakings.

The Commonwealth Development Bank has a well-qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business undertakings.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1980 numbered 2,722 for a total amount of \$115.8m and equipment finance approvals numbered 4,606 for a total amount of \$56.7m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)**

Type of industry	Rural loans		Type of industry	Business loans	
	1979	1980		1979	1980
Beef cattle	65,919	57,715	Manufacturing	37,443	38,523
Sheep	73,047	79,417	Transport, storage, and communication	1,590	1,867
Dairying	27,284	31,959	Retail and wholesale	2,312	6,606
Other livestock	14,855	19,469	Building and construction	1,136	1,333
Wheat	56,434	64,934	Fishing	12,207	18,116
Other grain crops	17,945	19,613	Tourism	5,606	8,205
Fruit	12,092	12,482	Sawmilling	1,740	1,314
Other rural industry	23,950	26,510	Other business and services	2,537	7,551
Total	291,526	312,099	Total	64,573	83,515

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 688-9

Trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria:

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1979		At 30 June 1980	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	178	71	183	72
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	300	49	297	53
The Bank of Adelaide	3	—	2	—
Bank of New South Wales	205	6	210	6
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	181	22	182	20
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	151	18	151	17
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	241	55	242	53
Total major trading banks	1,259	221	1,267	221

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—*continued*

Bank	At 30 June 1979		At 30 June 1980	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	1	—	2	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—
Total other trading banks	2	—	3	—
Total all trading banks	1,261	221	1,270	221
Melbourne metropolitan area	788	110	792	116
Remainder of Victoria	473	111	478	105

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1980
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	345,908	596,793	942,701	810,496
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	694,762	844,954	1,539,716	1,266,325
The Bank of Adelaide	7,990	32,380	40,370	13,701
Bank of New South Wales	299,431	498,945	798,376	697,296
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	306,073	521,243	827,316	632,804
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	168,591	211,933	380,524	329,595
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	462,627	737,869	1,200,496	665,938
Total	2,285,381	3,444,116	5,729,498	4,416,155

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a)
AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1976	1,689,359	2,690,412	4,379,771	3,015,321
1977	1,746,788	3,003,300	4,750,088	3,408,171
1978	1,832,957	2,774,974	4,607,931	3,688,647
1979	2,061,679	2,812,602	4,874,280	3,986,840
1980	2,285,381	3,444,116	5,729,498	4,416,155

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES
OF BORROWERS
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	276.9	290.8	301.6	333.1	356.8
Manufacturing	595.9	620.5	717.8	697.3	910.7
Transport, storage, and communication	54.5	56.9	57.5	58.9	70.3
Finance	214.9	224.4	293.1	253.3	269.9
Commerce	368.7	409.0	408.4	471.3	520.7
Building and construction	108.8	121.2	130.3	128.1	125.1
Mining	137.3	164.6	83.9	100.7	106.5
Other businesses	r349.5	r414.8	r409.2	r361.5	423.2
Unclassified	57.9	70.6	72.1	106.1	96.4
Total business advances	2,164.5	2,372.8	2,474.0	2,510.3	2,879.5

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES
OF BORROWERS—*continued*
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Advances to public authorities	71.0	113.2	58.9	53.2	52.8
Personal advances	821.6	1,037.6	1,184.6	1,400.7	1,521.4
Advances to non-profit organisations	32.8	35.5	39.7	39.5	42.4
Total advances to resident borrowers	3,090.0	3,559.2	3,757.2	4,003.8	4,496.0
Non-resident borrowers	5.4	5.7	2.6	4.8	11.7
Grand total	3,095.4	3,564.9	3,759.8	4,008.5	4,507.8

The following table shows the average weekly amounts for June each year debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the table on pages 479-80) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS
(\$m)

June	Average weekly debits	June	Average weekly debits
1973	2,551.3	1977	5,209.3
1974	2,932.5	1978	5,552.6
1975	3,334.9	1979	7,050.1
1976	4,442.3	1980	7,854.9

State Bank of Victoria

The State Bank of Victoria, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager and his two deputies.

The Bank accepts interest-bearing deposits through passbook, school bank, coupon club accounts, and deposit stock and term deposits. It provides cheque accounts, safe deposits, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The State Bank of Victoria is the largest bank in Victoria, having assets of \$4,475m at 30 June 1980. The total deposits of its 3,896,705 operative accounts, held at 540 branches and sub-branches and 473 agencies, amounted to \$3,873m which represented approximately 49.4 per cent of all savings bank balances, or 28.4 per cent of all bank balances, in Victoria.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1980, the Bank held 457,336 cheque accounts with balances of \$393m.

At 30 June 1980, 337 branches were served by a computer complex at the Bank's Head Office. These included 302 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ending 30 June 1980, \$26.6m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club, and \$6.8m to members of the Calendar Club.

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1980, 93,653 borrowers owed \$271.8m.

A 1973 Act removed a requirement for approval of the Governor in Council to changes in interest rates. This had involved administrative delays which sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, from 30 June 1974, one-half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

Amendments to the Act assented to in December 1980 provided for further expansions of banking services and a change of name to the State Bank of Victoria, a title more in keeping with the Bank's present banking status.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 540 in 1980. In the same period, many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Through its 25 per cent shareholding in Tricontinental Holdings Limited, the Bank has further diversified its interests into the merchant banking field.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$3,873m at 30 June 1980.

Lending

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank of Victoria has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1980, 117,847 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$1,882m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1980, \$34.6m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1980, owed the bank \$8.3m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. In addition, the Bank is a shareholder in the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd (P. I. B. A.) and supplements its traditional lending to the rural sector with loans re-financed through P. I. B. A. Advances to farmers totalled \$8m in 1979-80 and at 30 June 1980, \$35.9m was outstanding from 1,480 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1980 was \$778m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls, and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1979-80 totalled \$1.5m.

Overdraft lending

Following amendments to the State Savings Bank Act which were proclaimed during 1978, the Bank extended overdraft lending to small business customers in April 1979. Further extensions resulted from amendments to the Act passed on in December 1980. In conjunction with other lending operations, this new facility enabled the Bank to offer a full, competitive banking service to its small business customers.

*Other facilities**School banking*

The State Bank of Victoria's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1980, banking was provided at 2,345 schools for 460,330 depositors whose balances totalled \$13.4m.

Foreign currency transactions

In May 1979, the Bank became a participating member of the newly formed Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Hedge Market to enable customers dealing in foreign trade and capital transactions to obtain cover against exchange risks associated with their forward commitments.

Other services

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, Bankcard, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts at 30 June		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1975-76	3,497	2,575,292	9,638,308	9,505,732	134,671
1976-77	3,588	2,850,196	12,537,767	12,446,814	147,109
1977-78	3,691	3,127,894	12,088,914	12,063,166	163,599
1978-79	3,804	3,469,055	14,098,620	14,031,665	177,729
1979-80	3,897	3,873,147	16,755,830	16,581,587	194,761

VICTORIA—STATE BANK OF VICTORIA: ADVANCES AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a) (\$m)

Year	Advances			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.	
1975-76	302.8	4.0	1.3	1,067.0
1976-77	330.1	3.2	1.5	1,280.8
1977-78	351.0	4.1	1.1	1,503.5
1978-79	352.6	6.6	1.4	1,704.9
1979-80	439.5	8.0	1.5	1,959.4

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank of Victoria at the end of each of the five years to 1979-80 were: 1975-76, \$74.5m; 1976-77, \$89.4m; 1977-78, \$107.7m; 1978-79 \$127m; and 1979-80, \$145.5m.

Further reference: History of the State Savings Bank, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 630-4

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. The number was reduced to six from 1 October 1970, and increased to seven again from August 1972.

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS:
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1976	1,685,462	r31.1
1977	1,885,959	r31.7
1978	2,059,088	31.4
1979	2,265,017	r31.9
1980	2,389,071	r31.5

At 30 June 1980, private savings banks had 1,086 branches and 527 agencies throughout Victoria.

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1976 to 1980:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Bank (a)	2,574,500	2,849,284	3,126,660	3,467,642	3,872,408
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	1,117,655	1,242,289	1,366,780	1,478,579	1,577,267
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	565,534	620,913	675,553	733,416	769,846
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	3,737	3,933	4,466	5,393	4,749
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	365,440	414,550	452,941	494,292	525,669
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	512	591	703	949	1,190
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	219,125	248,270	272,616	306,751	327,163
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	194,868	225,287	243,433	268,048	285,531
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	336,246	372,415	409,376	451,290	474,923
Total deposits	5,377,617	5,977,532	6,552,528	7,206,360	7,838,746
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	1,464	1,588	1,719	1,878	2,029

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Introduction

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth,

and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

A Committee of Inquiry was established early in 1979 to inquire into and report on the structure and methods of operation of the Australian financial system and on the regulation and control of the system. During 1979-80, the Committee received written submissions and held public hearings at which parties were given the opportunity to elaborate their views. This inquiry is the first into the workings of the financial system since the 1937 Royal Commission into Monetary and Banking Systems in Australia.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 p
	AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS (\$m)				
Trading banks	18,458	20,970	23,299	25,057	29,528
Savings banks	13,646	15,568	17,294	19,026	21,052
Other banking institutions	r871	1,041	1,105	1,197	1,354
Banks (consolidated) (a)	31,708	36,428	40,523	44,081	50,433
Reserve Bank	5,356	6,193	8,057	8,679	10,246
Life insurance offices	8,909	9,703	10,503	11,568	12,643
Public pension funds	2,985	3,551	r4,071	r4,746	5,564
Private pension funds	2,810	r3,282	r3,811	r4,454	5,218
Non-life insurance offices	3,433	4,390	r5,935	r6,195	7,000
Finance companies (b)	9,943	11,797	13,793	15,709	17,540
Merchant banks	2,442	2,950	3,356	3,873	4,932
Building societies	5,049	6,106	7,503	8,752	10,402
Authorised money market dealers	889	1,053	r1,145	r1,503	1,577
Credit co-operatives	633	839	1,066	1,342	1,733
Pastoral finance companies	837	883	(c) 760	824	963
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	387	396	415	447	562
Investment companies	381	416	484	529	582
Other financial institutions	1,005	r1,179	r1,455	r1,462	1,921
Total	76,767	r89,166	r102,877	r114,164	131,316
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS (per cent)				
Trading banks	24.0	23.5	22.7	21.9	22.5
Savings banks	17.8	17.5	16.8	16.6	16.0
Other banking institutions	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Banks (consolidated) (a)	41.3	40.9	r39.4	r38.6	38.4
Reserve Bank	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.8
Life insurance offices	11.6	10.9	10.2	10.1	9.6
Public pension funds	3.9	4.0	4.0	r4.2	4.2
Private pension funds	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Non-life insurance offices	4.5	4.9	5.8	r5.4	5.3
Finance companies (b)	12.9	13.3	13.5	r13.8	13.4
Merchant banks	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—*continued*

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 p
Building societies	6.6	6.8	r7.3	r7.7	8.0
Authorised money market dealers	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Credit co-operatives	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Pastoral finance companies	1.0	1.0	(c) 0.7	0.7	0.7
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Investment companies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other financial institutions	1.3	1.3	r1.4	r1.2	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

(c) Break in series.

Historical development

It should be noted that the importance of these institution groups cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 52 per cent of total assets was, twenty-five years later, in a less dominant position with about 38 per cent. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-oriented. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms and the introduction of certificates of deposit, while on the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade, the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government introduced a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational and other expenses, life insurance premiums, and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied. In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate was abolished and a free threshold income was introduced.

Concessional expenditure over \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic tax rate, 32 cents in the dollar. The 1978-79 Budget raised the basic rate to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but the maximum allowance for each component, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, has not been changed. For recent developments regarding life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions see page 499.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970 to 1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only recently become available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Unlike most other groups surveyed, unit trusts have experienced limited growth in Australia.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy since the Second World War. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in both the financial system and the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (\$615.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see page 489). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or

(2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

**VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES: AMOUNTS FINANCED, BALANCES
OUTSTANDING, AND COLLECTIONS (a)**
(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans (b)	Wholesale finance	Finance for housing (c)	Other commercial loans (d)	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (e)						
1977-78	340.2	208.0	1,175.2	231.4	391.4	2,346.2
1978-79	341.6	224.1	1,421.3	167.7	419.6	2,574.3
1979-80	296.6	239.5	1,529.7	158.2	501.3	2,725.3
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1977-78	607.2	370.8	330.9	652.6	747.0	2,708.5
1978-79	609.5	412.4	384.6	541.8	807.4	2,755.7
1979-80	566.4	422.5	421.5	497.2	882.1	2,789.7
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (f)						
1977-78	441.3	247.8	1,164.4	335.8	411.9	2,601.2
1978-79	488.6	276.8	1,406.7	336.5	480.6	2,989.2
1979-80	469.6	315.7	1,569.6	278.5	568.4	3,201.8

(a) The statistics of finance companies presented from July 1978 are not completely comparable with those for earlier periods, especially the figures for housing, other commercial loans and total, because of changes in coverage and size criteria.

(b) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost less than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(c) Includes loans to persons for alterations or additions estimated to cost more than \$10,000 to existing dwellings.

(d) Includes loans for the purpose of developing land into residential blocks.

(e) The actual cash provided. It excludes initial deposits, hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(f) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest, and insurance and other liquidations such as bad debts, debts written off, and rebates for early payouts.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on page 487), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments (see Chapter 18 of this *Year Book*), and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair

and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July–September 1973* (5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.			Household and personal goods			Total
	Finance companies	Other business	All business	Finance companies	Other business	All business	
1977-78	279.5	—	279.5	60.7	82.1	142.8	422.3
1978-79	279.5	—	279.5	62.2	69.3	131.5	411.0
1979-80	229.9	—	229.9	66.7	74.5	141.3	371.2

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS:
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)**
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1977-78	70.4	110.6	26.5	207.6	51.6	259.2
1978-79	70.1	122.5	26.3	218.9	49.3	268.2
1979-80	59.5	100.6	22.1	182.2	56.7	238.9

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against their holdings of certain public authority securities and thereby have an assured source of funds to repay loans. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for his solvency generally.

The Bank not only lends to the nine dealers and trades in securities with them, but provides a range of other facilities which contribute towards the efficient operation of the market. It maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another. It also maintains a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)**
(\$m)

Clients	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All trading banks	392.9	132.4	335.0	354.3	333.1
Savings banks	71.5	68.1	135.8	133.1	203.6
Insurance offices	44.1	53.3	68.4	74.7	75.5
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	17.3	14.8	25.4	72.2	33.0
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	2.8	6.7	17.4	27.4	7.3

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)—continued
(\$m)

Clients	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Companies, n.e.i.	178.7	309.7	364.8	314.6	322.0
Commonwealth and State Governments	137.3	43.2	150.6	212.2	130.6
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	115.9	121.3	175.8	207.6	168.1
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	38.0	47.2	92.1	108.2	102.5
Total	998.4	796.8	1,365.3	1,504.3	1,375.5

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Interest rates paid by authorised dealers on the great bulk of clients' loans are re-negotiated daily and average levels reflect the substantial day to day variation in funds' positions. The pattern of payments by the Commonwealth to the States each month whereby large amounts are disbursed in the beginning and middle of the month, has a substantial influence. Rates paid may reflect not only earnings (including expected capital gains) on assets held by dealers but, at the margin, also a wish to avoid transactions' costs in selling and buying back securities, or being locked into last resort loans for seven days.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
September 1977	1.50	18.35	4.00	12.80	9.36
December 1977	2.00	18.85	4.00	14.00	8.99
March 1978	2.00	18.30	5.00	11.01	8.15
June 1978	0.50	18.86	3.00	11.50	9.05
September 1978	1.00	19.15	5.50	12.80	9.27
December 1978	3.00	16.35	4.61	11.60	8.39
March 1979	1.00	15.15	4.10	12.25	7.40
June 1979	1.00	18.25	3.10	11.00	7.75
September 1979	1.00	17.85	2.60	12.65	8.89
December 1979	2.50	18.15	5.00	12.11	8.56
March 1980	3.00	18.70	4.60	12.00	9.25
June 1980	1.00	18.80	5.50	13.00	10.34
September 1980	1.00	18.85	4.80	14.50	9.81

(a) Weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may hold. The great bulk of dealers' assets normally comprises Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years with lesser amounts in paper issued by other public authorities and banks. Also, a small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities with longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

The business conducted by a dealer—borrowing funds for short terms, holding a portfolio of selected assets, and trading in those assets—is a highly individual one, and considerable scope exists for differences in the pattern of business pursued by the different members of the market. Dealers are, however, expected to trade readily in, and thereby broaden the market for, the securities they hold. While their portfolios and turnover remain dominated by government paper, short-term private paper has grown in importance.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)
(\$m)**

Month and year	Commonwealth Government securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
September 1977	19.1	995.2	1,014.3	124.1	27.9
December 1977 (d)	46.2	1,069.2	1,115.4	137.0	14.5
March 1978	52.0	1,160.0	1,212.0	111.5	7.8
June 1978	57.9	1,085.6	1,143.5	153.5	15.8
September 1978	179.6	1,188.7	1,368.3	157.8	16.0
December 1978 (d)	151.8	1,129.1	1,280.9	107.4	18.0
March 1979	312.1	916.9	1,229.0	84.6	17.1
June 1979	176.7	1,069.5	1,246.2	190.2	18.3
September 1979	40.8	1,210.8	1,251.6	192.1	16.9
December 1979 (d)	314.6	902.4	1,217.0	160.9	19.8
March 1980	609.3	771.4	1,380.7	151.0	13.6
June 1980	93.6	1,180.6	1,274.2	228.9	58.1
September 1980	262.7	935.3	1,198.0	243.8	43.0

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New companies registered (number) —					
Victorian	9,691	14,122	10,645	11,131	12,017
Other	397	409	430	542	660
Total	10,088	14,531	11,075	11,673	12,677
Number of companies struck off —					
Victorian	3,429	2,334	2,602	2,699	2,869
Other	92	147	55	158	164
Total	3,521	2,481	2,657	2,857	3,033
Approximate number of existing companies at end of June —					
Victorian ('000)	86.2	97.9	106.2	114.4	123.5
Other ('000)	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.4
Total	92.2	104.2	112.8	121.4	130.9
Nominal capital of new companies (\$m) —					
Victorian	131.6	242.3	370.5	377.4	822.9
Other	217.2	63.9	29.1	514.3	311.5
Total	348.8	306.2	399.6	891.7	1,134.4
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during the financial year (\$m)	632.7	775.0	1,175.8	1,169.5	2,112.9

Further reference: Company law in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 891-5

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1884. Since that time there has been continuous growth in share ownership, and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. The type of market has developed over the years from the "call room" style of trading to the present post trading method which was introduced in December 1961 and is practiced in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association and Rules were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations.

The Melbourne Exchange has a committee of 12 members elected by the membership. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected annually by the membership. The committee deliberates and formulates matters of domestic policy covering its members and the listed companies for which it acts as Home Exchange.

At 30 June 1980, membership of the Exchange totalled 207. The number of member firms at this date totalled 30.

New developments since 1976

In December 1976, a Joint Committee consisting of 5 committee members from each of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges held its inaugural meeting. The Joint Committee adopted uniform rules covering accounts, audit, capital requirements, brokerage, client relations, membership, delivery and settlement, trading and dealing, and advertising, and meets monthly alternately in Sydney and Melbourne to administer these rules and determine policy within these rules for members of both Exchanges. The two Exchanges have also formed a jointly owned company, Joint Exchange Computers Pty Ltd, which is responsible for the present computer installations of the two Exchanges and has a mandate to introduce a joint installation so that computer services for the two Exchanges are identical.

The Joint Exchange Share Price Index was introduced on 1 January 1980 and will replace the existing Melbourne and Sydney Indices. The trading floors of the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges are linked by a common public address system to allow company announcements to be made simultaneously to both floors. The Council of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (an association of the six capital city Exchanges in Australia) has recently resolved that this public address system be extended to all member Exchanges of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges. Common Articles adopted by the Melbourne and Sydney Exchanges allow member firms of one Exchange direct access to the trading floor of the other Exchange for the purpose of buying and selling securities. At 30 June 1980, ten Sydney member firms had applied for and been granted access to the floor of the Melbourne Exchange and four Melbourne firms had applied for and been granted access to the Sydney Exchange trading floor.

List Requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. The Listing Manual is uniform to all Exchanges in Australia. In order to provide for changing conditions, List Requirements are continually updated and expanded.

In July 1979, a complete revision of the Manual was published. This revision:

- (1) Removed Listing Requirements duplicated by laws;
- (2) standardised wording and improved layout; and
- (3) showed additional information or action required beyond that required by the Companies Act.

Since July 1979, three amendment supplements to the Manual have been issued, basically to give effect to impending national legislation relating to takeovers.

*Stock market during 1979-80**Melbourne Share Price Index*

The All Ordinaries Index opened in July 1979 at 214.02 and rose steadily for the period to September 26 reaching 252.17, an all time high for the group. The Index declined slightly during November only to rise again and close the interim period at 279.76, representing an overall gain of 31 per cent. The group continued its upward trend reaching a peak of 357.71 on 14 February 1980 before falling back to 287.42 at 28 March. The closing Index of 346.74 at 30 June 1980 displayed an increase of 63 per cent for the year.

The 50 Leaders Index followed a similar pattern reaching an all time high of 370.30 at 14 February 1980, closing the year at 344.75, an increase of 60 per cent.

Only two indices displayed a loss for the 12 months to 30 June 1980: Group 8 — Textiles and Clothing fell 2 per cent and Group 28 — Preference fell 6 per cent. The greatest percentage increase for the period was recorded in Group 19 — Oil and Gas with 298 per cent followed by Group 12 — Developers and Building Contractors with 106 per cent. The highest group, (relative to the base of 100) was Group 18 — Metals and Minerals at 1,132.41 followed by Group 19 — Oil and Gas at 976.60 and then Group 10 — Steel and Engineering at 479.77.

Growth rate in price indices over the last ten years

Over the ten years to 30 June 1980, the four groups showing the highest compound rates of growth were:

**VICTORIA — MELBOURNE STOCK MARKET: PRICE INDICES,
JUNE 1970 AND JUNE 1980**

Group	June 1970	June 1980	Increase	Annual growth rate
			per cent	per cent
Oil and Gas	193.82	976.60	404	17.55
Developers and Building Contractors	118.10	393.73	233	12.82
Transport	107.14	338.98	216	12.19
Pastoral	103.15	241.43	134	8.87

Market turnover

Total turnover by value for the year ended 30 June 1980 was a record \$4,212.2m representing an increase of 148 per cent over the previous corresponding period. This figure, in comparison to the previous record established in the 1969-70 boom (\$1,369m), represents a gain of 208 per cent.

Turnover by value for both Industrial and Preference shares increased 99 per cent to a record \$1,609.8m and 24 per cent, to \$2.1m, respectively, when compared with the previous corresponding period. In the Oil sector, turnover by value increased by a record 548 per cent to \$442.8m and a record increase was also experienced in the Mining sector with a 258 per cent gain to \$1,170.4m compared with the previous year.

Commonwealth Loans turnover by value increased 123 per cent to a record \$625.6m (\$415.4m in 1979), whereas turnover by value in Semi-Government Loans and Debentures and Notes decreased 20 per cent and 31 per cent to \$48.6m (\$60.6m in 1979) and \$12.9m (\$18.6m in 1979), respectively.

Turnover by volume of \$3,173.1m for the year ended 30 June 1980 represented a 124 per cent increase over the previous corresponding period. This figure is 106 per cent higher than the turnover by volume credited in the 1969-70 boom (\$1,544m).

The greatest rate of increase was again in the Oil sector which increased 281 per cent to \$464.4m which compared with the previous year, followed by Mining which increased 182 per cent to \$936.5m. Turnover by volume in the Industrial sector increased 58 per cent to \$719.4m and the increase in the Preference sector was 33 per cent to \$2.4m, when compared with the previous period.

Commonwealth Loans and Semi-Government Loans increased 133 per cent to \$985.2m and 15 per cent of \$60m, respectively, when compared to the previous year. Debentures and Notes was the only sector in which turnover by volume decreased when compared to the previous year with a fall of 41 per cent to \$14.2m.

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA — PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of Societies	55	53	53	52
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				
Income —				
Interest from loans	72,752	104,081	128,299	151,345
Interest from deposits	14,777	16,771	16,086	15,524
Income from holdings of securities	2,251	4,382	6,839	14,821
Other income	3,067	4,141	4,851	5,569
Total	92,847	129,375	156,075	187,259
Expenditure —				
Interest on shares	18,135	24,602	28,596	38,037
Interest on deposits	51,785	71,619	86,312	101,226
Interest on loans	1,663	2,011	1,673	1,590
Other expenditure	16,421	22,896	29,758	38,155
Total	88,004	121,128	146,339	179,008
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)				
Liabilities —				
Share capital and reserves —				
Non-withdrawable shares	15,210	17,474	18,886	22,774
Withdrawable shares	218,779	267,830	337,725	444,118
Statutory reserves	5,570	5,802	7,736	8,183
Other reserves (b)	6,864	9,319	11,746	14,312
Deposits	624,896	827,549	973,733	1,222,901
Loans	27,774	21,150	22,759	21,588
Other liabilities	6,627	8,683	9,315	10,440
Total	905,720	1,157,807	1,381,900	1,744,316
Assets —				
Amount owing on loans	697,087	904,345	1,113,424	1,371,054
Cash on hand	557	818	813	2,236
Deposits with banks	115,297	127,005	118,790	90,960
Deposits with other institutions	39,706	47,181	27,206	49,602
Bills, bonds, and other securities	31,695	52,680	90,350	190,538
Accounts receivable	4,981	4,982	3,740	3,937
Physical and other assets	16,397	20,796	27,577	35,989
Total	905,720	1,157,807	1,381,900	1,744,316

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1979, 617 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$13,886,053; while in 1980, 642 guarantees were in force, and the amount involved was \$15,597,373.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Producer	70	71	71	67	70
Trading	84	91	90	99	106
Community settlement	13	19	23	26	29
Community advancement	854	869	888	928	1,002
Credit	220	218	214	213	213
Associations	3	3	4	4	4
Total	1,244	1,271	1,290	1,337	1,424

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on page 281. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

**VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND
CONSUMER SOCIETIES**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of societies	137	135	163	145	140
Number of members	174,860	178,150	183,858	188,026	183,779
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
Income—					
Sales	300,105	274,304	270,359	289,175	331,914
Other	8,810	12,020	12,992	13,899	16,433
Total	308,915	286,324	283,351	303,074	348,347
Expenditure—					
Purchases	228,075	192,400	188,734	202,833	232,134
Working expenses, etc.	83,601	80,988	77,082	100,774	84,207
Interest	6,603	7,772	6,091	5,458	6,341
Rebates and bonuses	985	808	839	795	690
Total	319,264	281,968	272,747	309,860	323,372
Dividend on share capital	3,225	2,519	2,797	2,890	3,006
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS					
Liabilities—					
Share capital	35,610	35,270	37,648	36,875	37,080
Loan capital	30,789	35,076	31,898	30,835	42,491
Bank overdraft	39,199	34,650	30,976	28,436	35,302
Profit and loss (Cr.)	4,279	3,801	4,049	3,971	5,501
Reserve funds	36,995	39,104	37,683	40,526	47,408
Sundry creditors	46,024	43,954	30,910	35,095	46,717
Other	13,233	11,382	14,591	27,489	16,012
Total	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228	230,511
Assets—					
Land and buildings	88,758	92,941	84,340	85,463	93,383
Fittings, plant, and machinery }					
Stock	38,882	36,235	29,216	46,041	42,007
Sundry debtors	55,645	53,172	50,662	50,331	65,735
Cash in bank, on hand, or					
on deposit	3,381	4,820	6,616	5,319	7,267
Profit and loss (Dr.)	5,649	5,471	3,609	1,654	3,795
Other	13,813	10,599	13,313	14,420	18,325
Total	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228	230,511

VICTORIA — CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of Societies	205	205	205	205	199
Number of members	145,895	176,066	206,955	241,026	280,228
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
Income —					
Interest from loans	9,513	14,165	21,031	29,019	40,142
Interest from deposits	782	1,100	1,298	1,758	3,759
Other income	279	365	941	1,485	1,676
Total	10,574	15,630	23,270	32,262	45,577
Expenditure —					
Interest on deposits	5,732	8,378	12,255	17,392	26,592
Interest on loans	225	320	497	686	617
Interest on wages and salaries	2,430	3,552	4,715	6,121	7,664
Other expenditure	2,594	3,619	5,044	6,485	9,387
Total	10,981	15,869	22,511	30,684	44,260
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (a)					
Liabilities —					
Paid up share capital	1,305	1,591	1,865	2,192	2,566
Statutory reserves	73	97	193	387	638
Other reserves (b)	-610	-776	-91	1,240	2,690
Deposits	98,496	139,621	192,733	265,306	395,133
Loans	4,639	5,386	7,297	8,475	8,915
Other liabilities	991	1,431	1,246	1,683	2,143
Total	104,894	147,349	203,243	279,282	412,085
Assets —					
Amount owing on loans (c)	88,935	124,845	173,929	233,191	336,639
Cash on hand	312	391	519	687	1,266
Deposits	9,953	15,345	18,191	30,250	54,365
Bills, bonds, and other securities	2,083	1,817	4,013	7,093	6,700
Physical and other assets	3,612	4,952	6,591	8,062	13,115
Total	104,894	147,349	203,243	279,282	412,085

(a) At the balance dates of credit societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) These figures are not of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Life insurance

History

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 65 per cent of the business is handled by wholly mutual offices—with no shareholders—where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by share-capital companies which offer life insurance services to the public. There are statutory limitations on the funds which these offices may pass on to shareholders rather than to policyholders.

Most of the wholly mutual offices are Australian controlled and several share-capital offices are Australian-owned or controlled. However, many share-capital offices are owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, particularly the major mutual offices, offer Australia-wide facilities. There are 48 registered life offices in Australia and, in addition there are government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the latter having begun operations in March 1978.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute—the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria; and
- (2) The Life Insurance Federation of Australia—a national life insurance industry organisation, which was formed on 30 April 1979. Forty-two private enterprise life insurance companies joined together to form the Federation. This association replaced the Life Offices Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices which ceased functioning.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the accumulation of a substantial pool of funds which represents protection for, and the savings of, millions of Australian policyholders. In June 1980, life offices held assets in Australia with a value estimated to be in excess of \$13,500m. There were 7.7 million policies in force covering about 4.4 million persons for sums insured of \$111,000m.

Life insurance is important to the community for a number of reasons. It provides an avenue for individuals to pool risks and thereby to reduce uncertainty by sharing the losses associated with premature death. This function of life insurance also relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities.

Life insurance is important also because the funds which are accumulated are the result of contractual savings programmes. This form of savings is significant because its inbuilt compulsive element provides both the public and private sectors of the economy with access to a predictable supply of long-term capital funds as well as enabling policyholders to participate in a wide range of investments.

Types of life insurance

There are three main forms of life insurance: whole of life, endowment, and term. All three forms can be obtained in a variety of combinations and are often sold under special product names by different life companies. Over recent years, some life offices have developed policies which separate the life cover from the savings element. These are commonly known as “unbundled contracts”. There are also two quasi-life insurance policies: pure endowment and annuity.

Whole of life. These policies give lifetime protection, with the sum insured and any accrued bonuses paid on death. It provides basically for dependants.

Endowment. In these policies the sum insured and any accrued bonuses are payable on survival to a specified age or on prior death. They give family protection and a systematic method of saving for retirement, repayment of loans, educational expenses, etc.

Whole of life and endowment policies may be “with profit” (participating in the distribution of bonuses) or “non-profit” (not participating in the distribution of bonuses), the choice depending on the level of premium paid.

Term. These policies provide inexpensive, “death only” cover within a specified period. The policies expire if the insured life survives the period, and no benefit is paid. There are several variants: renewable term, decreasing term, and convertible term, with the option to convert to whole of life or endowment insurance at a later date with no need of proof of medical fitness.

Pure endowment. In these policies the sum insured is payable only if a person lives to a pre-determined age. On prior death, premiums plus interest are returned.

Annuities. These are contracts under which a life office pays a fixed regular amount from a particular date until the death of the annuitant or to some earlier pre-arranged date. The premium, or consideration, is paid as a lump sum, or by instalments if the commencement of the annuity is deferred.

Ordinary life insurance. These are policies on which premiums are paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Industrial (Collector) life insurance. These are policies where premiums are collected periodically (usually monthly) by life office agents from policyholders' homes. They constitute a costly operation which has lost popularity in recent years.

Superannuation. These are benefits provided either by lump sum payments on retirement or pensions to retired employees or their surviving dependants. Superannuation schemes conducted by life offices account for about one-third of total Australian superannuation business.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance.

Statistics

The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures are distorted by the widespread practice of placing policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, although the policyholder is not a resident of the A.C.T. Such policies are shown in the published statistics as A.C.T. business.

Care should also be taken when using the figures for "Policies discontinued or reduced". This term includes death claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States.

AUSTRALIA— LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA: SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a) (\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fixed assets—					
Property	1,981.0	2,275.4	2,542.9	2,831.9	3,124.8
Furniture	23.4	24.7	30.3	30.5	39.2
Total fixed assets	2,004.4	2,300.1	2,573.2	2,862.4	3,164.0
Loans (excluding advances of premiums)—					
On mortgage—					
Rural	100.4	91.1	83.8	76.8	72.1
Housing	491.8	494.9	505.4	501.8	486.2
Other	735.2	717.8	708.7	679.3	673.6
On policies	276.2	277.4	292.0	297.0	301.5
To controlled companies	32.5	36.9	54.3	68.2	78.3
To building or housing societies	7.9	5.8	6.2	7.1	6.8
Other	22.0	22.9	24.9	41.6	49.3
Total loans	1,666.1	1,646.8	1,675.3	1,671.8	1,667.8
Investments—					
Government securities	2,063.6	2,283.6	2,507.8	2,706.9	2,887.3
Local and semi-governmental securities	801.6	873.5	995.5	1,121.1	1,199.3
Debentures	720.2	760.1	755.7	800.9	827.3
Secured and unsecured notes	137.2	156.4	164.5	165.9	169.8
Preference shares	85.5	81.9	69.9	69.0	70.1
Ordinary shares	1,399.4	1,629.6	1,831.5	2,075.0	2,496.8
Holdings in controlled companies	66.3	70.0	76.7	127.4	125.2
Other	3.7	3.4	85.6	86.1	94.2
Total investments	5,277.4	5,858.5	6,487.2	7,152.3	7,869.9

AUSTRALIA— LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA:
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)—continued
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cash—					
On deposit—					
Banks	20.5	12.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other	51.9	55.2	55.7	87.5	169.3
On current account and in hand	6.3	6.3	6.1	12.2	51.6
Total cash	78.6	74.3	62.2	100.1	221.1
Total selected assets	9,026.6	9,879.7	10,797.9	11,786.6	12,922.8

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date. Figures include those for State Government insurance offices.

There is no official direction of life office investment in relation to the safeguarding of policyholders' funds, although there are statutory taxation requirements for investment in government securities (see *Taxation*, below). The Life Insurance Commissioner, nevertheless, maintains a surveillance over the industry (see *Regulation of the industry*, page 500).

Taxation

Life offices

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973–74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 of the Income Tax Assessment Act from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. In the 1974–75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased up to the normal rate for companies.

Policyholders

In the 1975–76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government replaced the system of concessional deductions, including those for certain levels of life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, with a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational, and other expenses, and life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied.

In the 1977–78 Budget, the General Rebate was discontinued with the introduction of a tax-free threshold income. Nevertheless, concessional expenditure over a total of \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic rate of tax—32 cents in the dollar. In the 1978–79 Budget, this basic rate was raised to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but lowered to 33.07 cents in the 1979–80 Budget and to 32.0 cents in the 1980–81 Budget. The components of the concessional expenditure allowance remain unchanged, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

However, from 1980–81 the position is different for persons who are self-employed or who are employees not covered by employer sponsored superannuation arrangements. Such persons are entitled to deduct from their assessable income up to \$1,200 per year in respect of contributions made by them to a qualifying superannuation fund. Any contributions in excess of the \$1,200 can be included in rebatable expenditure items up to the existing limit of \$1,200, giving these persons a total allowance of up to \$2,400 in respect of life insurance and superannuation contributions.

The proceeds of life insurance policies are tax-free in policyholders' hands, the income having been taxed at the life office stage. One-twentieth of a lump sum superannuation benefit is treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient in the year it is received, but investment income from the re-invested sum is taxable as normal income. Superannuation benefits in the form of a regular pension are, with some exceptions, treated as fully taxable income.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1945* which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide-ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although they voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

Current problems

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured and it has increased operating costs. Continued pressure on policyholders' cash flows, the growth of superannuation and increasing attention to short-term investment avenues have led many policyholders to switch to cheaper term insurance (which contains no savings element). This has long-term implications for the industry's ability to accumulate and generate investment funds for both the public and private sectors of the economy.

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY
PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)**

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1974	344,235	120,996	85,994	3,210	210,200
1975	399,200	129,700	108,900	5,300	243,900
1976	428,600	139,400	126,900	4,000	270,300
1977	450,700	157,900	149,600	4,300	311,800
1978	487,300	182,300	166,300	3,800	352,400

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)**

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ordinary and industrial business —					
Number of policies	154,146	141,519	134,221	125,857	127,953
Sum insured \$m	1,776.4	2,127.2	2,410.7	2,608.9	2,948.1
Annual premiums \$m	26.6	28.5	28.9	29.0	30.9
Superannuation business —					
Number of policies	21,295	19,016	22,039	22,045	18,778
Sum insured \$m	1,740.8	1,924.7	2,190.4	2,145.2	2,152.3
Annual premiums \$m	41.0	52.8	49.6	55.5	55.3
All combined —					
Number of policies	175,441	160,535	156,260	147,902	146,731
Sum insured \$m	3,517.2	4,051.9	4,601.1	4,754.1	5,100.4
Annual premiums \$m	67.6	81.3	78.5	84.5	86.2

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1978 averaged \$23,040 for non-superannuation business.

**VICTORIA — LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)**

Cause of discontinuance	1976		1977		1978	
	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured
		(\$m)		(\$m)		(\$m)
Ordinary and industrial business —						
Death or disability	9,614	25.9	9,139	26.5	8,958	29.5
Maturity, expiry, etc	63,702	132.7	59,310	155.4	55,695	187.8

VICTORIA — LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES) (a)—continued

Cause of discontinuance	1976		1977		1978	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)
Surrender	92,069	517.8	90,196	608.9	95,422	771.8
Forfeiture	25,597	296.8	26,044	344.2	28,790	448.4
Other (b)	14,463	354.8	6,903	24.5	-8,695	-169.9
Total	205,445	1,328.0	191,592	1,159.5	180,170	1,267.6
Superannuation business —						
Death or disability	471	15.2	382	15.5	507	21.8
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,320	92.1	1,295	77.6	1,698	138.4
Surrender	7,922	641.6	7,504	782.6	7,925	866.2
Forfeiture	970	20.7	1,279	30.7	1,197	30.8
Other (b)	2,797	347.5	3,793	126.1	2,637	335.4
Total	13,480	1,117.1	14,253	1,032.5	13,964	1,392.6
All combined —						
Death or disability	10,085	41.1	9,521	42.0	9,465	51.3
Maturity, expiry, etc.	65,022	224.8	60,605	233.0	57,393	326.2
Surrender	99,991	1,159.4	97,700	1,391.5	103,347	1,638.0
Forfeiture	26,567	317.5	27,323	374.9	29,987	479.2
Other (b)	17,260	702.3	10,696	150.6	-6,058	165.5
Total	218,925	2,445.1	205,845	2,192.0	194,134	2,660.2

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

(b) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)(a)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ordinary and industrial business—					
Number of policies	2,161,714	2,106,923	2,035,699	1,969,964	1,917,747
Sum insured \$m	9,886.0	11,120.6	12,203.2	13,652.6	15,333.1
Annual premiums \$m	207.8	219.6	226.2	232.9	239.6
Superannuation business—					
Number of policies	114,040	111,876	120,434	128,226	133,040
Sum insured \$m	5,126.8	6,058.4	7,131.9	8,244.6	9,004.3
Annual premiums \$m	129.7	162.6	185.7	212.1	230.9
All combined—					
Number of policies	2,275,754	2,218,799	2,156,133	2,098,190	2,050,787
Sum insured \$m	15,012.8	17,179.0	19,335.1	21,897.2	24,337.4
Annual premiums \$m	337.5	382.2	411.9	445.0	470.5

(a) Industrial business has been combined with ordinary since October 1978.

The average size of the sum insured under a non-superannuation policy in 1978 was \$7,995.

General insurance

Introduction

The general insurance industry in Victoria has changed significantly in recent years. Two major developments have given rise to this change: the application of the *Australian Insurance Act 1973* and the creation of the Insurance Council of Australia in 1975.

The Commonwealth Government has assumed the responsibility of ensuring that any insurer operating in the market-place has sufficient assets to conduct business without fear of being unable to meet liabilities. This control is exercised by the Australian Insurance Commissioner under the Insurance Acts. These Acts place strict solvency requirements on insurers and their business operations are examined regularly by the Insurance Commissioner to ensure their solvency.

As the body representing the general insurance industry, the Insurance Council of Australia Limited (I.C.A.) has the task of ensuring that governments and the community are fully aware of the industry's contribution to the financial and social well-being of society.

The I.C.A. has two principal roles: it represents the interests of the general insurance industry in Australia and it provides statistical, technical, and other services to the industry.

The main areas in which the I.C.A. represents the general insurance industry are in dealings with governments, other trade and business organisations, and with consumers. The I.C.A. seeks to provide effective representation for members to Commonwealth, State, and local governments, public authorities, the media, consumer bodies, other trade associations, and individuals in all matters of collective concern, except industrial relations.

To help cope with natural and other disasters, I.C.A. in association with the Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters and the Council of Loss Adjusters of Australia, has set up the Insurance Emergency Service (I.E.S.). The I.E.S. is intended to speed up the processing of insurance claims in the event of a major disaster. Government and semi-government bodies concerned with the mitigation of disasters have recognised the importance of the role of the I.E.S. following a catastrophe.

The general insurance market in Victoria is organised as follows:

(1) Fire, marine, and general insurance companies (of which the majority are members of I.C.A.); (2) representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers; (3) Victorian Government insurance offices; (4) independent private brokers; and (5) local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies.

The insurance industry in Victoria offers competitive premiums and cover on many types of policies. Some examples of these are listed in the table below:

VICTORIA—TYPES OF GENERAL INSURANCE POLICIES

Type of policy	Type of policy	Type of policy
Baggage	Fidelity guarantee	Personal accident
Boiler explosion	Fire	Plate glass
Burglary	Houseowners and	Pluvius
Business interruption	householders	Public liability
Cash in transit	Livestock	Tourists' and travellers'
Crop (fire and hail)	Marine	personal accident
Employers' liability	Motor vehicle	Wool (sheep's back to store)
(including compulsory workers compensation)		

The Victorian Government, like other State governments, legislates for workers compensation and motor vehicle third party insurance. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every motor vehicle owner is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of that vehicle.

General insurance contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by sharing the risks in most daily activities.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis:

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of stamp duty, returns of premium and rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policyholders;
- (2) claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year; and

(3) contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following table, which shows details of general insurance business transacted in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains only selected items of statistics:

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE
(\$'000)

Class of business	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	52,783	59,611	71,543	80,399	87,075
Householders' comprehensive	37,784	47,833	56,023	59,248	72,029
Loss of profits	11,518	11,726	15,900	17,094	16,716
Crop (including hailstone)	1,942	3,571	2,325	2,226	2,288
Marine	20,681	24,774	26,305	32,556	37,534
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	106,419	135,130	168,864	197,776	216,359
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	69,589	138,877	152,617	204,694	207,992
Employers' liability and workers compensation	122,339	195,202	366,243	331,159	325,454
Personal accident	15,676	15,755	19,663	22,232	22,918
Public liability	11,795	11,484	14,847	18,260	24,855
Product liability	831	1,034	870	2,434	3,254
Plate-glass	1,480	1,675	1,995	2,639	2,789
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	1,129	2,951	3,481	3,487	4,186
Livestock	1,036	798	1,131	1,502	1,446
Burglary	7,725	7,197	7,542	8,230	9,274
Guarantee	878	1,098	997	1,442	1,561
Aviation	1,308	1,020	2,256	2,579	3,165
All risks/baggage	5,903	6,718	7,773	8,907	8,728
Contractors' all risks	4,132	3,905	5,414	6,306	8,352
Other	11,850	12,381	17,559	25,253	35,381
Total premiums	486,796	682,738	943,348	1,028,424	1,091,356
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	26,268	32,021	27,561	43,199	31,880
Householders' comprehensive	13,281	22,529	24,367	33,175	41,506
Loss of profits	8,641	7,743	3,564	2,902	3,396
Crop (including hailstone)	1,421	1,347	1,180	3,187	2,070
Marine	11,859	19,068	18,244	15,988	19,240
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	66,780	94,954	109,588	105,201	131,534
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	98,403	121,293	125,029	209,207	238,237
Employers' liability and workers compensation	103,308	150,099	180,044	204,366	206,261
Personal accident	6,107	6,812	7,309	7,906	9,706
Public liability	8,416	8,342	10,698	10,620	12,624
Product liability	326	1,504	338	1,515	1,165
Plate-glass	1,017	1,288	1,414	1,681	1,969
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	404	979	1,264	1,687	2,403
Livestock	396	546	698	1,727	1,603
Burglary	3,271	3,384	3,376	3,644	5,004
Guarantee	134	376	310	876	133
Aviation	420	721	810	1,277	1,507
All risks/baggage	3,473	3,576	3,933	4,456	5,577
Contractors' all risks	1,557	746	2,774	2,886	3,154
Other	6,297	2,611	5,701	10,334	16,411
Total claims	361,780	479,939	528,203	665,835	735,380
Contributions to fire brigades	13,698	16,990	21,148	27,094	2,047
Commission and agents' charges	39,555	45,700	55,023	53,887	61,983
Expenses of management	71,048	89,247	104,569	124,683	141,924
Total (a)	486,081	631,876	708,943	871,499	941,334

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1978-79**

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32.187 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	972,097	604,029	1,576,126
Goods carrying	119,839	177,581	297,420
Hire	3,991	3,416	7,407
Hire and drive yourself	2,394	686	3,080
Passenger transport	1,259	1,455	2,714
Miscellaneous	11,235	56,372	67,607
Motor cycle	21,096	26,685	47,781
Recreation vehicles	580	671	1,251
Total	1,132,491	870,895	2,003,386

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established on 1 July 1975, under an Act of the Victorian Parliament which brought together the functions and staff of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office. The State Insurance Office is controlled and managed by the Insurance Commissioner.

The State Insurance Office transacts employers liability, motor vehicle, and compulsory third party insurance. Other responsibilities of the Insurance Commissioner relate to the Workers Compensation Supplementation Fund, the Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, uninsured employers, nominal defendant in the motor car and employers liability jurisdiction, casual firefighters, jurors, civil defence volunteers, education volunteer workers, and the Standard Insurance Act.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Gross premium	183,172	230,421	275,877	240,887	281,723
Net earned premium	138,077	178,065	259,497	261,548	279,492
Investment income	18,102	29,485	46,847	64,938	85,250
Net claims	140,504	178,991	229,946	273,894	328,689
Expenses and commission	4,534	9,025	14,723	18,914	15,711
Underwriting profit (loss)	-6,961	-9,952	14,828	-31,260	-64,908
Net profit (loss)	11,141	19,534	61,675	33,678	20,342
Underwriting reserves	336,228	351,237	603,842	721,915	935,518
Other reserves	-37,138	-18,004	28,671	46,422	52,471

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE**Public Trustee**

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other

capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE: COMMON FUND (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	31,120	37,484	41,094	45,655	54,010
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	23,868	30,453	34,467	33,889	41,995
Cash variation	7,252	7,031	6,627	11,766	12,015
Balance at 1 July	42,762	50,014	57,045	63,672	75,438
Balance at 30 June	50,014	57,045	63,672	75,438	87,453

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC., AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1975-76	1,206	3,682
1976-77	1,338	3,278
1977-78	1,296	2,780
1978-79	1,194	2,851
1979-80	1,108	2,783

Statutory trustee companies

The concept of a company acting as executor of a person's will first developed in 1834 in South Africa, because of difficulties of securing persons of integrity and ability to administer estates. Outside that country, the first trustee company in the common law world was formed in Victoria in 1878. There are now eight companies authorised to operate in Victoria, most having been incorporated for more than 90 years.

Statutes of Victorian Parliament were enacted at the formation of each company to authorise the Courts to grant Probate or Letters of Administration to a corporation, to limit them to fiduciary business as executor and trustee and as agent for individuals, and to limit the number of shares an individual could own in any one of the companies. These enabling Acts were consolidated into one statute of the Victorian Parliament in 1928 — the Trustee Companies Act.

As a protection for the proper administration of trust funds, all companies have funds lodged as security with the Victorian Treasury; there is a statutory reserve liability

attached to the share capital; and company assets and reserves are, by law, liable as additional protection.

After a review by the Victorian Parliament of the services appropriate for the community, the controlling legislation was amended during the 1950s to remove the original limitations on business activities. That legislation also authorised the establishment of Common Funds to permit the blending of trust funds into a common investment pool by the trustee companies. Changes to the Companies Act in that period specifically authorised the statutory trustee companies to act as trustee for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public. This brought a diversification of commercial trust business to the hitherto restricted trust operations of the companies.

Investment responsibilities of trustees increased further in 1979 when the Victorian Trustee Act was amended to widen statutory trustee investments with an additional range of fixed-interest investments, including the trustee companies' Common Funds, and to authorise investment of up to one-third of the value of an estate in the purchase of real estate.

The statutory trustee companies now offer a complete range of fiduciary services for persons during their lifetime, in addition to traditionally acting as executor and trustee of wills. These personalised services include asset and investment management and supervision, accounting and taxation services, retirement planning, purchase or sale of real estate as licensed estate agents, pastoral and property management, nominee services, money market activities, trusteeship for family trusts, charitable trusts and foundations, superannuation and pension funds, and will and estate planning.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES: TRUST
FUNDS ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE**
(\$m)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Stock and debentures	185.0	148.4	118.3	102.4	97.7
Advances on mortgages	126.8	147.8	158.9	179.5	204.5
Real estate	116.1	145.7	154.4	157.5	142.8
Shares	205.4	203.6	207.9	246.5	296.6
Fixed and other deposits	54.9	68.0	56.5	67.4	70.7
Cash at bank	8.9	6.9	30.7	37.2	31.7
Other	36.3	40.7	28.9	33.3	38.8
Total	733.4	761.1	755.6	823.8	882.8

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to those trust funds, the companies were responsible as trustees for debenture and note holders of issues in excess of \$3,000m.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 758-60; 1980, pp. 506-7

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1975	56,349	658	132	57,139
1976	58,808	784	292	59,884
1977	66,100	842	228	67,170
1978	56,084	1,063	369	57,516
1979	54,628	810	328	55,766

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land Act is shown under the following table for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Number of—				
		Number	Amount	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
			\$'000					
1974-75	128,301	73,211	1,408,914	17,711	5,478	27,378	115,279	367,358
1975-76	155,435	75,008	1,613,032	16,885	6,017	28,476	138,569	420,390
1976-77	156,611	83,965	2,046,284	17,546	7,789	34,525	136,077	436,513
1977-78	134,459	83,723	2,223,317	17,801	7,194	41,975	127,719	412,871
1978-79	127,314	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	18,541	6,795	35,876	138,233	n.y.a.

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1974-75	971	28,866	1,817	7,209	3,541	63,120
1975-76	1,407	35,268	1,929	7,274	3,703	71,499
1976-77	1,176	33,227	2,025	14,340	3,798	96,148
1977-78	1,201	49,040	1,976	10,037	3,877	91,794
1978-79	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1,981	(c)	3,384	(c)

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

(c) These figures are no longer available.

Mortgages of real estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of mortgagee	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	34,525	626,347	37,002	739,697	35,016	763,029
Building societies	11,296	239,986	12,187	290,937	13,030	344,081
Co-operative housing societies	3,278	55,473	3,028	59,597	3,114	70,293
Friendly societies	99	1,650	225	4,953	264	5,915
Insurance companies	1,149	47,735	1,615	71,202	1,754	82,769

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION—*continued*

Type of mortgagee	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Government institutions	3,639	74,630	3,294	88,571	3,767	109,530
Trustee institutions	368	22,830	705	46,068	758	49,630
Finance companies	6,365	181,765	8,164	247,142	7,137	226,626
Private individuals	12,861	264,749	13,628	324,628	12,860	329,365
Other mortgagees	2,835	133,134	5,293	206,717	7,224	291,121
Total	76,415	1,648,300	85,141	2,079,512	84,924	2,272,357

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1975 to 1979 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Stock mortgages—					
Number	587	344	268	298	404
Amount (\$'000)	906	1,215	602	(a)	(a)
Liens on wool—					
Number	12	11	15	10	4
Amount (\$'000)	231	75	43	(a)	(a)
Liens on crops—					
Number	105	120	131	204	82
Amount (\$'000)	763	602	1,011	(a)	(a)
Total—					
Number	704	475	414	512	490
Amount (\$'000)	1,900	1,892	1,656	(a)	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bills of sale—					
Number	22,139	29,127	29,729	28,845	34,675
Amount (\$'000)	65,896	95,211	115,714	(a)	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1974, pp. 708-11; Assurance fund, 1977, pp. 626-7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538-9

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- General insurance (5620.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation (monthly) (5609.0)
Housing finance for owner occupation, permanent building societies (monthly) (5610.0)
Housing finance for owner occupation, savings banks and trading banks (monthly) (5608.0)
Instalment credit for retail sales (monthly) (5631.0)
Life insurance (annual) (5622.0)
Life insurance (monthly) (5621.0)
Major trading bank statistics (preliminary) (monthly) (5603.0)
Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration (quarterly) (5601.2)
Permanent building societies (annual) (5632.0)
Terminating building societies (annual) (5633.0)

PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail, wholesale, and export prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977* and *Labour Report (6.7)* last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to the September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of nine short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, and September quarter 1976 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use as a starting point by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or "indexed", using movements in the Index. The Index is also used in the indexation of income ranges for income tax purposes. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures "price movements" and not "price levels". The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index among other things would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending pattern of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed "the Consumer Price Index population group". For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the State capital cities and Canberra.

Information on the spending habits of a representative cross-section of Australian households is obtained from household expenditure surveys. The 1974-75 survey was used to obtain estimates of spending patterns for the consumer population group, and the current series (the ninth) of the Index introduced in September 1976, was based on these estimates.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items were chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as "motor vehicle operation", "all groups, goods component" and "all groups, excluding food".

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a "weight" (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied whenever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table indicating the relative importance of them at the September quarter 1979. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1979:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		22.287	Drapery	1.104	
Dairy produce	2.043		Household utensils and tools	1.452	
Cereal products	2.234		Household supplies and services	3.184	
Meat and seafoods	6.676		Postal and telephone services	1.171	
Fruit and vegetables	2.613		TRANSPORTATION		18.290
Soft drinks, ice-cream, and confectionery	2.105		Private transport	16.317	
Meals out, take-away food	4.466		Public transport fares	1.973	
Other food	2.150		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		9.995
CLOTHING		10.068	Alcoholic beverages	6.908	
Men's and boys'	2.847		Cigarettes and tobacco	3.087	
Women's and girls'	4.509		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		5.389
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.575		Health services	2.961	
Footwear	1.602		Personal care products	1.705	
Clothing and footwear services	0.535		Personal care services	0.723	
HOUSING		12.830	RECREATION		7.399
Rent	5.083		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.451	
Home ownership	7.747		Other recreational goods	2.780	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		13.742	Holiday accommodation	0.906	
Fuel and light	2.269		Other recreational services	2.262	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.955				
Appliances	1.607		TOTAL (ALL GROUPS)	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate, based on expenditures in 1974-75, valued at relevant prices in September quarter 1979.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing,

commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75.

Prices are calculated from many sources and around 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter. However, to smooth out collection workloads, some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once each year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price changes to give a "pure" price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series are linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of six State capitals, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each capital city including Canberra, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price movement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

To sum up, the Consumer Price Index is designed to provide a "broad measure" of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates (see Appendix B of this *Year Book*) such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications—*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index* (6402.0); and *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index*.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined:
year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Six capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1975-76	193.3	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	187.3
1976-77	220.0	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	212.9
1977-78	241.0	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	232.3
1978-79	260.7	264.4	256.8	258.0	259.7	262.8	257.7	251.1
1979-80	287.2	292.4	282.5	283.0	285.8	287.4	284.0	278.0

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0 except Health and Personal Care: December quarter 1968 = 100.0 Recreation: September quarter 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation	All groups
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	169.5	194.1	214.0	149.3	n.a.	189.5
1976-77	198.9	232.4	242.6	188.0	216.8	229.3	(a)266.1	103.7	216.6
1977-78	220.9	257.7	263.0	204.2	236.7	241.6	321.5	113.0	238.2
1978-79	245.8	276.5	276.1	218.5	256.9	277.8	307.3	120.5	256.8
1979-80	278.8	295.0	291.7	238.6	292.8	302.2	327.0	131.1	282.5

(a) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index, from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1979: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1,083
						1979	1,432

(a) November.

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1980 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, and personal care products. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products, but they do not comprise "all" the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for the food items are collected as at the middle of each month excepting the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. The average prices shown for food items are quarterly averages of average monthly prices. Prices for non-food items are collected as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, JUNE QUARTER 1980

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce—			Bananas	1kg	108
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600ml	63	Potatoes	1kg	36
Milk, powdered, full cream	300g can	94	Tomatoes	1kg	123
Cheese, processed	250g	62	Carrots	1kg	54
Butter	500g	100	Onions	1kg	41
Cereal products—			Peaches	825g can	72
Bread, milk loaf, sliced			Pineapple, pieces	450g can	47
supermarket sales			Peas, frozen	500g pkt	59
(white loaf)	680g	54	Confectionery—		
Biscuits, dry	225g	46	Chocolate, milk, block	200g	94
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	79	Other food—		
Flour, self-raising	1kg	54	Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	127
Rice, short grain	500g	35	Sugar, white	2kg pkt	90
Meat and seafoods—			Jam, strawberry	500g jar	100
Beef—			Tea	250g pkt	74
Rib (without bone)	1kg	381	Coffee, instant	150g jar	293
Rump steak	1kg	645	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	73
T-bone steak, without			Margarine, poly-		
fillet	1kg	558	unsaturated	500g	92
Chuck steak	1kg	354	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	440g can	40
Silverside, corned	1kg	404	Baby food	125g can	22
Sausages	1kg	242	Household supplies—		
Lamb—			Laundry detergent	1kg pkt	168
Leg	1kg	331	Dishwashing detergent	750ml	122
Loin chops	1kg	398	Facial tissues	pkt of 150	70
Forequarter chops	1kg	306	Toilet paper	2x550 sheet rolls	66
Pork—			Pet food	405g can	38
Leg	1kg	378	Alcoholic beverages—		
Loin Chops	1kg	415	Beer, chilled	740ml bottle	92
Chicken, frozen	1kg	209	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	54
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	183	Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	81
Beef, corned	340g can	164	Personal care products—		
Salmon, pink	220g can	123	Toilet soap	2x125g	72
Fruit and vegetables—			Toothpaste	110g tube	78
Oranges	1kg	55			

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building, and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in

House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base of the indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, and each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). Since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	191.8	216.2	235.9	248.5	300.5
Cement products	215.3	237.3	261.0	280.9	314.8
Bricks, stone, etc.	189.8	205.4	221.2	237.0	262.9
Timber, board, and joinery	212.0	238.1	256.7	268.5	302.8
Steel and iron products	239.6	272.3	296.3	314.1	347.9
Aluminium products	194.1	217.1	235.5	250.6	280.8
Other metal products	164.3	183.5	185.3	217.4	273.4
Plumbing fixtures	249.9	267.5	270.0	275.5	318.5
Miscellaneous materials	187.6	203.0	216.4	225.0	245.8
Electrical installation materials	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6	285.4
Mechanical services components	201.6	225.6	247.3	268.1	298.1
Special purpose index (a)	214.1	240.1	259.8	275.1	310.3
All groups	209.4	234.8	254.4	271.4	306.6

(a) All groups excluding "Electrical installation materials" and "Mechanical services components".

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	189.4	213.1	232.0	244.8	292.9
Cement products	241.1	279.1	303.4	325.9	357.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	192.3	209.4	223.7	239.4	266.9
Timber, board, and joinery	207.3	233.5	247.2	255.8	291.9
Steel products	231.9	269.4	295.8	316.2	347.9
Other metal products	185.4	206.2	219.9	242.6	285.1
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	204.6	218.7	221.7	228.4	261.1
Electrical installation materials	181.0	200.3	213.8	238.1	281.2
Installed appliances	166.8	181.9	195.4	203.8	220.7
Plaster and plaster products	168.1	175.8	187.7	199.5	217.3
Miscellaneous materials	186.7	208.2	221.4	230.7	255.0
All groups	200.1	223.6	238.6	251.4	283.4

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 638-40

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis. From the base year to December 1979, the index numbers were published for four groupings (Iron and steel, Aluminium, Copper and brass, and Other metallic materials) and an All Groups combination. However, because the All Groups index was being significantly affected by rapidly changing prices for silver, a special grouping "All groups, excluding silver" was published from January 1980 in order to indicate more accurately the general trend in prices for metallic materials. Also, it was no longer meaningful to publish the "Other metallic materials" index, and separate index numbers for the two components of that index, zinc and silver, are now published as shown in the following table:

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	per cent					
Iron and steel	83.2	200.2	227.8	248.9	264.9	294.4
Aluminium	8.9	158.0	176.9	193.7	208.9	251.5
Copper and brass	5.7	137.5	158.1	153.9	179.2	216.6
Zinc	0.5	235.9	259.8	237.9	291.3	329.5
Silver	1.7	199.3	222.5	246.8	327.4	957.3
All groups	100.0	193.1	219.4	238.5	256.2	297.6
All groups, excluding silver		193.0	219.3	238.3	255.0	286.2

(a) Percentage contribution to All Groups Index at base year.

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

Prices for each item included in the Index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant material.

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Electric motors and motor control equipment	139.7	156.7	153.1	173.9	204.6
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	145.3	167.3	163.0	194.6	236.9
Distribution transformers	128.1	145.6	140.0	159.1	185.1
Power transformers	122.4	144.3	138.9	167.3	205.4
General transformers	135.3	153.4	148.0	169.3	197.8

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 553

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published into broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an "industry of origin basis", and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a "commodity basis". The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of home produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store basis". Prices relate to "goods of fixed specifications" with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly "monthly average prices" rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Home produced materials—					
Agriculture	132.3	152.5	162.4	228.8	280.3
Forestry and fishing	213.7	245.2	273.5	263.5	300.3
Mining	163.3	189.2	211.4	r281.8	402.9
Electricity	137.9	148.8	160.9	173.8	186.7
Total home produced materials	142.0	163.2	176.7	r238.7	305.0
Imported materials—					
Agriculture	166.5	258.6	303.4	285.3	329.2
Mining	423.6	479.5	515.3	542.6	911.8
Manufacturing	162.6	182.1	201.6	222.1	261.8
Total imported materials	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4
All groups	158.6	182.2	198.5	r248.8	321.7

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION**

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Home produced and imported materials—					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	163.0	191.7	199.2	r227.4	288.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6
Imported manufactured materials—					
Chemicals	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2
Other manufactured materials	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3
All groups	158.6	182.2	198.5	r248.8	321.7

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 549-51

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to

establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Industry Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e., weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages, and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, "Appliances and electrical equipment" and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc." were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the "model".

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Manufacturing Division	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9
Net sub-divisions (a)—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5
Textiles (23)	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8
Clothing and footwear (24)	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2
Basic metal products (29)	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7
Fabricated metal products (31)	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9
Transport equipment (32)	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a)**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	168.5	184.8	203.5	217.8	244.4
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)—					
Appliances and electrical equipment (332)	159.9	176.7	186.0	200.1	224.4
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	203.6	228.3	252.5	273.0	308.2

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1978.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 551-3

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964, and index numbers were published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 to February 1969, when monthly publication commenced. The Index has direct value as a measure of changes in aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house building).

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight(a)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	per cent					
Conductors	40	178.1	197.5	199.3	232.1	288.1
Conduit and accessories	25	199.0	227.8	253.1	284.8	327.8
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	224.5	252.8	283.2	310.7	353.8
All groups	100.0	199.6	224.4	242.1	272.8	321.0

(a) At base year.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 554

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a limited number of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this extensive review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base of 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and from 1974-75 to 1978-79. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an "industry of origin" format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e., prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on

price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	AECC SECTIONS					
	All groups	Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1975-76	109	97	115	144	98	101
1976-77	122	98	141	156	117	118
1977-78	128	100	149	167	136	125
1978-79	144	119	162	170	157	146
1979-80	174	145	191	198	169	188

Year	SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS					
	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1975-76	115	93	138	94	98	89
1976-77	125	94	185	89	108	83
1977-78	154	107	200	81	160	72
1978-79	234	113	229	86	167	74
1979-80	285	123	230	107	184	95

Year	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1975-76	123	105	119	152	119	98
1976-77	188	135	140	164	137	117
1977-78	198	139	151	176	141	136
1978-79	308	153	157	178	157	157
1979-80	326	181	189	180	241	169

Year	Manufactures of —		Power generating machinery and equipment	Machinery specialised for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals				
1975-76	84	93	114	126	117	91
1976-77	91	123	119	147	130	95
1977-78	96	125	139	166	145	120
1978-79	118	161	154	178	154	165
1979-80	145	255	173	195	166	347

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing
1975-76	98	130	105
1976-77	106	148	119
1977-78	105	159	127
1978-79	114	163	150
1979-80	137	180	190

Year	SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS						
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1975-76	116	152	101	107	116	102	119
1976-77	137	164	109	135	130	122	130
1977-78	147	176	118	140	137	128	145
1978-79	155	178	151	156	144	149	152
1979-80	180	180	179	183	231	209	169

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 554-5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

General

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index (see page 511). Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76			Victoria
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	
Number of households in sample	2,544	653	498	176	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	822.0	837.4	239.9	85.7	1,163.0
Average number of persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	45.03	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	212.22	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service—					
Current housing costs (c)	22.95	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18
Fuel and power	4.38	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75
Food—	33.24	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	3.66	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91
Meat and fish	8.30	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	4.81	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	4.77	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92
Other food	11.69	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	9.04	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75
Clothing and footwear	15.65	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56
Household equipment and operation	14.87	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	6.21	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54
Transport and communication	25.90	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14
Recreation and education	14.67	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.88	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56
Total expenditure	161.83	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49
Selected other payments (d)	43.47	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

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Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (monthly) (6410.0)

TRANSPORT

VICTORIAN MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. Two exceptions to this situation are traffic management and vehicle registration, both of which lie within the administration of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act* 1951 for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Seven transport authorities, including the West Gate Bridge Authority, report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is by far the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 23,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,185 kilometres. During 1979-80 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 85,000,000 passengers (94,000,000 in 1978-79) and transported about 11,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in 1979-80 amounted to \$390m (\$349m in 1978-79). Late in 1972, legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to nine members. The Board comprises representatives from the business community and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railways system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks have been constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving

persons over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 119,000,000 persons in 1979–80. The board comprises three members, employs 4,600 persons, and maintains 224 kilometres of tram services and 290 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964, a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River, which was opened in November 1978. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act* 1961 and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 36,000,000 kilometres and carry about 53,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a major programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856 and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-member board, since increased to nine, replaced the commissioners in 1973. The Board, under a full-time chairman, is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day to day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within Board guidelines.

Total transport service

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the nineteenth century with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated. The development of road transport has meant drastic economic changes, and the twin expense of maintaining road and rail links to many centres is no longer acceptable.

The Victorian Railways regional freight centres, the first of which opened at Horsham in March 1976, use rail's advantage as a fast bulk carrier, linked with the flexibility of

road transport for local services. Local deliveries in many country areas are now more frequent, compared with the former rail services on branch lines, yet the customer still pays the equivalent of through-rail freight rates. Some towns previously without rail freight services, such as Edenhope and Apsley, are now linked to the regional freight centre system.

Urban transport improvements are continuing, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet its present commitments and provide for the future demands that are expected to be placed on it.

Urban transport

Co-ordinated public transport was a feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985. The Report emphasised the need for developing such projects as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Car parks at many suburban stations have been improved and enlarged.

The number of suburban fare zones has been reduced to eight charge zones. Tickets, redesigned from "destination" type single tickets to "section" type single tickets, show only the name of the selling station. This has resulted in substantial savings with a lesser number of ticket issues and will facilitate the introduction of ticket vending machines. A new series of tickets for combined train, tram, and bus travel was introduced in 1980. These Metro Cards, which are available in four combinations, offer the passenger substantial savings on Melbourne's public transport.

Improvements to suburban services are made in most areas each year, ranging from major projects such as extra tracks and modern signalling, to station rebuilding and line-side beautification. Power signalling has been installed between Bayswater and Ferntree Gully. Work on the duplicated track between Macleod and Greensborough has been completed.

A number of suburban stations were reconstructed during 1979. The stations were Alphington, Darling, Pascoe Vale, Brighton Beach, Eaglemont, Moonee Ponds, and Moreland.

An automated signal box at Spencer Street station which was brought into service in 1978, is linked with other signal boxes around Flinders and Spencer Street stations to a metropolitan train control system, which will come into operation progressively with the operations of the underground rail loop.

Rolling stock

The initial order for fifty silver trains for the suburban network has been completed. An extension order for a further nine trains has been placed and a new contract has been let for a further fifty. Eventually, the Victorian Railways intends to replace all wooden bodied suburban trains.

During 1979, 174 new covered freight wagons, container wagons, and hopper wagons were constructed in Victorian Railways workshops and entered service. These wagons are being used to carry bulk freight items such as superphosphate, briquettes, glass making sand, soda ash, and cement. A total of 807 obsolete freight wagons were withdrawn and scrapped during 1979.

Freight

The total tonnage of freight carried rose from 11,120,000 tonnes in 1977-78 to 11,190,000 tonnes in 1978-79. The traffic growth resulted from a substantial increase in wheat traffic, and increased carrying of mining and quarry products, manufactured products, and containers, which more than offset a decline in some primary products and industrial raw materials carried. The introduction of regional freight centres is rationalising operations and providing a more reliable and regular service, with reduced expenditure.

It has become apparent that the Victorian Railways' most significant economic advantage lies in the transportation of bulk freight, where the Railways enjoy a differential advantage, and a major objective of Victorian Railways policy is to secure more of this type of traffic.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970 provided for the establishment of a new authority—the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority, to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority, comprising nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are “for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network”.

Three underground stations constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station), form a five station core to handle the city's labour force during peak hours as well as shoppers and visitors to the city. Linking the three new stations, Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station and Flagstaff station under La Trobe Street, by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels and connecting them to the existing surface tracks to form a loop, significantly increases the train operating capacity at the centre of the system. The tunnels are large enough to accommodate existing passenger rolling stock and possible future double-deck carriages.

Considerable progress has been made recently in many facets of the loop project. Museum underground station and two of the four loops—the Burnley lines loop and the Caulfield lines loop—came into service early in 1981. Construction of the other two underground stations, Parliament and Flagstaff, and the remaining two loops (Clifton Hill lines and North Melbourne lines) is well advanced. Much of the laying of rail tracks in the tunnels has been completed, as well as power lines, signalling equipment, and communication cables. The construction of ramps to bring the underground tracks up to the surface to provide adequate connections has been virtually completed.

Finance

In 1978–79, Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$3.5m compared with 1977–78. On the freight side revenue increased by \$8.1m compared with 1977–78.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$15.3m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1978–79—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$12.4m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$645m at 30 June 1979. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$114.6m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$530.4m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1979 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$707m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$152.3m), together with cash as credit in the Fund (\$2m), reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$552.7m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on money borrowed for

the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1969. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$552.7m at 30 June 1979 amounted to \$42.3m at an average rate of 7.477 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$26.4m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$7.6m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$127.2m at 30 June 1979, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Railway Construction and Property Board

The *Railway Construction and Property Board Act* 1979 was assented to on 20 December of that year and came into operation on 22 February 1980. The Act reconstituted the Railway Construction Board as the Railway Construction and Property Board and added additional functions to its responsibilities. The additional functions include provision for the development and management of railway land not used directly for railway purposes and makes provision to transfer to the new Board responsibility for the management and control of railway housing which is no longer required by the Railways.

The Railway Construction and Property Board is thus the successor to the Railway Construction Board, set up in 1965 to assume the powers and duties exercised since 1892 by the Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works. The Railway Construction Board and its predecessor was the constructing authority for all railway lines which the Victorian Parliament authorised to be constructed.

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 534.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC.: EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1975	442,723	1,030	19	443,772
1976	471,009	2,333	19	473,361
1977	484,954	3,979	19	488,952
1978	494,901	5,297	19	500,217
1979	529,449	6,515	19	535,983

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1979, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation, was \$203.4m.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the financial years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1974-75	5,520	20,454	25,974	199,729
1975-76	5,363	19,735	25,098	218,609
1976-77	5,299	19,110	24,409	234,816
1977-78	5,382	18,454	23,836	251,055
1978-79	5,384	17,893	23,277	263,480

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Locomotives—					
Steam	19	19	17	11	11
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	249	257	258	265	266
Other (a)	92	93	93	90	89
Total	395	404	403	401	401
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,120	1,127	1,087	1,056	1,066
Other (b)	556	545	540	490	488
Total	1,676	1,672	1,627	1,546	1,554
Goods stock (c)	19,223	18,930	17,869	14,574	14,351
Service stock	1,612	1,481	1,428	1,230	1,181

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)

Lines open for traffic	Gauge width	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Single track	—Broad gauge (a)	5,789	5,784	5,700	5,499	5,320
	—Narrow gauge	13	14	13	—	—
Double track	—Broad gauge (a)	720	719	725	725	725
Other multi-track	—Broad gauge (a)	136	136	140	140	140
Total route distance		6,658	6,653	6,578	6,364	6,185

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,815	7,823	7,654	7,135	6,650
Suburban	'000	14,291	14,721	14,423	13,887	13,386
Goods	'000	11,769	11,274	11,412	10,990	10,820
Total	'000	33,876	33,818	33,489	32,013	30,856
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	4,963	4,921	4,402	4,108	4,065
Suburban	'000	112,757	104,748	98,252	93,546	89,258
Total	'000	117,720	109,669	102,654	97,654	93,323
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,057	10,803	10,971	11,120	11,190

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(^{'000 tonnes})

Class of goods	Tonnes carried				Tonne kilometres			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Grain—								
Barley	444	452	362	471	125,785	133,249	95,833	124,599
Wheat	1,866	1,837	2,359	2,180	573,989	563,780	735,572	661,463
Other	281	166	206	233	76,833	34,415	42,336	43,735
Flour	129	116	82	77	28,742	25,900	18,505	17,196
Stockfood and fodder	65	57	50	41	16,664	14,893	11,475	8,407
Fruit—								
Fresh	90	92	74	78	34,692	35,568	27,538	28,469
Dried	63	53	48	53	34,176	28,637	25,794	29,160
Beverages	172	160	157	147	41,322	38,857	37,296	35,082
Solid fuels	758	837	740	783	134,572	138,847	125,546	139,606
Cement	822	903	803	774	101,448	113,546	108,438	115,338
Mining and quarry products	319	512	758	745	84,140	100,298	126,217	130,052
Dairy produce	35	18	15	14	8,113	4,260	3,726	3,620
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	98	99	75	60	18,589	18,137	13,699	10,778
Tinplate	41	45	19	21	13,483	14,492	7,069	7,339
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	635	675	591	609	191,379	213,818	196,664	197,447
Manures	394	593	616	671	102,605	154,264	155,893	168,449
Motor cars and accessories	241	233	181	173	64,351	58,123	43,897	44,733
Petroleum products	415	427	402	388	122,566	126,608	121,179	120,892
Paper products	193	203	179	193	59,815	67,669	59,674	72,800
Pipes	74	56	66	57	19,649	15,612	17,617	15,323
Timber	261	247	189	180	84,435	79,467	62,590	59,918
Wool	223	126	104	100	45,345	31,610	26,806	25,766
All other goods	2,829	2,755	2,768	2,980	980,895	935,359	960,776	1,035,757
Total goods	10,447	10,662	10,844	11,028	2,963,587	2,947,410	3,024,141	3,095,929
Total livestock	356	310	277	162	107,786	94,776	84,537	49,376
Grand total of goods and livestock	10,803	10,971	11,120	11,190	3,071,373	3,042,186	3,108,678	3,145,305

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1978-79 increased by \$14,464,138 compared with 1977-78. Total working expenses increased by \$15,340,079 over the same period.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	40,283	46,662	52,417	53,813	57,300
Parcels, mails, etc.	5,736	7,049	7,336	7,202	8,219
Other	131	111	104	106	156
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	69,653	77,687	86,282	92,543	101,030
Livestock	1,631	2,262	2,260	2,191	1,789
Miscellaneous	637	471	614	561	621
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshments services	5,418	6,116	6,891	7,371	7,840
Rentals	3,100	3,188	3,689	4,804	5,032
Bookstalls	1,434	1,515	1,576	1,587	1,671
Advertising	335	299	326	335	352
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	922	1,395	1,833	1,798	2,127
Other	807	697	351	4,334	4,971
Total revenue	130,087	147,450	163,677	176,644	191,108
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	215,968	237,230	261,504	288,238	300,238
Pensions	9,695	12,642	16,263	19,591	22,582
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	2,626	3,294	3,677	3,639	4,020
Pay-roll tax	8,957	10,399	10,894	11,695	12,387
Long service leave	3,786	5,696	5,501	5,513	4,996
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	922	1,395	1,833	1,798	2,127
Other (a) (b)	1,426	1,341	1,682	1,989	1,451
Total working expenses	243,779	272,395	301,755	332,861	348,201
Net revenue	-113,692	-124,945	-138,077	-156,217	-157,093
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	12,043	13,792	16,760	20,779	22,834
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	55	57	38	31	25
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	497	527	572	630	682
Net result for year	-126,287	-139,321	-155,448	-177,657	-180,634
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	187.4	184.7	184.4	188.4	182.2

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

C.23900/80—19

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE
KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,658	6,654	6,610	6,449	6,304
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 19,525	22,145	24,748	27,391	30,315
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 36,556	40,869	45,572	51,614	55,235

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board:

**VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Bus kilometres	372,849	392,901	367,834	293,164	315,211
Passenger journeys	792,952	790,070	754,250	621,000	569,200
Gross revenue	\$ 89,302	94,781	91,673	82,497	87,779
Working expenses	\$ 385,838	455,522	522,470	352,640	398,595
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) (a)	\$ 19,132	19,092	19,092	19,092	19,092

(a) From 1 July 1976, rather than being applied to assets as in the past, depreciation is being charged as working expenses.

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1919, and on 1 November of that year took over the cable tramway system then operating in Melbourne. It progressively acquired the assets and obligations of the various municipal tramway trusts which had been operating as separate bodies and merged them into a single tramway system for the metropolitan area. The Board embarked upon a programme of electric tramway construction and the conversion to electric operation of the previous cable tramway system, resulting in the formation of the tramway network which exists today.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Melbourne metropolitan area, and a fleet of passenger buses operating on routes authorised by the Transport Regulation Board.

The Board is at present carrying out an extensive programme of upgrading its fleet of trams and buses by introducing new vehicles of modern design to improve the standard of comfort and service offered to its passengers. Following the completion of an initial purchase of 115 new tramcars, an order has been placed for a further 100 tramcars for delivery between 1979 and 1983. New buses are also being obtained to replace the older vehicles in the fleet and to provide for improved services.

In July 1978, the first new tramway extension for more than twenty years — a new 3.4 kilometre tramway along the Burwood Highway from the previous terminus at Warrigal Road to Middleborough Road, East Burwood — was opened. Preparations were being made for an extension of the East Preston tramway to Bundoora.

The following two tables show an analysis of the Board's operations for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1975-76	217	4	24,235	106,126	24,986	42,844	(b) 728	4,540
1976-77	217	4	24,166	102,886	26,684	47,981	(b) 747	4,624
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,296	27,981	50,780	(b) 748	4,708
1978-79	220	4	24,191	101,070	29,836	57,331	(b) 750	4,749
1979-80	220	4	23,547	98,889	33,394	60,922	(b) 753	4,589

(a) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1975-76	249	12,681	20,821	5,286	11,813	(b) 258	4,540
1976-77	249	12,762	20,073	5,688	13,057	(b) 259	4,624
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	(b) 305	4,708
1978-79	276	12,879	19,927	6,264	16,523	(b) 278	4,749
1979-80	290	12,739	19,872	7,150	18,077	(b) 311	4,589

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

The following three tables show an analysis of the Board's revenue and expenditure items for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	29,968	32,194	33,546	35,654	39,894
Miscellaneous operating receipts	304	179	195	445	651
Non-operating receipts	418	458	551	569	591
Payment from drivers' licence suspense account	1,028	116	1,927	1,900	1,900
Total revenue	31,718	32,947	36,219	38,569	43,036
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	25,761	29,148	31,709	37,319	36,854
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,765	1,827	1,667	2,341	2,083
Tramcars	5,523	6,249	6,982	8,609	8,180
Buses	2,522	2,837	3,182	3,636	3,477
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	1,429	1,498	1,511	1,882	1,835
Buildings and grounds	699	730	827	1,027	1,094
Electric traction energy	1,048	1,178	1,376	1,571	1,708
Fuel oil for buses	533	561	661	840	1,243
Bus licence and road tax fees	3	1	2	1	1
General administration and stores department costs	3,031	3,598	2,397	4,787	5,084

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EXPENDITURE—<i>continued</i>					
Pay-roll tax	1,967	2,191	2,281	2,427	2,494
Workers compensation payments	3,239	2,706	1,499	2,428	560
Depreciation	1,156	1,479	1,780	2,080	2,474
Non-operating expenses	146	186	241	268	285
Provisions—					
Long service leave	984	1,138	1,282	1,012	1,207
Retiring gratuities	1,587	1,785	2,122	1,759	1,976
Accrued sick leave	163	165	216	201	(a)
Public liability claims	886	853	1,317	1,423	2,020
Interest on loans	2,361	3,094	4,441	4,888	5,986
Leasing of rolling stock	—	—	—	479	724
Total expenditure	54,803	61,224	65,492	78,978	79,285
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—23,085	—28,277	—29,273	—40,410	—36,249
Capital outlay	8,761	9,621	10,787	12,095	14,432
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	37,225	45,725	54,413	63,161	73,114

(a) This item is included in long service leave.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1975-76	24,986	103.10	23.54	42,844	176.79	171.47
1976-77	26,684	110.42	25.94	47,981	198.55	179.81
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97	181.48
1978-79	29,836	123.34	29.52	57,331	236.99	192.15
1979-80	33,394	141.82	33.76	60,922	258.73	182.43

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATING RECEIPTS,
OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1975-76	5,286	41.68	25.39	11,813	93.16	223.48
1976-77	5,689	44.58	28.34	13,057	102.31	229.51
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41	251.25
1978-79	6,264	48.64	31.43	16,523	128.30	263.78
1979-80	7,150	56.13	35.98	18,077	141.91	252.82

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools, and other special services. In the year 1977-78, route operations accounted for 48.63 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19.94, 30.63, and 0.81 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of vehicles	3,118	3,130	3,205	3,310	3,341
Distance travelled ('000 kilometres)	101,266	97,782	99,427	103,342	103,342
Revenue	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure—	35,916	45,389	52,548	61,045	67,049
Drivers' wages	13,753	17,667	20,273	22,908	25,547
Repairs and maintenance	4,250	5,597	6,702	7,934	8,777
Depreciation	2,557	2,678	3,144	3,677	4,215
Other	12,360	15,545	18,180	21,592	24,507
Total expenditure	32,920	41,487	48,299	56,111	63,046
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	7,261	7,695	9,953	12,041	13,756
Other assets	13,559	14,665	16,399	18,290	20,306
Total assets	20,820	22,360	26,352	30,331	34,062
Liabilities (a)	10,834	11,734	14,841	17,332	20,119

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, to be replaced by privately operated bus services. Sections of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference: Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771-2

Country Roads Board*Introduction*

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria, of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads Act* the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has the power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1980 comprised 6,988 kilometres of State highways, 333 kilometres of freeways, 798 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,031 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,564 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and

links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1980, there were 6,988 kilometres of State highways, 6,741 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways in Victoria

A national highway is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capital cities; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around Violet Town have been completed and around Seymour and Avenel are under construction. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway from the outskirts of Melbourne to west of Gordon. The completion of the by-pass of Wallace and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat. The project is expected to be completed in 1983.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Westgate Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills, Gordon, Ballan, and Myrniong; the Mulgrave Freeway from Huntingdale Road, East Oakleigh, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the South Gippsland Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway, between Moe and Morwell; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; the Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud, and between Keysborough and Seaford; the Frankston Freeway; sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Eastern Freeway. The Mulgrave Freeway west of Huntingdale Road, the West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne, Princes Freeway bypasses of Drouin and Berwick, Western Freeway bypasses of Wallace and Bungaree, Hume Freeway bypasses of Seymour and Avenel, and Calder Freeway bypass of Keilor were under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act was passed in 1936. Under its terms, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board, may proclaim suitable roads to be tourists' roads.

The Board constructs and maintains tourists' roads in, and leading to, places of special tourist interest in various parts of Victoria. Victoria has about 800 kilometres of

proclaimed tourists' roads. The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, and generally, carries out the works concerned.

The Great Ocean Road is the longest tourists' road in Victoria. For 207 kilometres, the road follows the rugged south-west coast from Torquay to Peterborough. The road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust. The Trust's purpose was to open up the country to tourists and provide a road to connect the coastal towns. The road was built largely by returned soldiers and sailors of the First World War, and stands as a memorial to the servicemen in that war. The Great Ocean Road was completed in 1932 and proclaimed as a tourists' road in 1936.

Other tourists' roads that cater for holiday travellers include the Phillip Island Road (23 kilometres) and the Wilsons Promontory Road (31 kilometres).

In winter, the tourists' roads leading to Victoria's ski resorts carry many holiday travellers and ski enthusiasts. The major ski resorts are at Mt Hotham, Mt Buller, Falls Creek, and Mt Buffalo. The tourists' roads leading to these ski resorts are the Mt Buffalo Road (39 kilometres), the Mt Buller Road (27 kilometres), the Bogong High Plains Road (66 kilometres) to Falls Creek, and the Alpine Road (83 kilometres) to Mt Hotham. Each winter the Board's snow-clearing teams keep these roads open to traffic. The Donna Buang Road (34 kilometres) and the Acheron Way (35 kilometres) lead to Mt Donna Buang.

The number of persons visiting the alpine resorts is increasing each year. The Board's task of maintaining the tourists' roads that lead to the State's resorts benefits both an important tourist industry and the people it serves. In winter and summer, travellers along many tourists' roads can enjoy scenic drives and take a break from driving by stopping at a roadside rest area or scenic lookout.

The Board, local councils, and other authorities have provided roadside stops with eating facilities, toilets, tables, and litter bins to give drivers and passengers an opportunity to stop in a pleasant roadside environment.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,031 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare forest roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1979-80, Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$1.9m, but grants could be made only for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Board spent \$385,000 on constructing this road. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional

link between Gippsland and northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as for logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1980, there were 14,564 kilometres of main roads in Victoria.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State of Australia, with some 3,887,000 persons inhabiting 227,600 square kilometres. The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend significantly on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after fifty years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but, with no State-wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

There are now about 140,000 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District, and the urban areas of Bendigo and Ballarat) of which some 21,800 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads. In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

In 1979-80, the Board spent \$126m on the construction (\$84.1m) and maintenance (\$41.9m) of rural roads in Victoria.

Victoria's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat, are being progressively upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia-wide national highway network. During 1979-80, the Board spent \$27.7m on upgrading these two highways.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic. The third system comprises feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas. Each system is co-ordinated with the other systems to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move freely between all points in the State.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures on the landscape, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surrounding environment. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted each year on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for the convenience of travellers. These include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian Government sources are:

- (1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers, less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads and Special Projects Fund).
- (2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates, less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.
- (3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less the cost of collection of the fees.
- (4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books, less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
- (5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven-eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for, and/or holders of, learner driver permits, less seven-eighths of the cost of collection of the fees (one-eighth less one-eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).
- (6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven-eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven-eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one-eighth of \$4.00 less one-eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.
- (7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One-eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one-eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one-eighth, less one-eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)
- (8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less the cost of collection of the fees.
- (9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One-quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one-quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)
- (10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.
- (11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.
- (12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.
- (13) A proportion of the revenue raised from licence fees issued under the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*.

The Act adopted a franchise licensing system and provided for the raising of revenue for a licence fee payable by persons who carry on petroleum wholesaling or retailing in Victoria. From 1 September 1979, the Act requires petroleum wholesalers to hold a licence, the monthly licence fee being \$50, together with the payment of an amount of 4.5 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 7.1 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold by the licence holder in the course of intrastate trade during the month, two months prior to the month to which the licence relates. Petroleum retailers are also required to hold a licence for which an annual fee of \$50 is paid on a similar basis to the fee applicable to the petroleum wholesaler's licence, except that the *ad valorem* fee does not apply to fuel purchased by a petroleum retailer from a licensed petroleum wholesaler.

The Act also established a "Roads and Special Projects Fund" into which is to be paid an amount equal to the licence fees collected under the Act after deduction of costs of administration. The Act provides for money in the Roads and Special Projects Fund to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund and to the Transport Fund as determined by the

Minister of Transport with the proviso that the amount paid to the Country Roads Board Fund in each financial year shall not be less than 75 per cent of the amount credited under the Act during the financial year.

From 1 July 1980, motor vehicle registration fees previously directed to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, which was established by section 7a of the *Motor Car Act 1958*, have been directed to the Consolidated Fund to be appropriated from that Fund to the Roads and Special Projects Fund.

(14) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(15) Any special money appropriated by the Victorian Parliament.

(16) Loan money.

Money is also provided from Commonwealth Government sources. In 1979-80, receipts from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$113.6m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1979-80, including unexpended balance of \$4.8m brought forward from 1978-79, amounted to \$263.9m.

From 1 July 1978, Commonwealth Government financial assistance to Victoria for roads has been provided by two Commonwealth Acts of Parliament — the Roads Grants Act and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	50,827	60,801	75,978	78,571	74,148
Municipalities contributions: permanent					
works and maintenance—main roads	2,233	2,518	2,891	2,956	3,112
Commonwealth Government grants (a)	92,132	91,192	98,980	105,652	113,631
Allocation from Roads (Special Projects) Fund	30,192	28,963	33,456	36,320	36,750
Transfer from Roads and Special					
Projects Fund	—	—	—	—	24,800
Redeemed investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577	1,487
Loans from Victorian Government	325	325	325	1,325	1,500
Grants from Victorian Government	427	638	581	463	114
Other receipts	1,525	1,746	1,924	2,194	2,478
Total	187,793	196,151	223,953	237,058	259,020
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and					
bridges	146,920	169,281	182,131	189,174	213,226
Plant purchases	1,234	1,366	2,059	2,857	3,998
Buildings, workshops, etc.	313	726	1,063	899	1,556
Interest and Sinking Fund payments	2,793	2,934	2,993	3,059	3,136
Payment to Tourist Fund	840	1,017	1,216	1,520	1,571
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	602	608	598	589	575
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	420	508	608	760	786
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan					
Tramways Board	200	195	356	535	500
Planning and research	3,663	2,843	2,817	3,722	4,839
Management and operating expenditure (b)	23,303	24,042	29,102	29,903	33,412
Temporary investments	—	—	—	1,000	—
Total	180,288	203,520	222,943	234,019	263,599

(a) Includes relief of unemployment grants: 1975-76, \$2,202,000.

(b) Includes residual liability for loan funds under the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways and Foreshores Act 1974*: \$371,000 in 1975-76.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
State highways—					
Construction	18,871	22,712	27,594	25,649	30,541
Maintenance	12,101	13,697	14,659	16,602	19,325
Freeways—					
Construction	53,204	53,617	51,551	56,055	61,561
Maintenance	1,779	2,130	2,912	3,231	3,789
Main roads—					
Construction	16,633	21,150	23,031	23,056	25,211
Maintenance	10,147	11,621	12,753	13,949	17,390
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	25,020	31,877	34,690	33,597	36,318
Maintenance	4,601	6,256	7,124	7,428	8,879
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	518	1,473	1,445	1,683	1,822
Maintenance	1,235	1,593	1,781	1,926	2,238
Forest roads—					
Construction	475	557	687	745	770
Maintenance	867	923	930	1,053	1,208
Metropolitan bridges	2	13	—	502	13
Rail/road bridges protection	—	—	456	563	439
State Intersection Control Programme	424	305	625	745	946
Murray River bridges and punts	228	145	287	566	636
Traffic line marking	816	1,212	1,606	1,824	2,140
Total construction	114,721	131,386	138,998	140,785	156,223
Total maintenance	30,730	36,220	40,159	44,189	52,829
Total other	1,469	1,675	2,974	4,200	4,174
Total expenditure	146,920	169,281	182,131	189,174	213,226

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government at 30 June 1980 was \$27.9m.

Motor vehicles

Registration, licences, etc.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1980

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$6.30 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.93 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) (Pension concession rate is half fee)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.15 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$6.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (used for hire as special service omnibus and touring omnibus)	From \$1.15 to \$1.35 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on an omnibus service	\$2.20 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$22.70 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 JANUARY 1980—*continued*

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION— <i>continued</i>	
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.80 to \$3.35 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	\$50.00 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is less than 3,000 kg \$100 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a) where tare is 3,000 kg or more
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$41.55 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$30.00 issued for a three year period (an appointment fee of \$4.50 and testing fee of \$10.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$5.00 for twelve months and \$5.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$100.00 issued for a three year period

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE: The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$18.25.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Drivers'	1,888,560	1,961,382	1,945,501	1,999,646	2,046,331
Riders'	68,496	71,138	70,562	72,526	74,138
Total	1,957,056	2,032,520	2,016,063	2,072,172	2,120,469

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type. Particulars of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census, 30 September 1976 (a)	Census, 30 September 1979 (a)	At 31 December 1979
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,314,015	1,323,608
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	240,386	241,637
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	109,216	109,746
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	54,905	55,020
Trucks —					
Rigid		79,386	117,764	127,768	128,566
Articulated	76,591	9,417	9,766	10,377	10,450
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	9,833	9,910
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,995	9,173
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	48,502	49,819
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,923,997	1,937,929

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971, 1976 and 1979. Classifications used in 1979 are the same as those for 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

- Utilities and panel vans include "light commercial type vehicles" and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).
- "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.
- "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks".

The 1976 and 1979 Motor Vehicle Censuses have as their main features:

(i) Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.

(ii) The inclusion in "other truck types" of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.

Direct comparisons, therefore, between the four censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes "light commercial type vehicles—open" registered at 30 September 1971 have been included in the classification utilities and "light commercial type vehicles—closed", registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars				Station wagons			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Alfa Romeo	383	537	584	501	—	—	—	—
B.M.W.	354	503	374	476	—	—	—	—
Chrysler	6,992	6,586	8,282	8,646	1,726	807	2,218	3,029
Datsun	12,302	13,423	12,348	10,709	1,186	1,216	1,113	1,635
Fiat	430	352	422	212	22	62	52	35
Ford	24,106	22,745	22,575	20,248	5,212	5,588	5,402	4,842
Holden	22,885	22,659	29,070	25,963	4,936	4,391	4,845	5,251
Honda	1,763	2,453	1,864	2,373	276	172	31	131
Jaguar	417	337	272	205	—	—	—	—
Leyland	971	1,181	583	23	—	—	1	3
Mazda	5,719	5,303	6,971	8,788	1,815	1,026	1,058	839
Mercedes Benz	898	901	883	574	—	—	—	41
Peugeot	788	488	782	478	73	78	66	55
Renault	1,131	610	540	387	323	258	258	142
Rover	117	68	317	259	259	198	211	139
Saab	132	82	138	153	—	—	—	—
Subaru	327	290	173	422	572	465	384	684
Toyota	12,909	13,974	13,245	12,668	2,389	3,427	4,251	2,908
Triumph	747	629	403	44	—	—	—	—
Volkswagen	1,387	811	572	338	252	52	17	19
Volvo	1,269	1,144	1,188	1,055	385	379	375	347
Other	2,274	2,144	971	822	67	29	122	123
Total	98,301	97,220	102,557	95,344	19,493	18,148	20,404	20,223

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1978-79				1979-80			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Bedford	1	58	789	848	—	14	548	562
Chrysler	128	56	11	195	157	9	67	233
Daihatsu	178	53	250	481	208	46	366	620
Datsun	403	116	281	800	585	124	344	1,053
Dodge	35	5	520	560	22	3	259	284
Ford	1,614	1,393	1,392	4,399	1,400	1,423	1,821	4,644
Holden	1,891	1,849	1,439	5,179	1,515	1,238	779	3,532
International	11	5	1,225	1,241	12	5	981	998
Isuzu	104	5	510	619	182	1	517	700
Leyland	229	83	213	525	298	16	169	483
Mazda	306	372	1,002	1,680	209	132	718	1,059

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE—*continued*
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1978-79				1979-80			
	Utili- ties	Panel vans	Other	Total	Utili- ties	Panel vans	Other	Total
Nissan	239	42	535	816	113	17	331	461
Suzuki	258	196	164	618	197	233	373	803
Toyota	1,347	508	2,687	4,542	1,363	707	2,908	4,978
Volkswagen	9	89	127	225	1	5	126	132
Volvo	—	118	202	320	—	25	129	154
Other	330	8	872	1,210	288	9	1,028	1,325
Total	7,083	4,956	12,219	24,258	6,550	4,007	11,464	22,021

Transport Regulation Board

Introduction

The *Transport Regulation Act 1932* set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Ministry of Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

The *Motor Registration Act 1980* has broadened the scope of the Board. The Act authorised the amalgamation of the Transport Regulation Board and the Motor Registration Branch and in so doing, conferred on the Board the responsibility for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	22,121	23,617	24,417	25,514	25,539
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	2,413	2,636	2,699	2,765	2,750
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	10,305	10,896	11,254	11,777	12,092
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,091	16,919	16,955	17,515	18,167
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	577	511	513	499	492
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity)	32,707	32,121	29,181	28,353	27,357
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	19,133	18,188	19,034	19,364	19,186
Third Schedule (basically perishable commodities)	9,009	8,366	8,040	7,938	7,675
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,836	1,861	2,061	2,293	2,415
80 kilometres of Melbourne	559	530	558	578	588
80 kilometres of Portland	41	47	55	50	53
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	502	497	504	553	563
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,663	3,741	3,827	3,897	3,966
Taxis and hire-cars	3,563	3,570	3,555	3,559	3,563
Omnibus temporary/special	197	182	192	190	201
Goods	10,253	11,320	10,094	10,175	8,551
Goods—passenger	18	16	14	11	10
Total licences issued	133,988	135,018	132,953	135,031	133,168

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	6,932	7,995	8,298	8,619	8,797
Expenditure	6,212	7,214	7,954	8,447	8,525
Levy to Transport Fund	524	580	681	703	736
Balance	+ 196	+ 202	-337	-531	-464
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	10,133	9,969	9,819	9,587	1,487
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	855	975	1,036	1,026	1,099
Log book fees	12	15	15	19	21

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1979, the Board issued 76,149 goods permits for the temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 7 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1979 there were 741 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1979, there were 5,578 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,157 commercial passenger, 876 private omnibus, and 565 tow truck.

During the year ended 30 June 1980, the Board issued 93,267 goods permits for the temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 9 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1980 there were 748 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1980, there were 6,043 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,564 commercial passenger, 867 private omnibus, and 612 tow trucks.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1979 totalled: metropolitan 1,547, urban 157 (Ballarat 40, Bendigo 36, and Geelong 81), country 2,072, touring omnibus 121, and temporary special licence 190.

Commercial buses at 30 June 1980 totalled: metropolitan 1,555, urban 156 (Ballarat 41, Bendigo 36, and Geelong 79), country 2,137, touring omnibus 118, and temporary special licence 201.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1979 totalled: metropolitan 2,924, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 434. At 30 June 1980, there were 2,927 metropolitan and 435 country taxis and hire cars. For urban centres the figures remained the same as in 1979.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1978, adult bus fares were 20c, 30c, and 35c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising to 45c for sections 4 and 5 and 50c for sections 6 to 10, and thereafter by various amounts. These fares remained unchanged during 1979.

At 30 June 1980, adult bus fares were 25c, 35c, and 45c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising to 50c for sections 4 and 5 and 60c for sections 6 to 10, and thereafter by various amounts.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday, midday Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1979 were 60c flagfall (including the first 75 metres on tariff 1 and the first 60 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 150 or 120 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Taxi fares at 30 June 1980 were 80c flagfall (including the first 145 metres on tariff 1 and the first 116 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 145 or 116 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1979, the Board heard 49 goods and 42 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of these applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing, and numbered 2,336 goods and 4,172 passenger cases.

For the year ended 30 June 1980, the Board heard 50 goods and 22 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing, and numbered 2,667 goods and 4,074 passenger cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$1,026,450 during 1978-79. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism. At 30 June 1979, there were 90,455 motor boats registered by the Board.

Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$1,098,800 for 1979-80. At 30 June 1980, there were 93,194 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial freight transport

In 1976, the Victorian Government decided that transport regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years; and that road and rail services would eventually operate in a competitive condition. Since that time the Board has been required to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with the opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur in a more competitive environment.

A principal feature of the Victorian Railways' review has been the design of a State-wide network of regional freight centres. Seventeen of these centres were established and operating at the end of 1977-78. The total network of thirty-five centres is now operating. The regional freight centre network is designed to handle less than car load traffic transported by rail, and embraces the operation, under contract, of road transport for collection and distribution to and from each centre, to meet user demands for door-to-door transport.

Passenger services

The Victorian Government's financial assistance scheme for private operators of route bus services continued to be administered by the Board during 1979-80. A revised subsidy scheme was introduced from 1 July 1979 for metropolitan and urban services based upon a payment for each timetabled bus hours operated. The new subsidy scheme will form the basis for contracts with operators.

For country areas, operators continued to receive a subsidy based on a percentage of route fare revenue. The cost of maintaining the fare subsidy schemes was \$9.2m in 1978-79 and \$13.9m in 1979-80, bringing total subsidies paid since the introduction of the financial assistance scheme in October 1974 to \$42m. Funds allocated under the concessional loan scheme up to 30 June 1980 totalled \$6.1m.

Taxi industry

The licensing and organisation of Melbourne taxis was the subject of an Inquiry by the Board in October 1978. To assist rationalisation of the Industry, the Board approved identical rights for metropolitan owners. The scheme was introduced experimentally from 1 December 1978, and was confirmed by the Board as a permanent arrangement from 1 June 1980.

Road maintenance charges

In line with governments of other States, the Victorian Government gave an undertaking that the road maintenance scheme, which had been in operation since April 1956, would not be applied to journeys undertaken by trucks on or after 1 July 1979.

Road charges collected during 1979-80 for journeys undertaken before 1 July 1979 amounted to \$1.49m compared with \$9.59m during 1978-79. The total amount collected (\$173.7m since 1956) is paid to the Country Roads Board Fund—Road Maintenance Account. An amount equal to 6 per cent of collections is recouped to help defray the collection costs.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act, the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, and the Transport Consolidated Regulations is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board is considerably involved in other legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations as they relate to commercial road transport.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

Acts or Regulations	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	127	96	91	192	132
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act—Part 1	1,176	1,617	1,649	1,420	1,712
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1977	250	217	211	252	267
Motor Car Act	1,710	1,293	1,681	1,652	1,948
Motor Car Regulations	493	274	291	175	382
Road Traffic Regulations	400	202	232	163	242
Summary Offences Act	4	6	2	3	2
Magistrates' Court Act	—	—	—	20	7
Total	4,160	3,705	4,157	3,877	4,692

Tow trucks

In July 1979, the Board conducted an inquiry into the operation and control of tow trucks in Victoria. This inquiry was established after interested parties had endorsed proposals for an inquiry into the rationalisation of the accident towing industry which was recommended by a representative committee comprising members of the Towing Industry, Panel Repair Industry, Insurance Companies, Police, Social Protection Groups, and Board officers.

The Board's recommendations following its inquiry incorporated the basic propositions that tow trucks should be linked to authorised storage depots, and that amalgamation of radio control should occur with a view to rationalising the numbers of tow trucks competing at accident scenes, and achieving operational economies in the industry.

West Gate Bridge Authority

Introduction

The Authority was incorporated in 1965 under the *Victorian Companies Act 1961* and has operated up to the end of 1980 under that Act, in conjunction with the provisions of the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*, which conferred the necessary powers to construct, operate, and maintain the West Gate Bridge.

Administration

The Authority employs 100 persons to manage, operate, and maintain the facility. Sixty persons are engaged on toll collection, and bridge traffic control functions. Twenty-five persons are engaged on general maintenance works, and fifteen on administrative and clerical functions. In addition, there is a seven member Board of Directors to oversee policy matters, including the provision of upgraded feeder routes, signposting, and related matters.

Operations

At the end of June 1980, almost 13,000,000 tolled vehicle crossings had been recorded since the opening of the bridge to traffic on 15 November 1978. Weekday traffic

(Monday to Friday) is now averaging 27,200 vehicles per day, with volumes of up to 32,000 vehicles being experienced on each Friday, on a regular basis.

Safety

To the end of June 1980, approximately 64,000,000 vehicle kilometres had been travelled within the five kilometre long franchise area. Twenty-nine accidents had been recorded, none of which involved any serious injury. Authority by-laws officers had attended 3,970 vehicle breakdowns, offering free service to either repair vehicles, or tow them to a secure vehicle holding compound.

Maintenance

The outer surfaces of the steel spans (870 metres long) are being painted under a \$2m contract. Work commenced in January 1980 and is expected to be completed in May-June 1981. When completed it is not expected that any further major painting works will be required for approximately 12 to 15 years.

The Authority maintains the main bridge structure and all other aspects of electrical, electronic, and mechanical equipment required to operate the facility on a twenty-four hours, 365 days per year basis.

Associated projects

The Country Roads Board is to construct the F9 Freeway extension to the east of the bridge. This extension is due for completion in 1984, and will from that time feed an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 additional vehicle crossings per day onto the bridge.

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958, the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 670-1

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a "no fault" motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It was the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to

negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the motor vehicle owners.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1980 was \$136,662,781.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:

- (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion; or
- (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
- (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and

- (3) that the accident resulted in:

- (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
- (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 203.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1974-75	12,693	887	17,765	343	24	480
1975-76	12,591	898	17,596	337	24	471
1976-77	13,673	915	18,558	363	24	493
1977-78	14,964	926	20,243	394	24	533
1978-79	14,758	842	20,058	385	22	523

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	344	6,871	333	7,448	343	8,437	307	8,502
Motor cyclists	77	1,663	86	1,677	76	1,620	78	1,555
Passengers (any type)	262	6,559	255	6,626	268	7,112	232	7,056
Pedestrians	187	1,832	207	1,969	207	2,120	200	1,990
Pedal cyclists	26	644	33	814	27	925	23	921
Other	2	27	1	24	5	29	2	32
Total	898	17,596	915	18,558	926	20,243	842	20,056

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	26	542	22	533	25	539	28	499
5 and under 7	15	332	16	351	15	364	11	351
7 and under 17	75	2,037	80	2,044	66	2,196	67	2,277
17 and under 21	173	3,903	170	3,954	183	4,147	138	4,025
21 and under 30	195	4,242	207	4,442	214	4,948	180	4,854
30 and under 40	97	1,884	81	2,133	93	2,244	107	2,423
40 and under 50	69	1,436	74	1,484	77	1,593	78	1,551
50 and under 60	72	1,255	79	1,297	81	1,440	82	1,410
60 and over	169	1,355	172	1,367	162	1,598	148	1,613
Not stated	7	610	14	953	10	1,174	3	1,053
Total	898	17,596	915	18,558	926	20,243	842	20,056

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2; Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975, p. 634; Transport in the Victorian environment, 1979, 1-26

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the lack of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District. Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State for many decades, with cargoes from the western region including dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields at Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with their accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oils and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and

Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	111,622	111,500	112,320	111,196	31,775	33,074	32,058	31,509

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 were as follows:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Entrances	number	3,496	3,261	3,409	2,825	1,564
	'000 net tonnes	21,244	20,806	22,413	20,047	13,806
Clearances	number	3,508	3,251	3,368	2,855	1,577
	'000 net tonnes	21,313	20,803	21,984	20,288	13,644

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 were as follows:

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING (⁰000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered			Vessels cleared		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Australia	9,284	8,803	706	9,270	8,932	677
Denmark	184	297	360	184	289	360
France	180	62	81	152	95	90
Germany, Federal Republic of	766	660	756	740	630	784
Greece	843	1,104	645	828	1,067	665
Hong Kong	206	199	396	196	232	457
India	245	154	113	256	154	105
Italy	172	67	93	155	67	93
Japan	1,361	1,197	1,709	1,351	1,177	1,572
Liberia	1,144	771	1,197	1,100	756	1,208
Netherlands	327	228	159	312	228	159
Antilles (Netherlands)	66	42	56	72	42	56
New Zealand	37	102	327	39	144	368
Norway	748	475	736	748	458	715
Panama	1,200	1,140	1,262	1,108	1,095	1,188
Poland	126	122	68	121	87	84
Singapore	254	357	344	237	361	340
South Africa	62	89	81	62	89	87
Sweden	323	139	229	333	139	228
Taiwan	78	28	17	65	75	23
United Kingdom	3,340	2,241	2,548	3,188	2,410	2,427
United States of America	572	616	833	579	613	868
U.S.S.R.	403	206	257	393	214	276
Other	493	948	833	494	935	814
Total	22,413	20,047	13,806	21,984	20,288	13,644

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne			Geelong			Portland			Western Port		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
NUMBER												
Overseas—												
Direct	459	267	211	103	172	115	43	46	53	53	39	66
Other	1,113	816	830	106	95	105	49	54	31	177	59	47
Interstate	937	818	5	105	115	1	16	4	—	183	254	—
Intrastate	8	10	—	23	34	—	12	16	—	22	21	—
Total	2,517	1,911	1,146	337	416	221	120	120	84	435	373	113
NET TONNES ('000)												
Overseas—												
Direct	3,251	1,996	2,601	805	1,168	1,114	279	385	510	925	888	1,320
Other	7,151	5,767	6,527	932	685	903	322	484	291	1,485	283	474
Interstate	2,952	2,546	59	791	841	7	92	13	—	2,696	3,695	—
Intrastate	56	80	—	213	291	—	131	150	—	331	307	—
Total	13,410	10,389	9,187	2,741	3,437	2,024	824	1,032	801	5,437	5,175	1,794

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1977-78 and 1978-79, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried:

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
(‘000)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,647	—	467	—	10	—	491	—
Cubic metres	689	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,020	1,143	1,390	1,429	195	247	1	153
Cubic metres	1,606	2,213	14	26	—	—	—	—
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,207	—	1,176	—	5	—	9,408	4
Cubic metres	758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,130	1,461	2,974	1,803	488	532	1,323	2,170
Cubic metres	387	506	40	65	4	8	—	—

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—								
Tonnes	359,357	422,722	529,067	261,667	330,528	305,766	480,660	495,987
Cubic metres	623,694	117,428	706,780	130,351	418,042	140,316	514,463	60,086
South America—								
Tonnes	1,990	47,858	23,102	36,966	1,201	55,745	286	68,086
Cubic metres	4,869	11,420	7,561	22,995	2,187	46,523	704	6,325
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—								
Tonnes	170,067	911,435	289,595	696,369	133,147	553,691	221,831	435,819
Cubic metres	1,230,806	166,918	1,187,401	171,258	665,811	76,208	735,622	101,911

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS—continued**

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
Africa—								
Tonnes	54,958	331,678	48,969	293,283	64,459	575,653	26,632	611,825
Cubic metres	39,636	22,752	21,156	14,343	30,362	7,422	34,952	15,857
Asia—								
Tonnes	1,789,619	3,417,497	1,610,697	3,096,805	1,451,526	3,765,344	1,274,812	3,225,563
Cubic metres	1,574,303	313,544	1,706,759	283,987	693,216	165,415	913,089	263,265
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—								
Tonnes	466,722	917,822	485,561	852,545	502,758	845,107	750,685	1,127,761
Cubic metres	39,013	80,106	64,482	88,055	23,233	56,382	38,612	126,959
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—								
Tonnes	121,142	6	132,338	1,256	177,921	11,520	217,577	1,660
Cubic metres	3,890	6,313	1,957	4,108	440	4,288	1,170	4,129
Total—Tonnes	2,963,855	6,049,018	3,119,329	5,238,891	2,661,540	6,112,826	2,972,483	5,966,701
Cubic metres	3,516,211	718,481	3,696,096	715,097	1,833,291	496,554	2,238,612	578,532

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(’000)**

Vessels registered at ports in—	1976-77				1977-78				1978-79			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres
Australia	55	409	114	37	70	195	130	32	80	361	109	53
Denmark	20	69	91	21	279	31	173	10	259	29	179	7
France	58	46	55	8	7	25	7	1	5	20	14	1
Germany, Federal												
Republic of	199	303	237	145	211	210	242	141	116	208	165	55
Greece	388	64	551	12	250	36	984	—	227	8	661	14
Italy	7	38	38	6	8	41	20	6	20	60	19	9
Japan	290	650	584	31	141	475	569	26	224	389	989	48
Liberia	210	153	752	31	345	38	573	1	245	110	758	15
Netherlands	155	64	102	22	17	56	71	14	80	20	30	6
Antilles (Netherlands)	48	3	9	2	—	—	62	—	46	1	25	—
New Zealand	65	—	34	—	57	1	41	—	177	25	135	21
Norway	201	195	146	13	133	96	99	12	149	92	224	27
Panama	121	132	773	11	84	77	846	9	102	164	750	21
Singapore	66	35	97	44	66	17	72	31	31	34	127	32
Sweden	35	154	79	33	16	58	23	5	20	116	66	15
United Kingdom	923	959	793	192	653	313	704	95	744	300	828	97
United States of												
America	48	120	46	16	144	70	60	19	228	138	160	14
U.S.S.R.	20	65	100	—	1	3	125	2	9	3	35	7
Other	210	218	638	91	180	89	1,311	92	211	162	694	136
Total	3,119	3,696	5,239	715	2,661	1,833	6,112	497	2,973	2,240	5,968	578

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further references: Lighthouses, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 665-6; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965, pp. 744-7; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-two former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence have been issued to George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1970-71 to 1979-80. Although the number of ships has increased slightly, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT
PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT**

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1970-71	4,322	541	1975-76	3,778	744
1971-72	3,941	567	1976-77	3,717	741
1972-73	3,921	560	1977-78	3,897	620
1973-74	3,903	644	1978-79	3,824	683
1974-75	4,117	665	1979-80	3,988	683

Port of Melbourne Authority

Administration

The Port of Melbourne Authority (originally the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners) is a statutory body established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne. The responsibility of executing the Act is vested in a Board consisting of a full-time chairman and five part-time members appointed by the Governor in Council for their specialised knowledge of their particular sphere in the shipping industry, i.e., exporters, importers, primary production, shipowners, and labour.

The Port of Melbourne comprises an area of 27.5 square kilometres of land and water and provides 19 kilometres of berthage.

The Port of Melbourne is one of Australia's principal ports and one of the world's leading container ports in volume of cargo handled. It is a general cargo port with major installations at Swanson Dock for overseas container handling; Webb Dock for overseas roll on-roll off and container traffic; Appleton Dock; and 32 South Wharf for overseas roll on-roll off.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1979, the Port handled a volume of 17,564,000 tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,446 calls at the Port. The Port handled a volume of 18,810,000 tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,444 calls at the Port during the year ended 30 June 1980.

The changes in the character of the Port became noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the year ended 30 June 1979, the Port handled 3,521,000 tonnes of bulk cargo, and 14,043,000 tonnes of general cargo, including empty returns; 8,224,000 tonnes of general cargo was carried in 471,512 containers. The Port handled 3,558,000 tonnes of bulk cargo, and 15,252,000 tonnes of general cargo, including empty returns; 9,107,000 tonnes of general cargo was carried in 511,327 containers during the year ended 30 June 1980.

New developments

The World Trade Centre, a complex of five integrated buildings, is under construction at North Wharf. When completed in 1982 the Centre will be occupied by the Port of Melbourne Authority, the Victorian Government, and commercial organisations involved in the servicing and promotion of international trade.

A new general cargo-container berth has been constructed at 16 Victoria Dock. This berth has a large cargo stacking area with rail access and will shortly be provided with a container handling crane.

A new container/roll on-roll off berth is under construction at 5 Webb Dock for Australian National Line's overseas operations. When completed in 1982 the berth will incorporate a large cargo stacking area and a container handling crane.

A significant increase in container handling capacity will result when two single-lift container cranes presently being built for the East Swanson Dock Container berths are completed. This will provide a total of three twin-lift and two single-lift container cranes at these three berths.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1979, the Authority had approximately \$203m invested in port assets. Due to a change in accounting systems assets were revalued to current values, hence the port assets of the Authority were valued at \$318m at 30 June 1980. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Melbourne Authority for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	18,192	20,567	19,821	22,816	26,410
Rent of sheds	518	502	488	499	408
Special berth charges	324	331	279	261	220
Rent of lands	4,396	4,561	4,967	5,076	5,503
Crane fees	2,191	2,383	2,089	2,477	2,675
Other	2,297	2,752	2,973	3,101	4,140
Total revenue	27,918	31,096	30,617	34,230	39,356
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	2,222	3,199	2,869	3,238	3,359
Port operating expenses	7,127	7,547	8,027	8,783	9,593
Maintenance—					
Dredging	1,554	2,836	2,241	3,330	3,719
Harbour	320	298	416	483	549
Wharves	1,466	1,554	1,895	2,342	2,702
Approaches	383	439	558	618	708
Railways	96	118	135	168	137
Cargo handling equipment	1,087	1,240	1,295	1,401	1,567
Other properties	117	119	143	169	237

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS— <i>continued</i>					
Interest	3,715	4,195	4,610	5,163	5,995
Depreciation and renewals	4,844	5,440	5,896	6,394	8,577
Insurance	330	507	537	428	440
Sinking Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	2,618
General reserve	2,300	1,000	—	—	—
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,117	1,250	700	667	769
Appropriation	—	—	—	—	-1,296
Other	1	1	—	1	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	27,679	30,743	30,322	33,985	39,674
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
World Trade Centre Project	108	240	3,093	2,678	14,702
Land and property	1,219	389	289	1,858	2,286
Reclamation	513	393	606	1,574	29
Deepening waterways	3,095	4,896	4,433	6,170	5,257
Wharves and sheds construction	3,914	4,262	4,494	2,706	5,407
Cargo handling equipment	1,618	409	589	14	795
Approaches construction	427	267	152	791	971
Floating plant	3,901	2,038	1,567	1,841	579
Other works, etc.	1,072	1,568	2,288	2,571	2,091
Total capital outlay	15,867	14,462	17,511	20,203	32,117
Loan indebtedness at end of period	56,018	61,303	68,769	86,448	100,833

Further references: Changing trends in port development, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, p. 745; Port facilities, 1969, p. 755; Port emergency service, 1970, pp. 750-1; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971, pp. 715-18; New cargo handling era, 1974, pp. 749-50; Forward development plan, 1975, pp. 672-3; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, pp. 673-4

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres. There are sixteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust operates a commercial slipway for vessels up to 1,000 tonnes, and a container berth equipped with a 40 tonne single-lift crane will come into operation in May 1981. Trade of the Port for 1979 totalled 7,073,018 tonnes (imports 1,742,518 tonnes, exports 5,330,500 tonnes).

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,169	2,195	2,618	3,100	3,092
Shipping services	1,233	1,852	2,198	2,445	2,550
Rents, fees, and licences	158	185	212	285	302
Freezing works and abattoirs	179	191	99	363	496
Other	26	31	179		
Total revenue	3,765	4,454	5,306	6,193	6,440

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	1,488	1,588	1,657	1,773	2,079
Shipping services	1,541	1,524	1,665	1,933	1,959
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	229	296	292	324	333
Harbour	213	309	327	275	139
Floating plant	53	71	76	96	111
Other	71	64	72	69	74
Interest on loans	156	151	142	115	83
Sinking Fund	29	26	22	15	14
Depreciation provision	905	906	844	861	848
Other	33	193	16	32	57
Total expenditure and appropriations	4,718	5,128	5,113	5,493	5,697
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	—	—	27	—	—
Land and property	75	55	11	263	97
Wharves and approaches	18	9	191	103	193
Other	91	38	43	11	79
Total capital outlay	184	102	272	376	369
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Public	2,611	2,560	2,239	1,479	1,371
Total loan indebtedness	2,611	2,560	2,239	1,479	1,371

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, Portland is a modern, deep-sea port which is on the verge of major expansion of both trade and port facilities. The port is within a few kilometres of the main interstate and overseas shipping lanes, with deep water approaches to the entrance of the harbor basin.

In addition to the five existing berths, the Portland Harbor Trust has commenced construction of a new berth to cater for the shipping requirements of an aluminium smelter to be constructed at Portland by Alcoa of Australia Ltd. Coupled with modern berthing facilities and on-shore installations, new trade is being attracted to Portland and the Port is now the focal point through which the produce and requirements of a rich hinterland are flowing in ever-increasing volume.

Total trade for the 1979-80 financial year amounted to a record 1,913,348 tonnes; an increase of 70 per cent over the previous year. Exports accounted for 1,438,993 tonnes and imports totalled 474,355 tonnes. While shipments of bulk grain, which comprised 92 per cent of total exports, were primarily responsible for the record trade, the Trust also built up the general export trade. Increased tonnages were recorded by shipments of bagged grain, fodder, and livestock.

The following tables show particulars of shipping, trade, and financial operations for the Portland Harbor Trust during the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: TRADE AND SHIPPING SUMMARY

Year	Trade vessels	Other vessels	Gross tonnage	Total exports (tonnes)	Total imports (tonnes)	Total trade (tonnes)
1975-76	91	13	1,068,995	285,416	359,419	644,835
1976-77	109	31	1,510,906	274,346	419,708	694,054
1977-78	121	21	1,786,532	567,531	559,431	1,126,962
1978-79	102	13	1,656,901	527,399	596,119	1,123,518
1979-80	165	10	2,885,022	1,438,993	474,355	1,913,348

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	290	370	505	529	696
Grain terminal	760	723	594	—	—
Shipping services	153	227	365	384	830
Other services and revenue	256	341	343	466	640
Interest	5	3	15	276	352
Victorian Government grant	1,384	1,220	1,000	1,450	1,500
Total revenue	2,848	2,884	2,822	3,105	4,018
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	340	356	429	489	583
Maintenance	164	140	192	222	226
Shipping services	318	343	395	407	509
Depreciation	53	55	30	72	70
Interest on loan	1,305	1,402	1,416	1,482	1,620
Sinking Fund	55	56	55	212	258
Loan redemption	103	110	117	140	—
Grain terminal (excluding depreciation)	343	353	271	—	—
Other	107	127	182	242	233
Total expenditure and appropriations	2,788	2,942	3,087	3,266	3,499
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	—	—	—	83	34
Road works	30	—	—	—	105
Reclamation	39	5	—	37	206
Grain terminal	46	54	—	—	—
Deepening waterways	77	—	—	82	—
Wharves and sheds	441	919	509	329	368
Other	148	46	322	198	908
Total capital outlay	781	1,024	831	729	1,621
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823
Public	19,711	20,401	21,284	22,383	23,189
Total loan indebtedness	23,384	24,224	25,107	26,206	27,012

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 21 kilometres long with low water depths of 14 metres and 15 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Refinery Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length; the Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 109 metres in length. The Steel Industry Wharf (No. 1) consists of a loading ramp and fender wharf 46 metres in length and the Steel Industry Wharf (No. 2) consists of a wharf 152 metres long.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000
1975-76	380	10,647	60	465
1976-77	376	11,165	81	572
1977-78	319	11,362	79	570
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703
1979-80	335	11,142	94	759

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Transport. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are eight Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, Moorabbin, and Sale, as well as thirty licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Sea Lake, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Whittlesea, are held by the appropriate local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Leongatha, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1979 was \$267,807 for development, and \$306,271 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

Private operations

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation—private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 798 aircraft classified in the private category and approximately 4,330 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1979.

Aerial work operations

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flight training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flight training. To 30 June 1978, over 107,902 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive-type work. At 30 June 1978, there were 103 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations; over 42,747 hours were flown by these organisations.

Commuter operations

Since the end of the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased operations when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided that a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe Valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1979, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon — Flinders Island, Essendon — Sale — Bairnsdale, Essendon — Strahan — Queenstown, Essendon — Warrnambool — Portland, Essendon — Wollongong, Melbourne — Cooma — Merimbula, Melbourne — Bendigo — Swan Hill — Mildura, Melbourne — Geelong, Melbourne — Wagga Wagga — Canberra, Mildura — Adelaide, Mildura — Hay — Sydney, Essendon — Shepparton, and Melbourne — Echuca.

Regular public transport

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic—Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international—Qantas, Air India, Air New Zealand, Lufthansa, Cathay Pacific, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Singapore Airlines, K.L.M., Alitalia, Air Nauru, Pan American, British Airways, Philippine Airlines, and Thai International.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Mt Beauty. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its air traffic control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control, which are concerned with each individual flight; airport control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and area control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon Airport could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 147 centimetres thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1974 to 1978 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Melbourne	3,990,847	4,137,338	4,114,456	4,291,450	4,628,254
Mildura	17,707	19,786	19,094	20,214	23,078
Hamilton	9,622	8,842	7,210	7,009	7,610

The following table shows particulars for 1977 and 1978 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Kilometres flown '000	48,713	51,782	333	376	49,046	52,158
Passenger kilometres '000	3,371,280	3,617,780	9,225	10,621	3,380,505	3,628,401
Freight—						
Tonnes	61,918	66,285	31	34	61,949	66,319
Tonne kilometres '000	47,439	51,640	14	15	47,453	51,655
Mail—						
Tonnes	4,263	4,766	11	6	4,274	4,772
Tonne kilometres '000	3,663	4,156	5	3	3,668	4,159

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Registered aircraft owners	658	647	900	938	n.a.
Registered aircraft	1,012	1,015	1,240	1,363	1,499
Student pilot licences	2,910	3,005	3,756	4,299	4,520
Private pilot licences	3,737	3,747	3,948	4,184	4,747
Commercial pilot licences	862	892	851	934	970
Airline pilot licences	1,057	1,085	1,131	1,154	1,205
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,134	1,100	1,216	1,263	1,326

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Domestic aircraft movements	72,037	71,993	68,473	68,558	72,159
Domestic passengers embarked	1,994,115	2,068,415	2,065,897	2,144,619	2,276,812
Domestic passengers disembarked	1,996,732	2,068,923	2,063,022	2,146,831	2,275,750
International aircraft movements	6,389	7,278	7,528	8,578	9,309
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	465,642	551,626	653,529	685,219	710,045

Further references: History of civil aviation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90

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COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one-half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and

Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

Australia Post is the trading name of the Australian Postal Commission while the Australian Telecommunications Commission trades under the name of Telecom Australia.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network. The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1980 was as follows: 4,892 street posting boxes; 330 official post offices; 938 non-official post offices — which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and 12 major mail handling centres.

At 30 June 1980, 1,272,465 residential points and 110,297 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service. Approximately 99 per cent of the points would be served daily Monday to Friday. During 1979-80, 744.6 million postal articles were either posted in Victoria or received from overseas countries.

A total official staff of 8,589 persons were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1980. A further 1,215 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 607 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has monopoly powers with respect to the carriage of letters weighing 500 grams or less. Other services offered by Australia Post generally face competition from other enterprises. Australia Post's services include surface, air, and express mail services, both within Australia and to and from other countries, for the carriage of letters, cards, aerogrammes, newspapers, packages, and parcels.

Among its mail services, there are special arrangements such as messenger delivery, cash on delivery, security mail services, response services (e.g. business reply), and acknowledgement of delivery. Private boxes and locked bags can be provided for the delivery of mail to customers who require such special services. Australia Post also operates a courier service and a postal money order service.

Reduced rate services are provided for bulk direct mail advertising, bulk local delivery mail, bulk pre-sorted mail, articles for the blind, unaddressed householder delivery articles, and registered publications. It sells postal products such as padded post bags, postal stationery and packaging materials, and philatelic items. It provides postmarking slogans for advertising purposes and postmarkers to commemorate special events.

Australia Post acts as an agent for a number of Commonwealth and State Government authorities and existing agency services include: Commonwealth Savings Bank, deposits and withdrawals; Defence Forces Home Loan repayments; taxation (PAYE) stamp sales, and information; overseas telephone and telegraph business; telephone account collections and other services on behalf of Telecom Australia including: telegrams, telephone orders, and public telephone coin collections; customs payments and documentation for Department of Business and Consumer Affairs; weather reports for Bureau of Meteorology; electoral documents for Electoral Departments; and duty stamp sales for the Victorian Government.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to new type smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. In addition, Mail Centres were to be provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail. The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, Preston and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. Currently there are three Mail Centres operating in the Melbourne city area.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations which in turn assist to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements provide for improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff and the staff are able to work closer to their homes. A map showing the Victorian mail circulation network, together with the location of Mail Centres can be found on page 566 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1980.

Service developments

Service developments have included a new Postal Money Order Service which was introduced in November 1977. This service replaced postal order and money order services. The Registered Publication Service was revamped to provide a simplified system of classification. An Overnight Parcel Service was introduced to provide customers with a fast and reliable overnight service between post offices in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provincial cities and suburbs of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

An extensive programme of visits by Postmasters to businesses has been undertaken throughout Victoria. The purpose of the visits was to inform businessmen of Australia Post's services and to learn about any postal problems being experienced. Regular meetings have been held between senior management and representatives of businesses and employer organisations as a means of informing customers about proposed changes and learning about their needs for postal services.

The conduct of regular Mailing Courses was introduced at all official post offices. The aim of these courses is to provide mail room staff in business organisations with a better understanding of postal services.

Australia Post and Telecom Australia have combined to conduct a trial of a facsimile transmission service which makes use of the Courier Post Service, Telephone Service, and facsimile machines. The service enables a document to be picked up by an Australia Post courier and taken to a central point where it is transmitted through a facsimile machine to another capital city. From there it is delivered to the addressee by courier. The service also provides an option for a portable facsimile machine to be taken to a customer's premises for direct transmission of documents between two business points, e.g., between offices in Melbourne and Perth. The service known as Courier-Fax commenced on 30 July 1979.

Industrial relations

A small Departmental group is provided in the Victorian Administration for the purpose of developing and maintaining better working relationships between management and staff

organisations. Consultative processes in matters relating to changes to work areas are a feature of the liaison established with the organisations.

Philatelic functions

Philately is a hobby of thousands of Victorians and Australia Post caters to the needs of these hobbyists. It is actively associated with National Stamp Week held in September each year and during that period, Postmasters and their staff visit schools throughout the State and lecture on philately to thousands of children.

Postage stamp issues

Postage stamp issues in 1979-80 were as follows:

- 13 August 1979 International Year of the Child — 20c stamp featuring children playing on a slippery slide.
- 29 August 1979 Ships of the Antarctic — Australia Antarctic Territory issue of 5 stamps: 5c M.V. *Thala Dan*, 20c R.R.S. *Discovery II*, 25c S.S. *Endurance*, 30c S.S. *Fram*, and 55c S.Y. *Discovery*.
- 17 September 1979 Australian Birds — 6 stamps: 1c Zebra Finch, 2c Crimson Finch, 15c Forest Kingfisher, 20c Eastern Yellow Robin, 40c Lovely Wren, and 50c Flame Robin.
- 24 September 1979 Christmas 1979 — 25c stamp featuring a selection of letters and parcels, decoratively wrapped in flags of different nations.
- 24 October 1979 Fishing in Australia — 4 stamps: 20c Trout fishing, 35c Fishing for pleasure, 50c Deep sea fishing, and 55c Surf fishing.
- 1 November 1979 Christmas 1979 — 2 stamps: 15c stamp featuring Eastern European Icon: Christ's Nativity and 55c stamp featuring the relief "Madonna and Child" by Buglioni.
- 23 January 1980 Australia Day 1980 — 20c stamp featuring Matthew Flinders.
- 20 February 1980 Dogs of Australia — 5 stamps: 20c Dingo, 25c Border Collie, 35c Australian Terrier, 50c Australian Cattle Dog, and 55c Australian Kelpie.
- 31 March 1980 Australian Birds — 3 stamps: 20c White Tailed Kingfisher, 28c Rainbow Bird, and 60c King Parrot.
- 21 April 1980 Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II — 22c stamp featuring a portrait of Her Majesty wearing the insignia of the "Order of Australia".
- 7 May 1980 Australian Folklore — 5 x 22c se-tenant stamps illustrating the Banjo Paterson penned ballad "Waltzing Matilda".
- 19 May 1980 Opening of the High Court Building, Canberra — 22c stamp featuring the High Court Building.
- 21 May 1980 Ships of the Antarctic — Australian Antarctic Territory issue of 5 stamps: 1c S.Y. *Aurora*, 15c S.Y. *Nimrod*, 22c R.Y.S. *Terra Nova*, 35c M.S. *Nella Dan*, and \$1 H.M.S. *Resolution*.

Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 20c postage were issued for the 125th Anniversary of Railways in Australia (12 September 1979); Centenary of Royal South Street Society (24 September 1979); 50th Anniversary of Voluntary Blood Donors Service in Australia (13 November 1979); 125th Anniversary of Eureka Stockade (3 December 1979); 4th Asia-Pacific (12th Australian) Scouts Jamboree Perth (19 December 1979); 4th World Bowls Championship, Frankston (16 January 1980); and International Wine and Food Convention (13 March 1980).

Seven new definitive envelopes pre-stamped with 22c postage were issued on 30 April 1980. These replaced the Australian Birds pre-stamped envelopes and feature Australian Animals.

Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 22c postage were issued for International Museum Day (14 May 1980); and Centenary of the Seige of Glenrowan (25 June 1980).

Further references: History of the Post Office in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 702-5; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974, pp. 799-802; Post Office Museum, 1975, p. 693; New developments of Australia Post, 1978, pp. 602-3; Postage stamp issues, 1978, pp. 603-4; 1979, pp. 550-2

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications who is supported by a Department of State—the Postal and Telecommunications Department.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act 1975* are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up-to-date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation

The Commission

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 21,800 persons has an Operations Department, four functional Departments, and two other Branches.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with customers, installing and maintaining telecommunications equipment, and operating the telecommunications system. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecommunications Manager in charge of each District. There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Camberwell, Cheltenham, City, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Ringwood, Sale, and Shepparton. In addition, there are three special offices based in Melbourne, one dealing with Trunk Exchange and Manual Assistance Centres, another with Telegraph and Data, and the third with PABX facilities.

Functional organisational units which support the State Manager and the Operations Department are Engineering, Customer Services, Finance and Accounting, Personnel and Industrial Relations, and the Supply and Information Systems Branches. A new branch, called the Commercial Branch, was established in 1980. This branch is responsible for handling voice and data communication services and is part of Telecom's policy of upgrading the service provided to major business customers. During 1979–80, material worth \$124m was issued from Main Store. Approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia. The Information Systems Branch is a growing unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer installation at Clayton, was substantially augmented at the end of 1979 and further expansion is planned. Telecom's computer installation at Clayton, together with a similar installation in Sydney, provides a full range of computer services to Telecom users in all States. Further details of these functional units can be found on pages 604–5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977–78 to 1986–87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual subscribers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common-use circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are either of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection. Each telephone subscriber in a particular community is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges, known as Stored Program Control (SPC). There are two phases, the first of which is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. At June 1979, there were three local crossbar exchanges under varying degrees of SPC control representing 26,000 lines of equipment. This phase will continue for the next four to five years. The second phase is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges using the AXE system. The first installation of this type of system has commenced at Endeavour Hills. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases and prices to the customer as well as allowing for the introduction of new facilities such as diversion of service, abbreviated dialling, and automatic reminder calls.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's is 3,300 square kilometres.

In the national trunk network, automatic access through the Subscribers Trunk Dialling (STD) network was further extended. At June 1980, 95.3 per cent of all national trunk calls were dialled direct by customers, with 99.2 per cent of Victorian telephone customers having access to this facility. During 1979-80, 29 new centres were given access to the network.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) has been available in Victoria since April 1976 to those who request this facility. At June 1980, there were 130 exchanges and 80,745 services with outgoing ISD access. Customers with ISD access can dial overseas directly to any of 320 million telephone services in a total of 92 countries. During 1979-80, about 39.1 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled direct by ISD.

Work is well advanced towards the provision of a Call Charge Record (CCR) service for ISD calls from selected capital city exchanges. Limited trials have successfully been conducted. This method of charging will enable ISD call details to be automatically recorded and subsequently made available to customers. It is planned to make this service progressively available to customers from 1980-81 onwards.

During 1979-80, the engineering capital investment programme in Victoria was approximately \$190m of which \$84m was spent on customer services, \$71m on the local network, \$15m on the trunk network, and \$10m on data services. Another major item of expenditure was land and building which accounted for \$12.5m.

Telecommunications facilities

The programme for the modernisation of public telephones by replacement with modern CT3 type instruments continued with the replacement of a further 1,179 instruments. The programme for the upgrading of these facilities is scheduled for completion in 1982.

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex services, data transmission facilities, and private lines, the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

In 1979-80, 64,512 new telephone services (net growth) were added to the network and 743 new telex services were provided, increasing the capacity of the Victorian telex network to 6,903. In addition, 1,770 new data modems were provided.

In 1980, Telecom introduced INWATS (Inward Wide Area Telephone Service). This service enables callers to make automatic trunk calls at the expense of the called party. The caller is debited with only the local call fee for each call, the balance being met by the company offering the INWATS service. INWATS customers pay rental on each line and for usage on an hourly basis. The service allows a variety of businesses to give clients

immediate communication at a minimum cost and is available on both a State-wide and national basis. The Victorian Totalizator Agency Board was the first business enterprise to use the new service.

Decisions have also been taken by Telecom to introduce at a later date, a further range of new services which are geared to specifically meeting the communication needs of business customers. These services include PAMTS (Public Automatic Mobile Telephone Service), DDN (Digital Data Network), Packet Switching, and improved telephone units.

The policy of keeping basic telephone charges as low as possible continued in 1979-80. The introduction in May 1980 of the "Community Access 80" package was a further step in this direction. "Community Access 80" saw the introduction of a Community Call at a price of 9 cents for 3 minutes by day, irrespective of distance, for country persons calling their community centre where access to that centre is now at STD rates. A similar call also applies to and from telephone zones immediately adjoining the outer metropolitan zones and the capital city centres.

Also during 1979-80, a reduction in a number of STD charges was announced.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848-50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698-700, 1978 pp. 604-6; Use of solar power — Glen Valley telephone exchange, 1980, p. 570

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal Commission for the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 and the Telecommunications Commission, for the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Revenue —				
Mail services	122,000	129,200	150,800	165,100
Money and postal services	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,200
Commission or agency services	21,500	19,400	19,400	17,900
Other	3,400	3,700	3,700	4,500
Total	148,300	153,600	175,000	188,700
Expenditure —				
Operating and general	100,500	110,100	124,300	139,600
Transportation	11,200	13,500	10,500	13,000
Superannuation	13,500	15,500	16,600	15,200
Other	7,600	8,300	8,800	9,000
Total	132,800	147,400	160,200	176,800

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT 30 JUNE (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Revenue —				
Telephone	361,846	417,632	459,172	507,919
Telegraph	11,606	13,433	15,009	15,875
Proceeds of sales	2,060	3,419	3,672	3,130
Other	5,529	5,422	4,794	5,752
Total	381,040	439,906	482,647	532,676
Expenditure —				
Salaries and wages	192,443	217,073	238,748	253,425
Material	81,978	80,649	97,118	92,734
Building	11,569	14,046	9,807	12,328
Other	45,116	50,627	51,008	51,322
Total	331,015	362,395	396,681	409,809

At 30 June 1979, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 21,783 persons in Victoria, including 21,403 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 10,806 persons in Victoria, 8,311 of whom were full-time staff.

At 30 June 1980, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 21,800 persons in Victoria, including 21,192 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 10,917 persons in Victoria, 8,589 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Telephone exchanges	1,179	1,158	1,128	1,124	1,115
Public telephones	7,779	7,928	7,387	6,997	6,870
Services in operation	1,105,248	1,158,306	1,221,067	1,290,505	1,355,017
Instruments connected	1,598,447	1,701,769	1,749,733	1,909,119	2,053,799
Instruments per 1,000 of population	431.0	452.0	454.78	497.9	530.1

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED ('000)

Period	Standard articles	Registered articles (except parcels)	Non-standard articles	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1975-76	520,184	971	80,564	4,107
1976-77	519,142	862	83,590	4,766
1977-78	477,281	699	87,311	4,728
1978-79	530,163	770	84,894	5,589
1979-80	550,094	779	99,493	6,373
DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1975-76	76,408	1,294	13,298	1,123
1976-77	78,683	1,234	13,742	1,129
1977-78	62,270	1,441	15,667	1,125
1978-79	64,412	1,293	18,890	1,143
1979-80	66,214	1,215	19,303	1,127
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1975-76	596,592	2,265	93,862	5,230
1976-77	597,825	2,096	97,332	5,895
1977-78	539,551	2,140	102,978	5,853
1978-79	594,575	2,063	103,783	6,732
1979-80	616,308	1,994	118,796	7,500

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	—	—	—	21	21
Services with other countries	—	—	—	—	—
Other	366	379	412	417	440
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	72	94	92	100	105
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	3,535	3,774	4,038	4,192	4,295
Harbour mobile services	77	88	104	115	155
Coast (c)	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	44	47	57	58	64
Repeater	41	42	43	43	44
Special experimental	140	130	149	443	487

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Class of station	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	651	666	695	667	672
Citizensband	—	—	—	46,488	51,138
Land mobile services	42,144	46,230	49,263	50,977	50,002
Harbour mobile services	622	985	1,418	1,775	2,525
Radiodetermination	12	7	8	8	11
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	93	94	94	93	89
Ships	1,501	1,463	1,449	1,408	1,377
Space services (e)	2	2	2	2	2
Amateur stations	2,140	2,135	2,314	2,615	3,425
Total transmitting and receiving	51,441	56,137	60,139	109,423	114,853
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	13	7	9	10	12
Mobile stations (d)	24	7	7	48	50
Grand total	51,478	56,151	60,155	109,481	114,915

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

There were 22 commercial broadcasting stations and nine commercial television stations with licences in Victoria at 30 June 1979 and 30 June 1980. In addition, there were seven broadcasting stations operated by the national broadcasting service, eight television stations operated by the national television service, and one broadcasting studio operated by the special broadcasting services. There were three public broadcasting stations at 30 June 1979, and this number had increased to four by 30 June 1980.

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Monthly summary of statistics, Victoria (1303.2)

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

A dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the requirements of the Council of Public Education (see page 587), which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that children should have the opportunity to be educated according to their various abilities and aptitudes and that any differences should not be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Further references: Schools Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 590-1; National Inquiry into Teacher Education, 1980, pp. 608-9

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative levels of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occur at the central, regional, and local levels.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Education Department

Administration

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has assumed responsibility for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1881, the ninth year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen years. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen years last century but was restored to fifteen years in 1964. The Education Department is under the direction of the Minister of Education and the Assistant Minister of Education. Its permanent head is the Director-General of Education.

Owing to the extraordinary growth and scope of the Education Department (an organisation with a budget of more than \$1,548m, employing over 60,000 persons, owning 2,200 buildings, and educating 606,147 students in 1980), considerable re-structuring has been necessary and is still proceeding. The old tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. As part of the continuing development of the new structure, the Personnel Division and the Building Operations Division came into being in 1977. The eight divisions have responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of assistant directors-general was increased from one to four, plus a deputy director-general, these officers being selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for finance and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of eleven regional directors and eleven assistant regional directors, district inspectors, and members of the Board of Inspectors of Secondary Schools and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Such senior administrators work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. Decentralisation of the administration has been given considerable impetus, particularly since 1974, when a further eight administrative regions were added to the three created in 1972.

The eleven regional directors are management agents for the Department. They are responsible to divisional directors for the implementation of educational policy as determined by the Director-General's Policy Committee and approved by the Minister. They also have a response role in that they survey and analyse regional needs of students, teachers, parents, and schools, formulate these, and seek support at State level to meet such needs. Their work involves them in administering the emergency teacher scheme, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service education, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from an upper limit of 50,000 children in the country to some 113,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the marked increase in autonomy granted to all schools in the determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. The *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* has given increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff. Councils may, for example, conduct general educational activities for the benefit of the local community, when the school property is not required for ordinary school purposes; they may also obtain contracts for, and supervise, works up to a cost of \$10,000. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on Departmental committees, the increasing use of school facilities by the public, and such experimentation as the introduction in some primary schools of educational boards on which parents are represented. In each case the emphasis has been on local community involvement and representation. In 1977, the Community Education Committee prepared

a book entitled *Community Education Policies and Guidelines for School-based Programs* to assist and encourage the use of school premises by the community.

In 1977, a special institute for the training of school administrators was established. Known as the Institute of Educational Administration, it provides specialist leadership training for principals and potential principals of government and non-government schools. The Institute's director is directly responsible to the Minister through a widely representative Council.

Throughout the 1970s, the Education Department has increased provision for participation in decision making at the State, regional, district, school, and community levels. State-wide administrative issues in education are the prime concern of the Director-General's Policy Committee, the Liaison Committee (representatives of government and non-government administration), and the Council of Public Education. To assist this decision making, the Planning Services Division provides expert advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers of the Education Department in the areas of facilities planning, finance planning, statistics/operations research, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) services, community education, curriculum planning, school councils, Traffic Safety Education, and country education projects founded by the Schools Commission.

Review of education policies

Shortly after their appointment in May 1979, the Minister and Assistant Minister of Education announced that there would be a Ministerial Review of Education in Victoria. The review was designed to identify clearly the aims and objectives of education in Victoria, "and to determine the strategies, policies, structures and administrative changes best calculated to assist in achieving those aims and objectives".

The three main stages specified for the review were:

- (1) A Ministerial Statement on the "Aims and Objectives of Education in Victoria". This was presented to the Victorian Parliament in December 1979.
- (2) A Green Paper on "Strategies and Structures for Education in Victoria". A discussion paper offering a series of options for further study and consideration, this was presented by the Minister and Assistant Minister of Education in May 1980. This Green Paper resulted from the work of the Consultative Committee of educationists and interested lay persons formed to provide an independent perspective and to analyse submissions from the public. Meeting on 20 occasions in 34 weeks, the Consultative Committee considered material from 503 submissions, carried out 31 separate discussion sessions with individuals or representatives of organisations, and obtained opinions from groups which might otherwise not have been identified. The Green Paper thus provided a positive starting point from which those interested in the future of education in Victoria could "develop views and practical ideas designed to assist the Government in framing and implementing policies best equipped to achieve the aims and objectives of education". The further submissions arising from the public debate on the Green Paper were invited by 30 September 1980.
- (3) A Ministerial White Paper outlining "Strategies and Structures for the Achievement of the Aims and Objectives of Education in Victoria". Based on the results of the review's second stage, the White Paper was presented to the Victorian Parliament in December 1980.

Building

With an annual building budget of approximately \$150m, the Building Operations Division is one of the major constructing clients in Australia. During 1979-80, total funds available from State and Commonwealth sources for direct capital expenditure (excluding the Teacher Housing Authority and the Design Services Administration) amounted to \$132,789,369. Actual expenditure totalled \$131,418,450. Implementation of the Works Programme is the responsibility of this Division, which comprises the Building Operations Branch and the Programme Planning and Budget Control Branch.

The Core Plus concept implemented in 1978-79 continues to be reflected in the School Building Programme. Within this concept central core facilities such as library, art/craft, staff and administration, multi-purpose, canteen, and toilets, are accommodated in

permanent buildings. Classroom accommodation complementing these core facilities is provided in relocatable building stock.

The cost benefits accruing from this concept have been most gratifying and have enabled additional programmed projects to proceed which under the previous permanent design concept were not achievable.

In October 1979, the introduction of the Ecacentre (Education and Community Activity Centre) programme replaced the assembly hall programme. The new project saw the acceleration of the provision of facilities at post primary schools for gymnasias, assembly, and other education purposes. It absorbed and replaced the assembly hall and community education programme, thereby enabling many more schools to develop as valuable community education and activity centres. The new design is able to be constructed at half the cost of the former assembly hall design.

During 1979-80, eight new schools were completed, including four primary, one technical (stage one), and three special schools. In addition, two new high schools were opened in relocatable complexes in February 1980. Some 689 classrooms were completed in 1979-80.

Curriculum

Introduction

Government schools in Victoria continue to exercise a major responsibility in curriculum. Within Departmental guidelines, school policies are determined by principals and their teaching staffs in consultation with parents and school councils.

Curriculum implementation and school organisation are matters for each school's professional staff. In these tasks teachers are assisted by a variety of in-service education activities and by a system of school self-evaluation known as "school review". Furthermore, advice is given by inspectors and curriculum consultants, and an extensive range of curriculum support services is provided from central, regional, and local bases. The co-ordination of these services is in the hands of the Curriculum Council, a group of senior administrators chaired by the Assistant Director-General (Curriculum and Planning).

Curriculum Services Inquiry

To assess the extent to which the curriculum support services were meeting the changing needs of the schools, a comprehensive Curriculum Services Inquiry was established by the Director-General's Policy Committee in November 1975. Comprising the Directors of Primary, Secondary, Technical, and Teacher Education, and of Special Services and Planning Services, the Curriculum Services Inquiry Committee was chaired by the Assistant Director-General (Curriculum). Its terms of reference provided for an examination of: the structure and functions of existing curriculum services; the extent to which these services were meeting schools' requirements at all levels; alternative structures and organisational arrangements for such services; and the introduction of new curricula initiatives.

The Curriculum Services Inquiry arose largely from the widespread, rapid educational developments during 1965 to 1975. It aimed at providing a complete overview and co-ordination of the wide range of services available to classroom teachers. It gave teachers the opportunity to present their views about the nature of support services they needed. The key point of the Inquiry was to find an answer to the question "How best can teachers be supported in their task of delivering satisfactory curricula to their pupils?"

Members of the teaching service and the public were invited to make submissions to the Committee before 31 March 1976, after which public hearings began. Information came from 476 written submissions, 187 hearings in person, and questionnaires sent to 2,000 teachers and administrators.

After discussions extending over almost two years, the Curriculum Services Inquiry Committee issued its report in July 1977. One of the main assumptions underlying the Committee's recommendations was that "the impact of accelerating social and economic change requires both curriculum planning and the provision of curriculum support services to be an on-going process subject to continuing review and modification". Discussion, response, and official proposals relating to the recommendations followed.

As a result of the report of the Inquiry, proposals for the comprehensive restructuring of the Special Services Division were submitted during 1978-80 to the Teachers Tribunal. By the end of 1980, new structures had been determined and largely implemented for: Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; Library Branch; Publications and Information Branch; and the Audio-Visual Resources Branch. The staffing of these services with professional officers and professional appointees occupying permanent positions is expected to enable the further consolidation and development of their respective services.

Another important outcome of the Inquiry has been the establishment of the Curriculum Council, which has become the principal policy making body on matters concerning curriculum generally, and, through its specialised committees, is responsible for examining and approving curriculum projects to be undertaken, and for exploring new curriculum initiatives. In addition, it has the responsibility of co-ordinating policy development in curriculum with the developing policies of such other functional areas as building, finance, administration, and personnel.

Further recommendations of the Inquiry Committee are currently under review, the key aim being to help schools cater more efficiently and more adequately for the curricula needs of their students.

Curriculum in primary schools

The curriculum covers a seven-year course from Preparatory year (children aged 4½ to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education occurs.

Departmental guidelines for this curriculum are provided by the Primary Schools Division on the recommendation of the Curriculum Standing Committee for Primary Education, and subject committees in language, mathematics, science, social studies, health, art and craft, physical education, library, music, infant education, and multicultural education. These committees, which include non-Departmental members, are concerned with establishing priorities for expenditure on curriculum projects, the production of curriculum guides, priorities for in-service education, and the use of curriculum consultants. In 1980, a Computers in Education Committee and a Gifted Children Committee were formed to advise teachers of new developments in these important areas.

The major curriculum publication for primary schools in 1980 was *The Primary School Curriculum — a Guide for Victorian Schools*. This manual examines the curriculum responsibilities of the principal, staff, parents, and school council, and provides advice on school-based decision making in curriculum matters. In making such decisions, those concerned take into account not only the needs, abilities, and interests of the pupils, but also the nature and expectations of the local community. During 1980, revisions of additional mathematics guides were distributed to all schools.

Two major publications have been prepared for the 1981 school year: *Beginning Reading*, a guide to the teaching of reading to infants; and *A Guide to Music in the Primary School*, designed to assist teachers at all levels of the curriculum.

Publication has been resumed of *C-SCOPE*, the Primary Division's journal of latest thinking and policy planning by the various curriculum committees. Distribution is on the basis of one to each teacher, so that curriculum policy is made known to all members of the service.

While basic skill development is still the essential aim of primary education, a broader range of programmes is now being offered. These include after-school activities for "latch-key" children; anti-drug education; nutrition education; environmental studies; consumer education; pre-school reception programmes; second language studies; and, for most of the larger primary schools, the conduct of camping programmes.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary "tops". Such schools include higher elementary and central schools, central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and consolidated schools. The latter, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their post-primary enrolments as high schools have been established in the same districts.

Curriculum in secondary schools

Reference in the Ministerial Green Paper to core curriculum has stimulated discussion on this issue among teachers and other members of the school community. At this stage, the Minister's delegation of authority in curriculum matters to the school principal in consultation with the school community leaves the question to be resolved locally. The Core Curriculum paper distributed by the Commonwealth Curriculum Development Centre has proved timely, and has encouraged schools to maintain a broad view of core curriculum.

Most schools in fact maintain courses common to all students over most of the junior secondary curriculum, gradually increasing the proportion of electives in the middle school until in senior classes the core is normally reduced to English language studies. This approach has its critics, some maintaining that all senior students should share common studies on socially significant issues with which they are about to be confronted as young adults. Academically ambitious students cannot afford to be so diverted from their more remote studies unless the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education decides on such a core requirement.

The Secondary Division's Schools' Handbook for 1980 brings together the curriculum outlines from each of the Division's schools and centres, and provides statistical summaries on organisation and conditions. It indicates that, while most schools maintain conventional organisation, there are well established variants using mini-schools or other vertical groupings to facilitate pastoral care and the individualisation of programmes. Increased pupil competence in basic skill is being sought by renewed emphasis on oracy as central to the learning process. This emphasis will be fostered by the inclusion of oracy in the assessments of English language achievement at the H.S.C. level. Mathematical education is seeking to restore to junior mathematics the relevance to concrete situations that had been lost in the rush to abstraction of new mathematics. The use of electronic aids and the development of computer awareness are becoming more common.

The apparently permanent shift in the economic structure is lending urgency to the schools' explorations of career and leisure education. Country communities in particular are increasingly demanding that technical and technological studies be available at the local secondary school. This reflects an awareness of the growing complexity of agricultural and other technology, but teachers with the necessary competencies are in short supply in the Technical Division, and scarcely exist within the Secondary Division, where trade qualifications are not acceptable to the teacher organisations.

Along with the demand of pupils for "saleable skills" is the consciousness of many teachers and parents that many pupils must inevitably experience disruptions and delays in their employment. This has augmented the interest in technical and craft skills and in arts, outdoor activities, and leisure education for their survival values.

Environmental awareness continues to grow, in association with outdoor education and with the emphasis given by science teachers and others to the need for social responsibility in science and technology. This is associated with growing concern for effective education in health and human relationships, and it is anticipated that school priorities in such matters will be reflected in changes in the content of and approaches to the traditional subjects rather than in extensive re-grouping into new subjects.

The flexibility for which the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE) is seeking with its increased use of options within H.S.C. Group I subjects, and of school planned and assessed Group II subjects, will also serve to accelerate the process of change.

The ethnic communities, which have increasingly influenced the pattern of living and enriched artistic expression, are in the field of education, among the conservative forces, favouring the traditional pattern of English, ethnic or foreign language, mathematics, science, geography, history, music, art, craft, and physical education.

Technical education

There are two distinct components of technical education under the control of the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. Full-time secondary technical education and post-secondary technical and further education (TAFE) programmes.

Ninety-six technical schools, together with secondary components in twelve technical colleges, provide a five-year secondary course designed to achieve the fullest possible

individual development of each student and to assist students to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The majority of technical schools are co-educational, and others are being progressively converted. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth year provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and capacities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character.

Many technical schools also provide TAFE programmes, about one-third of the technical schools also providing tertiary orientation programmes for students wishing to prepare for entry to tertiary education.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants.

The Division's TAFE activities provide further vocational education at occupational levels other than the professional level. This responsibility includes retraining and the provision of preparatory courses which may be necessary for access to other TAFE courses, other tertiary courses, and/or employment. Certain special courses are provided specifically for disadvantaged groups such as the handicapped. Technical schools and colleges also provide, together with other agencies, community education concerned with personal and recreational development.

TAFE courses under the responsibility of the Technical Schools Division are provided in a variety of institutions. These include two TAFE colleges controlled by their own councils, eight TAFE components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, twenty-one colleges established under the Schools Councils Act, TAFE sections in technical schools, the Army Apprentice School, and evening classes in high schools. As well as the courses offered through these institutions, a highly developed off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen off-campus studies co-ordinators have been appointed to the TAFE colleges to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

A TAFE board is responsible for recommending to the Minister of Education on overall policy and co-ordination of TAFE to ensure that TAFE effectively meets community needs. Eleven regional councils provide for local rationalisation of programmes.

Within the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department a system of standing committees, with majority representation from industry, provides a major input to curriculum development. In the proclaimed apprenticeship trades Technical Schools Division standing committees co-operate with trade committees of the Industrial Training Commission, which has final responsibility for apprenticeship.

Special Services Division

"Special Services" is the functional term used for those educational services that fall outside the scope of the general educational provision. More precisely, these services are special in that they extend across Divisional, Regional, and Systemic boundaries; and they respond to specific educational needs over a wider age distribution than could be encompassed within any other Division or combination of Divisions. Under the Division's present structure all services have been grouped within one or other of five main sections, each coming under the administrative control of an Assistant Director of Special Services. These sections are Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; Ethnic Education; Curriculum Services; and School Services.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1980*, pp. 578-9

Special Education

Through its Special Services Division, the Education Department continues in its commitment to providing Special Education for handicapped children with an emphasis on the integration of children within regular schools wherever possible. In particular, developments are evident in the areas of Work Education, in the provision of specialised programmes for intellectually handicapped children and young persons who have been institutionalised, and in the network of Special Education Services for educationally retarded children attending regular schools.

For children who are more severely retarded, there are twenty Special Developmental Schools (formerly Day Training Centres administered by independent Committees of Management), with arrangements having been made for a further two centres to transfer to the Department from the beginning of the 1981 school year.

A new Day Special School has been established in Shepparton in a relocatable complex and a new school building completed at Ascot Vale will enable children now attending the oldest Special School, Fitzroy Special School, to be educated in accommodation of a very high standard. Programmes for handicapped persons of post-school age continue to be provided through evening classes at Day Special Schools in the areas of literacy, numeracy, social competency, homecrafts, art/craft, and driver education.

Educational services for socially disadvantaged children are provided in association with two reception centres and three children's homes, while education centres are located in five youth training centres and in eight prisons. Social adjustment centres continue to operate within five regular schools.

Education of children who are physically or sensorily handicapped is provided through a total of ten Day Special Schools as well as through two schools established within hospitals, while visiting teacher services are provided on a regional basis to support those children attending regular schools. The Glen Waverley Special School, a joint project between the Education Department and the Spastic Society, is now completed and occupied. The new Nepean Special School has also been completed and opened.

A range of Remedial Education services is provided through five Demonstration Units, forty-eight Special Education Units, and fifty-five Special Assistance Units. These facilities provide in-service education and consultative support for teachers and offer intensive teaching assistance to children experiencing learning difficulties with a view to their integration into the regular classroom.

There are currently seventy teachers providing homecrafts programmes within special education facilities. The programmes offered include food (practical nutrition), threads and textiles, human relationships, and social relationships. A new development in this field is a programme (at the Sunbury Annexe) on independent living skills.

Further reference: Education of handicapped children in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 619-22

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services is a school support service designed for teachers, parents, and children seeking specialist assistance because of severe learning difficulties, speech problems, poor motor skills, or other severe educational, emotional, and physical disabilities. The service is located in district centres enabling staff to know local teachers and to work together with a shared knowledge of the particular educational characteristics and needs of the local community.

The staff consists of guidance officers, psychology officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, and interpreters providing a variety of services to all children, particularly the handicapped.

Specific services provided include the training of Career Education teachers and the provision of a continuing support service to them, and a multi-cultural resources section to assist with a better understanding of the background, culture, and needs of ethnic groups within the community.

Ethnic Education Services

This section of the Special Services Division is responsible for Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education.

Aboriginal Education Services Unit. This Unit administers Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs funds for supplementary educational programmes for Aboriginals in Victorian schools. A 1979 survey of all schools in the State indicated that at least 2,500 Aboriginal children were enrolled in some 568 schools and pre-schools. Aboriginal children are in general given the same curriculum as non-Aboriginals, although some schools have introduced the study of traditional Aboriginal culture and contemporary Aboriginal affairs, together with a range of school projects specifically for Aboriginals. The Unit has an approved establishment of 12 seconded teachers and 55 other staff, including Aboriginal liaison officers and teacher aides. Places for Aboriginal students at

some teacher training institutions are subsidised under Special Entry Schemes. All programmes are planned and implemented together with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group.

Adult Migrant Education Services. Through this Unit the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time accelerated courses, industrial language training courses, correspondence tuition, semi-accelerated part-time courses, advanced level courses, literacy groups, and specialised day-time women's classes. Responsibility is shared with the Commonwealth Department of Education for the volunteer Home Tutor Scheme of each-one-teach-one currently catering for 2,100 adults.

Child Migrant Education Services. The arrival of refugees from various countries has added a new and developing dimension to the Child Migrant Education Programme. Seven Reception Language Centres have been established to provide initial English instruction and orientation activities for newly-arrived refugee children with less than six months residence in Australia. Bilingual teacher aides are employed at the centres to assist teachers with communication and the compilation of background information cards on students to ensure their smooth transition into regular schools.

The service provides a consultative and advisory service on request to all teachers of migrant and refugee children from non-English speaking backgrounds in State schools, and where possible, in other education systems. The services include visits to schools and language centres to discuss TESL (Teaching of English as a Second Language), local in-service education programmes, multi-cultural programmes, and the teaching of community languages and English language classes for adolescent students. In-service education programmes are conducted centrally for principals and teachers and two regular publications entitled *Polycom* and *Communique* keep teachers informed on current developments in ethnic education including education for a multi-cultural society.

Curriculum services

The Curriculum Services section of the Special Services Division comprises: Curriculum and Research Branch; Music Branch; Physical Education Branch; the Drama Resource Centre; and the Arts Branch.

Curriculum and Research Branch. This Branch provides curriculum support services to schools through the development of syllabuses, courses, units of work, and teacher support materials. Major curriculum projects are currently being undertaken in the areas of art, general curriculum, health, language, mathematics, science, and social studies at the primary level. At the post-primary level, projects have been established in the subject areas of agricultural science, art, business studies, consumer education, English, economics, graphic communication, home economics, geography, history, humanities, legal studies, mathematics, media studies, modern languages, music, needlecraft, science, social science, and practical studies. In addition, research is being conducted by the Branch into the processes of reading, writing, spelling, and oral language.

Music Branch. Its range of services and activities include: in-service education; recording sessions in the studio workshop; the loan of specialist books and resources through the Library and Resource Centre; the organisation of some forty concerts (in conjunction with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and the ABC Melbourne Showband) for children from 602 primary and post-primary schools; a series of Instrumental Music Workshops for teachers and students; the distribution of music and other printed materials to schools; and the administration of School Music Camps (Rose Music) and the Gillies Bequest and Yamaha Foundation.

Physical Education Branch. A significant feature of the Physical Education Branch has been the increase to a total of 362 physical education teachers appointed in primary schools. The Branch has further developed a resource and information centre which distributed some 14,000 publications and supplied material on request to a total of 916 schools.

Arts Branch. A total of sixty-two specialist teachers provide a wide range of art/craft activities designed to complement the work of the classroom teacher, with the majority of programmes having three components — creative art/crafts, manual training, and pre-employment preparation. A Special Schools art adviser works in schools and institutions for handicapped children, conducting workshops and discussions and providing advice in

programme planning and implementation. A number of Special Schools have self-sufficient craft programmes where items produced are sold to the public, while others hold their own art exhibitions.

Drama Resource Centre. This Centre is involved in a range of activities designed to promote drama in schools, including: consultancy services on drama teaching and the use of drama as a general teaching method; a resource centre containing scripts, source books, video tapes, and work units; a "theatre in education team" working with a number of schools to develop specific programmes; and regional theatre teams at Ballarat and Benalla. The Centre also actively assists community groups involved in youth performing arts and is the liaison body for interstate and international contacts in drama and theatre.

School Services

The School Services Section of the Special Services Division consists of the following branches: Library; Audio Visual Resource Branch; School Forestry; School Camps; and Publications and Information. These branches provide inter-divisional and inter-systemic services, and are involved with in-service education programmes for teachers.

Among the significant School Services features and developments during 1979-80 were the following: an increase in the number of mobile library units and the successful completion of a three-year programme for the upgrading of library services to small schools; a further increase in the number of borrowings from the film library with the dispatch of some 120,000 films to schools; the extension of "outdoor-education" in-service training programmes; the establishment of Victoria's first school sanctuary for the preservation of features of historical interest; and the improvement of publication services through the standardisation of sizes and the extensive use of photostetting.

Other Departmental curriculum support services

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division various special staffs operate. These include those working in such fields as the State Schools Nursery; the Gould League; TAFE Services; the History Section; and the Correspondence School.

The last of these fields serves children who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition, tuition is available for Education Department teachers, members of the Armed Forces, inmates of institutions and prisons, and (as far as class vacancies permit) other adults. A basic adults' programme provides assistance in the skills of language and number. At 30 June 1980, the school had an enrolment of 683 primary and 3,100 secondary students, and a staff of 153.

Some noteworthy features of the other services mentioned above are as follows:

State Schools Nursery. During 1979-80, the Nursery supplied 1,460 schools with plant products, was visited by over 5,000 students on educational tours, provided on-site landscaping advice to 340 schools, and conducted evening courses for teachers. Large displays were mounted in the Exhibition Buildings for Garden Week and in the Fitzroy Gardens for *The Herald* State Garden Festival.

Gould League. Some 1,200 persons (teachers and the general public) made use of the League's Resource Centre during 1979-80. In-service programmes have been provided at all levels; State, regional, district, and school. Productions have included a number of teacher resource guides, as well as habitat reference and identification material.

TAFE Services. Established as part of the Planning Services Division, this is mainly concerned with the development of curriculum strategies for vocational education, analysis of community needs for TAFE programmes, TAFE research projects, the development of relevant information resources, and the provision of specialist services to TAFE colleges and the Technical Schools Division.

History Section. This Section researches and records the history of State education in Victoria, and provides an education history information service for teachers, students, the community, and officers of this Department. For centenaries and other special occasions, detailed accounts of school histories are compiled and supplied on request.

Curriculum support services in non-Departmental organisations

The Education Department continues to provide the services of teachers to various government, semi-government and other organisations, many of which offer educational

programmes to groups of visiting school children. Curriculum services are thus provided by seconded Education Department staff in places or organisations such as the Zoological Gardens; the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat; the Pioneer Village, Swan Hill; the National Gallery and several provincial art galleries; the National Museum and the Science Museum; the Bendigo Trust; the Soil Conservation Authority; the Road Safety and Traffic Authority; the Social Biology Resources Centre of the University of Melbourne; Continuing Education Centres and other community centres; the Department of Agriculture; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Australian Council for Educational Research; the Law Institute of Victoria; the Victorian Arts Council; the Curriculum Development Centre; the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education; and the various subject associations.

Other non-Departmental services

The Council for Christian Education is responsible for religious education in State schools, including the employment of chaplains in post-primary schools. Through the Council's "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools, children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Family Life Movement provides for schools, on request, programmes and speakers on human development and sexuality.

Transport services and curriculum

Without the transport services provided by the Education Department, many children would be unable to experience the particular curriculum best suited to their needs. By 30 June 1980, the 2,055 transport services provided were carrying 69,795 children and covering a daily distance of 148,074 kilometres. These services included one subsidised train, one subsidised railways-arranged bus, and 1,692 buses; 277 services catering especially for physically and intellectually handicapped children; and 84 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the cost of \$28.64m for 1979-80 must be added \$5.36m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. During 1979-80, the transport system was used by 37,796 government secondary students, 20,775 primary students, as well as 11,224 children attending non-government schools.

Finance

Finance for education in Victoria became available through the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Appropriation Act passed each year by the Victorian Parliament during the Budget session. The Consolidated Fund receives money provided for education by the Commonwealth under the various States Grants Acts and all related amending legislation.

The Education budget comprises funds appropriated on a Divisional basis for recurrent purposes and funds appropriated for capital purposes through the Works and Services Account. Each Divisional Director is responsible for the operation of his Division in accordance with the recurrent funding appropriated for the Division. Overall co-ordination, control, and accounting of the Division are the responsibility of the Department's Finance and Accounts Offices in conjunction with Regional Offices throughout Victoria.

Total net educational expenditure for 1979-80 was \$1,439,046,000, an increase of \$101,637,000 or 7.6 per cent on the previous financial year.

The expenditure shown above differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 452 and 454 of this *Year Book* in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, debt charges, and payroll tax.

Personnel

General policy

The objective of the Personnel Division is to improve the relationship between the Department and its staff to the mutual advantage of both.

The Division is responsible for the personnel administration function relating to approximately 70,000 staff including teachers and administrators employed under the

Teaching Service Act, public servants employed under the Public Service Act, and various categories of employees of School Councils whose terms and conditions are determined by the Teachers Tribunal, Public Service Board, and a variety of State Wages Board Determinations.

To facilitate its work the Personnel Division divides its workforce into several branches, namely, Primary, Secondary, and Technical Teachers, Industrial Relations, Staff Development, Teacher Housing, Teacher Welfare, Leave and Public Service, and School Councils. The personnel computer system is nearing its final stages of development and provides a modern facility to enable personnel administration to be carried out more effectively. However, while many of the administrative personnel decisions concerning teachers are made by outside bodies in accordance with the Teaching Service Act, the lines of communication will remain long and time delays will continue.

Industrial unrest within the education system resulted in the Minister of Education convening a conference between himself, the Victorian Government, the Education Department, and teacher union representatives in March 1980, to examine the feasibility of a new framework of industrial relations between the Education Department and teacher unions. A large measure of agreement was reached and this culminated in a joint mission overseas to examine what aspects of successful overseas systems could be incorporated in any new legislation that might be the end result of the conference and subsequent discussions.

The overseas mission comprised the Minister, an Education Department official, and two union representatives. The Minister has now formed a working party of Government, Departmental, and union representatives to prepare a detailed report on proposed legislative changes.

Teacher education and professional development

Teacher education is undergoing a continual process of change at both the pre-service and in-service levels. The Education Department ceased to provide further studentships and scholarships from the beginning of 1979. A small number of students will graduate in the next two or three years with benefits and the award schemes will then have ended. The Education Department continues to offer subsidised accommodation to teacher trainees in halls of residence located in the Melbourne metropolitan area and at Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong.

The Victorian Inquiry into Teacher Education released its interim report in February 1980. This interim report emphasises the view that "teacher education is a continuing programme beginning with initial training and extending throughout the teacher's career by means of those in-service programmes that form such an important part of each teacher's professional development". This view is one shared by the Education Departmental, and union representatives to prepare a detailed report on proposed including study leave, is likely to continue.

The Teacher Education Division of the Education Department provides an integrated and cohesive service to teachers and intending teachers. Its network of operations provides information on careers in teaching to post-primary students, supports those who enter teacher training courses with professional course and career advice, liaises closely with training institutions, and facilitates initial employment applications and registration procedures.

The direct recruitment of overseas teachers ceased in May 1977, but programmes for the exchange of teachers continue to expand. For example in 1980, forty-five International Teaching Fellowships (I.T.F.) each of twelve months duration, were awarded to Victorian teachers. Japan was included for the first time in the programme, and negotiations are well advanced for exchange in three new countries. Twelve teachers were granted exchange to the United Kingdom by arrangement with the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers, and five teachers were awarded interstate exchanges. Twenty-eight teachers and three others were granted awards under the Schools Exchange and Travel Scheme which enables them to work in a variety of schools and institutions in Victoria and other States.

Teachers continue to strive for qualifications which enable them to be promoted to the top positions in the teaching service. In Victorian high schools, 87 per cent of teachers are

assessed as having four years of tertiary education, whereas in technical schools and primary schools the proportions are 68 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. As the normal length of the pre-service course for primary teachers is three years (over 90 per cent are three year trained), the proportion of teachers holding the equivalent of four years of tertiary education is very high.

The demand for short in-service education courses for which no formal qualification is awarded continues to be high. This is despite continued cuts in available funds, because teachers see these activities as being directly related to improvements in classroom teaching.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963, pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9; Decentralisation in educational administration, 1979, p. 573; Special services division, 1980, pp. 578-9

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Council of Public Education

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

General features

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. They derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 26 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they provide a wide

variety of co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound-type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 568-9

Catholic education

General

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. In 1980, there were approximately 161,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years, diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons — executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing among other bodies the dioceses, major superiors of religious congregations, principals of primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary teachers, and there are two parent representatives.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, the Council of Public Education, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

Primary schools and kindergartens

Fifteen pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school, and in the larger parishes there may be two schools. In 1980, there were 366 parish primary schools, enrolling 95,151

pupils. A total of 2,486 primary pupils were also enrolled in 16 primary/secondary schools with primary classes; there were, in addition, 385 secondary students enrolled in parish schools which extend to secondary classes. There were eight special schools catering for children with varying special needs, and with a total enrolment of 247 children in 1980. Approximately 60 per cent of the parish schools in Victoria in 1980 were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Members of religious orders also teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present there is a majority of lay teachers.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own education consultant and administrative services consultant who liaises between schools and Catholic Education Offices.

Secondary education

In Victoria, in 1980, there were 122 Catholic secondary schools enrolling 66,135 students. Four of these schools are technical schools with 1,349 pupils enrolled, 16 are primary/secondary schools with 8,397 pupils enrolled, and the remaining 56,389 pupils are enrolled at 106 secondary schools. Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains it, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1980, twenty-seven Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7-10 establishments in the surrounding area.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education, which is a member of the State College of Victoria, incorporates Mercy College at Ascot Vale, Christ College at Oakleigh, and Aquinas College at Ballarat. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, have introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Mercy College. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staffs.

Religious education

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Professional organisations

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee, the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

Other non-government schools

General

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools, however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of such an affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly-established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and encouraging the participation, of local communities; hence the common term "community schools". Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations

Most non-government schools which are not Catholic, and some Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV) which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-five schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: seven of these schools are co-educational and twenty-seven are single-sex girls' schools.

Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held as necessary.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty

Board, the VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Primary and secondary education statistics

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1976	2,164	40,543	624,707	586	10,723	201,083	2,750	51,266	825,790
1977	2,162	41,895	626,317	584	11,356	203,318	2,746	53,251	829,635
1978	2,152	42,981	623,609	600	11,882	207,160	2,752	54,863	830,769
1979	2,155	42,763	614,419	617	12,656	211,141	2,772	55,419	825,560
1980(b)	2,158	42,201	606,147	633	13,034	216,125	2,791	55,235	822,272

(a) First school day in August.

(b) From 1980 first school day in July.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1980 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,676	186,976	177,685	364,661	407	48,752	48,129	96,881
Primary-secondary	19	2,665	2,706	5,371	113	34,309	32,439	66,748
Secondary (b)	284	68,215	96,974	165,189	98	21,531	28,952	50,483
Secondary technical	108	49,893	14,101	63,994	5	1,349	265	1,614
Correspondence	1	667	837	1,504	—	—	—	—
Special	70	3,286	2,142	5,428	10	218	181	399
Total	2,158	311,702	294,445	606,147	633	106,159	109,966	216,125

(a) First school day in July.

(b) Excluding Secondary technical schools.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL: AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1980 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools							All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other	Total non-government	
Under 6	M	22,426	6,214	360	180	39	217	310	7,320	29,746
	F	21,752	6,188	342	213	28	187	447	7,405	29,157
6	M	44,178	12,402	702	393	67	404	757	14,725	58,903
	F	25,755	6,893	440	232	47	199	322	8,133	33,888
7	M	24,291	6,517	289	181	25	175	497	7,684	31,975
	F	50,046	13,410	729	413	72	374	819	15,817	65,863
8	M	26,725	6,794	427	223	55	186	332	8,017	34,742
	F	25,232	6,533	427	223	55	179	491	7,753	32,985
9	M	51,957	13,327	723	425	107	365	823	15,770	67,727
	F	28,273	6,989	482	256	52	156	349	8,284	36,557
10	M	27,043	7,100	444	264	47	186	523	8,497	35,540
	F	53,316	14,089	859	520	99	342	872	16,781	72,097
11	M	28,833	7,234	541	352	64	176	348	8,715	37,548
	F	28,089	7,482	444	284	53	199	506	8,968	37,057
12	M	56,922	14,716	985	636	117	375	854	17,683	74,605
	F	27,032	7,222	710	390	67	141	353	8,883	35,915
13	M	25,866	6,994	508	266	48	137	573	8,526	34,392
	F	52,898	14,216	1,218	656	115	278	926	17,409	70,307
14	M	26,734	6,867	710	457	55	123	306	8,518	35,252
	F	25,292	6,731	490	313	53	131	505	8,223	33,515
15	M	52,026	13,598	1,200	770	108	254	811	16,741	68,767
	F	3,335	942	88	42	13	18	68	1,171	4,506
16	M	2,267	574	32	19	9	17	59	710	2,977
	F	5,602	1,516	120	61	22	35	127	1,881	7,483
17	M	125	50	3	—	—	—	6	59	184
	F	72	39	1	—	—	—	3	44	116
18	M	197	89	4	1	—	—	9	103	300
	F	8	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	11
19	M	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
	F	19	2	—	1	—	—	1	4	23

**VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1980 (a)—continued**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Over 14	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
	F	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
	T	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Total primary grades	M	189,284	49,206	3,761	2,133	392	1,216	2,395	59,103	248,387
	F	179,964	48,159	2,779	1,743	315	1,211	3,604	57,811	237,775
	T	369,248	97,365	6,540	3,876	707	2,427	5,999	116,914	486,162
Total special schools(b)	M	3,286	125	—	—	—	—	93	218	3,504
	F	2,142	124	—	—	—	—	57	181	2,323
	T	5,428	249	—	—	—	—	150	399	5,827
Total all primary pupils(b)	M	192,570	49,331	3,761	2,133	392	1,216	2,488	59,321	251,891
	F	182,106	48,283	2,779	1,743	315	1,211	3,661	57,992	240,098
	T	374,676	97,614	6,540	3,876	707	2,427	6,149	117,313	491,989

(a) First school day in July.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

**VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1980 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Jewish	Other		
Under 12	M	662	170	104	54	3	9	29	369	1,031
	F	697	200	121	59	2	12	110	504	1,201
	T	1,359	370	225	113	5	21	139	873	2,232
12	M	21,450	5,289	1,297	1,022	132	139	402	8,281	29,731
	F	20,430	6,375	978	822	193	132	831	9,331	29,761
	T	41,880	11,664	2,275	1,844	325	271	1,233	17,612	59,492
13	M	24,760	6,020	1,449	1,051	163	117	370	9,170	33,930
	F	22,532	6,654	1,050	800	198	128	844	9,674	32,206
	T	47,292	12,674	2,499	1,851	361	245	1,214	18,844	66,136
14	M	24,268	5,305	1,356	1,005	145	102	389	8,302	32,570
	F	22,154	6,489	1,143	728	191	111	807	9,469	31,623
	T	46,422	11,794	2,499	1,733	336	213	1,196	17,771	64,193
15	M	22,808	5,005	1,492	1,133	150	105	303	8,188	30,996
	F	20,826	6,123	1,066	868	197	98	741	9,093	29,919
	T	43,634	11,128	2,558	2,001	347	203	1,044	17,281	60,915
16	M	16,426	4,092	1,331	984	138	106	253	6,904	23,330
	F	16,104	4,941	1,087	798	216	88	686	7,816	23,920
	T	32,530	9,033	2,418	1,782	354	194	939	14,720	47,250
17	M	6,778	2,579	1,011	739	118	73	227	4,747	11,525
	F	7,670	3,159	756	635	149	56	483	5,238	12,908
	T	14,448	5,738	1,767	1,374	267	129	710	9,985	24,433
18	M	1,369	420	140	102	19	6	80	767	2,136
	F	1,188	419	59	68	6	3	121	676	1,864
	T	2,557	839	199	170	25	9	201	1,443	4,000
19	M	286	44	6	10	—	1	21	82	368
	F	188	29	5	8	—	—	31	73	261
	T	474	73	11	18	—	1	52	155	629
20	M	90	8	—	1	—	—	9	18	108
	F	73	4	1	3	1	—	13	22	95
	T	163	12	1	4	1	—	22	40	203
21 and over	M	235	5	—	—	1	—	4	10	245
	F	477	12	—	—	—	—	66	78	555
	T	712	17	—	—	1	—	70	88	800
Total secondary pupils (a)	M	119,132	28,937	8,186	6,101	869	658	2,087	46,838	165,970
	F	112,339	34,405	6,266	4,789	1,153	628	4,733	51,974	164,313
	T	231,471	63,342	14,452	10,890	2,022	1,286	6,820	98,812	330,283

(a) First school day in July.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous statutory body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The present chairman, who is also Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been chairman of the Institute since its inception in January 1977. The Executive

Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by some eighty professional and administrative staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations or assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The year 1981 has been important for the Institute as it has been the first year of the implementation of policy outlined in an earlier policy statement announced by the Institute in April 1978. In accordance with this policy, a break has been made with the traditional assessment procedures for HSC subjects and new curriculum and assessment procedures for year 12 courses have been introduced.

A major change for 1981 was the greater diversity of curriculum offerings arising from the availability of both Group 1 and Group 2 subjects, and the availability of Approved Study Structures. The range of fifty-four Group 1 subjects offered this year has included the traditional set of HSC subjects with three new Group 1 subjects: Computer Science, Physical Education, and Secretarial Studies. Group 2 subjects have included a wide diversity of study areas such as Slovenian, Classical Ballet, Psychology Value and Human Ecology, and Media Studies. In addition, four Approved Study Structures have also been offered.

The Policy Statement of 1978 stated that schools should "have a significant opportunity both to devise Year 12 curricula appropriate to their students and to participate in the assessment of those students". Increased involvement of schools in curriculum development and assessment procedures associated with the Higher School Certificate is clearly evident in two ways. The availability of accredited Group 2 subjects and Approved Study Structures which are totally school assessed is an important stage in the development of the Higher School Certificate. The inclusion of school assessment in the assessments in all Group 1 subjects represents a significant extension of a practice which has developed in a relatively small number of subjects in recent years.

Every curriculum offering has undergone a rigorous process of accreditation. By accrediting a subject or unit, the Institute indicates that it believes that subject or unit is educationally sound and appropriate for the Year 12 students for whom it is intended.

Much of the success of the Institute will depend upon a recognition by the community that because these matters are inter-related and highly complex, enduring developments and changes are more likely to be achieved by a process of evolution than through hasty decisions to meet isolated, though pressing, problems.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total entries	32,133	29,371	28,791	27,162	25,455
Number who attempted to pass fully	23,676	22,533	22,569	21,738	21,367
Number who passed fully	16,069	15,619	15,315	15,034	14,609
Percentage who passed fully	67.9	69.3	67.9	69.2	68.4

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 592-3

Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission which was foreshadowed in a Report on Post-Secondary Education in Victoria by a committee chaired by Emeritus Professor P.H. Partridge came into being with the proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978 on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to improve, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Its overall responsibilities involve consultation, co-operation, and recommendation.

The functions, powers, and duties of the Commission are specified in the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978. The main task of the Commission is clearly stated in

section 5(2) of the Act: "In carrying out its function under this Act the Commission shall aim to provide for the balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria having regard to the special needs of the people of Victoria who live in provincial cities, country towns and country areas". Post-secondary education is defined in the Act as education of persons (1) beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, and (2) who are not undergoing a full-time secondary education.

Generally, the Commission is required to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning, administration, organisation, co-ordination, and balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria. In addition, there are several specific functions:

- (1) To make recommendations to the Minister and the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission on funds required for post-secondary education and the distribution of funds among the sectors and institutions;
- (2) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the establishment of new post-secondary education institutions;
- (3) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the offering of new courses of study and new academic awards; and
- (4) by consultation with appropriate bodies and persons and by the performance of research and investigations to establish the needs of the community in post-secondary education and to ensure that this field of education is attuned to changing financial economic and social circumstances.

To enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities, the Act gives the Commission specific powers of review over submissions for funds to Commonwealth bodies without the power of veto but with the power to comment on these proposals, and capacity to control the introduction of new fields of study and major extensions to existing fields by veto. The Commission is to have regard to the needs of the community for all avenues for post-secondary education.

Commission activities

The year 1980 was dominated by the preparation of advice to the Councils of the Tertiary Education Commission for the 1982-1984 triennium. One of the important issues considered during 1980 was the need to review the level of enrolments in teacher education institutions. The Commission, after evaluating available data, and bearing in mind the need to achieve a better balance between supply and demand for teachers, considered that a significant reduction in intakes into pre-service primary and secondary (non-technical) teacher education courses was needed during the planning period.

In its document entitled *Advanced Education in Victoria: 1982-84 Triennium, Advice to the Advanced Education Council: Tertiary Education Commission*, the Commission recommended a planned reduction in total load in teacher education in advanced education of 2,000 Equivalent Full-Time Students (EFTS), from 14,000 EFTS in 1981 to 12,000 EFTS in 1984, while maintaining the total load of enrolments in advanced education institutions for the period at 42,000 EFTS.

The Commission has emphasised that teacher requirements will be reviewed regularly and if further adjustments are necessary, they will be made within the total teacher education student load planned for each year of the triennium.

Following recommendations to the Minister of Education, major amendments were made to the *Post-Secondary Education Act* 1978, providing for the repeal of the *State College of Victoria Act* 1972 and the *Victorian Institute of Colleges Act* 1965 and consequential procedures for recognition of institutions under the Act. Amendments also clarified sections in the Act and provided for certain administrative functions to be undertaken by the Commission.

An important aspect of the amendments to the Act was the provision for the establishment of an Accreditation Board. One section also provided for the Governor in Council to establish Boards and Committees, and under this section, the Technical and Further Education Board was established on 1 July 1980.

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 202-3; Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, 1974, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, pp. 726-7; Post-Secondary Education Committee, 1979, p. 575

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

In Victoria, the term technical education is defined under the *Education Act 1958* as follows: "Technical education includes instruction in the principles of any science or art as applied to industries, accompanied by individual laboratory or workshop practice, and includes instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory for industrial, commercial agricultural, mining, domestic, or artistic pursuits".

Technical education has its origins in the Schools of Mines and Industries and Mechanics Institutes in the middle of the last century. Established by local citizens, these institutions set the pattern for a high level of community involvement, response to community needs, and vocational orientation which are still characteristic of technical education today. Major landmarks in the development of technical education were the development of secondary technical schools in the early years of this century and the splitting off of the major technical colleges in 1965 to form the nucleus of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Today, under the administration of the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, technical education comprises two distinctive components. These are secondary education in technical schools and technical and further education (TAFE).

Secondary education in technical schools

This term refers to the type of education which has developed in, and is characteristic of, technical schools. Secondary education in technical schools provides a distinct alternative to high schools. It comprises a five year (Year 7 to 11) course, designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experience, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth years provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and abilities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants.

Secondary technical education in government schools in 1980 was provided in 96 technical schools (including four technical high schools) and the secondary components of 12 technical colleges. Sixty-five technical schools are co-educational, with others being progressively converted to co-education. An indication of the demand for technical education is the establishment of technical components in 13 high schools in recent years. On the first school day in July 1980, there were 63,994 full-time secondary pupils enrolled at the 108 government technical schools and colleges. There were also 1,614 full-time secondary pupils enrolled at 5 non-government technical schools.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

In July 1980, a TAFE Board was established under the provisions of the Post Secondary Education Act. It has greater autonomy and authority than the State Council for Technical Education which it replaces. The duties of the new TAFE Board are:

- (1) To determine policy matters, subject only to constraints and guidelines from time to time laid down by the relevant Ministers;
- (2) to determine the basic distribution of funds available for TAFE, subject to the same guidelines and limitations;
- (3) to authorise and accredit new TAFE courses and major developments of existing courses with a view to ensuring the most rational and effective use of available resources; and
- (4) to make recommendations to the Ministers on any matters relating to TAFE, either of its own motion or at the request of a Minister.

The major administrative responsibility for TAFE programmes lies with the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. Eleven regional councils for technical education provide for local rationalisation of programmes.

Essentially, TAFE provides courses in three broad groups — vocational, preparatory, and recreational. The national classification of TAFE courses contains six streams, as follows:

- (1) *Professional*. A relatively minor TAFE activity in Victoria; includes two specialist diplomas, service programmes to other tertiary institutions and arrangements to provide early year of diploma/degree studies at two country technical colleges.
- (2) *Middle Level*. Programmes designed to train immediate support personnel for professional officers and higher level management, or to train small operators who need to be proficient in a variety of technical business tasks as well as in small-scale management decision-making. Included are programmes of comparative complexity and purpose but of varying duration; for example, full certificate courses, short recognised qualification courses, special purpose programmes, and short programmes to enable para-professionals to supplement or update their areas of specialisation.
- (3) *Basic Vocational (Apprenticeship)*. Legislation in Victoria restricts the pursuit of certain trade occupations to persons who have completed an apprenticeship. The Industrial Training Commission is responsible for the operation of apprenticeship training, with TAFE colleges providing trade education classes as required by the Commission. TAFE colleges also provide pre-and post-apprenticeship courses.
- (4) *Basic Vocational (Non-apprenticeship)*. Under this course heading TAFE provides a wide variety of courses. These range from courses broadly comparable to apprenticeship, but in occupations which are not proclaimed trades, through to short courses conducted for particular employers.
- (5) *Access*. Programmes designed to permit the student admission to vocational education, tertiary education, or to assist in the transition to employment; including special access programmes for disadvantaged students, preparatory apprentice programmes, and tertiary orientation programmes. Among its access courses TAFE provides students from secondary schools (both government and non-government) with the opportunity to undertake vocationally oriented electives (link courses) as part of their secondary course.
- (6) *Recreational*. All non-vocational programmes of a cultural or utilitarian nature provided for the community in general.

TAFE courses are further classified into eleven broad fields of study as follows: applied science, art and design, building, business studies, engineering, rural and horticultural, music, paramedical, industrial services, personal services, and general studies.

TAFE courses are provided in a variety of situations. These include two TAFE colleges controlled by their own councils, eight TAFE components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, twenty-one colleges established under the Schools Councils Act, TAFE sections in some eighty technical schools, the Army Apprentice School, agriculture and horticultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture, evening classes in high schools, technical components in high schools, courses conducted by the Council of Adult Education, community education programmes in schools, and programmes conducted by voluntary learning groups.

In addition to the courses offered through these means, a highly developed off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen off-campus studies co-ordinators have been appointed to TAFE colleges to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

At May 1980, enrolments in technical colleges and schools for which the Technical Schools Division has administrative responsibility were 138,188, an increase of 13,104 from May 1979.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

In *Victorian Year Books* prior to 1980, details shown in tables for technical schools and colleges referred only to schools and colleges under the control of the Victorian Education Department, and technical components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In the following table, the coverage of TAFE statistics has now been extended to include all components of TAFE:

**VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER
OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY**

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of institutions (a)	239	246	221	217
Enrolments (b)—				
Full-time—				
Stream of study—				
Professional	462	369	296	149
Para-professional	3,867	3,511	3,693	3,929
Trades	800	1,475	884	1,451
Other skilled	794	508	948	903
Preparatory	4,770	4,982	6,820	7,184
Total	10,693	10,845	12,641	13,616
Part-time (c)—				
Stream of study—				
Professional	130	196	32	76
Para-professional	21,080	19,451	20,668	23,844
Trades	34,150	39,886	41,746	43,287
Other skilled	18,141	19,708	25,498	29,535
Preparatory	36,360	33,883	33,899	35,878
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699	49,164
Total	139,580	148,090	170,542	181,784
Total—				
Stream of study—				
Professional	592	565	328	225
Para-professional	24,947	22,962	24,361	27,773
Trades	34,950	41,361	42,630	44,738
Other skilled	18,935	20,216	26,446	30,438
Preparatory	41,130	38,865	40,719	43,062
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699	49,164
Total	150,273	158,935	183,183	195,400

(a) A TAFE institution is defined as a location or set of locations at which technical and further education is provided and which is regarded by the relevant authority as a single entity for major administrative purposes. In the case of multi-locational institutions, the institution will comprise a parent centre and one or more ancillary centres or annexes.

(b) Total enrolments registered during the year up to 31 October.

(c) Includes external enrolments.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951–52. Grants were made on a matching basis (one dollar for each \$1.85 of State expenditure). Assistance for capital purposes was provided on a dollar for dollar basis. Assistance to the States for colleges of advanced education commenced in March 1965 when the Commonwealth Government agreed, as an interim measure, to make capital grants totalling \$5m during the remainder of the 1964–66 triennium. Grants for recurrent expenditure of colleges were made from the beginning of the 1967–69

triennium. The formula for matching both capital and recurrent grants for colleges with State expenditure was similar to that applied in the case of universities.

The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced. These grants continued under the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts to 30 June 1974. The Commonwealth Government, acting on the recommendations of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), then introduced grants for TAFE recurrent expenditure while continuing its financial support for TAFE capital purposes. These grants have been provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976*, and the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977* and 1978. Under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1978*, for calendar year 1980, Victoria has been allocated grants of \$22.7m for TAFE capital purposes and \$16.3m for TAFE recurrent purposes.

Further references: Swinburne Technical College, *Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 224-5; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965, p. 241; Secondary technical education, 1975, pp. 713-14; Universities Commission, 1977, p. 723; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977, p. 733; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these four universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred (and for every fractional part of four hundred) students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar or his deputy. It was recognised some years ago that there would be considerable advantage to universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1981 is twenty-five.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. In the event of not being selected for admission to the course of his first preference (because of the limitation on the number of places available), the applicant will then be considered for selection for any other courses of study for which he has expressed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, the diplomates, members of the academic and designated general staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members including members of Parliament and persons representing various community interests appointed by the Governor in Council, members elected by the graduates, the professors, other academic and general staff, the graduate and

undergraduate students, co-opted heads of University colleges, and ex-officio members, with wide powers for the conduct of University affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974, the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately two kilometres from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Minister of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of one and one-half hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee, the Royal Dental Hospital, "Strathfieldsaye" at Stratford, and certain properties in Parkville, Carlton, and Toorak.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at September 1980:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Computer Science, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor), Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), Forest Science, French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Meteorology, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Mining and Metallurgy, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Optometry, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Biology, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education and the Director of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning these organisations.

Fees are payable for continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance may be available to students from various sources. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (T.E.A.S.) of the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions (approximately 25 per cent of undergraduate students received partial or full T.E.A.S. allowances in 1980). There are various prizes, bursaries, and scholarships available from the Commonwealth and Victorian Public Services and other organisations and foundations. The University of Melbourne awards prizes on the basis of academic merit and bursaries based on financial need (approximately 80 in 1980). In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War, many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 840 in 1980, of whom 488 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

Further references: Enrolment problems, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; Department of Child Health, 1963, p. 218; Post-graduate education, 1964, pp. 234-5; University of Melbourne Library, 1964, pp. 236-7; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966, pp. 212-13; Employment of graduates, 1967, pp. 488-9; Research in Victorian universities, 1968, pp. 492-3; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971, pp. 457-8; Master plan for the University of Melbourne, 1972, pp. 457-8; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974, pp. 487-9; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, pp. 734-5; New medical curriculum, 1976, p. 657; Office for Continuing Education, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University*General*

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1980 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$72m were either completed or under construction.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 1,041,000 volumes in 1980, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas: these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centre of Policy Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, the Centre for Early Human Development, the Centre for Migrant Studies, the Centre for South-east Asian Studies, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to pass at the Higher School Certificate examination conducted by the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in the subjects, and at the standard, specified in the Regulations of the University. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for degree and diploma courses, but fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students may be required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are still required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English, French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting and Finance (2), Administrative Studies, Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (4), and Politics (3).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology), and Education (3—Exceptional Children, History of Education, and Experimental Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Sir John Barry Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (4), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology and Immunology, Pharmacology, Physiology (2), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine (2), and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Botany, Chemistry (3—Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (9—Pure

Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Meteorology, Astronomy, Physics (3)—Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2), Psychology and Zoology (2).

Further references: Medical School, Monash University, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 505-6; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971, pp. 483-4; Community relations, 1974, pp. 497-8; Development: 1961-1975, 1975, pp. 736-7; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with approximately 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1980, the following forty-nine chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (3).

School of Economics (5).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), Prehistory, and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Computer Science, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (2), Politics (3), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies, Italian, Linguistics, and Prehistory are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1980, there were 28 major buildings completed on the campus. The site has been treated as a landscaped parkland, with a predominantly Australian native species planting. On the northern boundaries, reserves have been established for agriculture, zoology, and wildlife, along with arboreta for both exotic and native species.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,330 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1980, the Library contained nearly 435,000 bound volumes and received about 10,300 serial titles on subscription. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on

campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a degree of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four subjects in one sitting of the examination, including English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits to degree courses in arts and economics adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and to sit for an academic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition applicants to the School of Humanities are required to write a book review. The School of Humanities offers a limited number of places to persons who attempted the HSC examination at least four years previously but did not gain entry to a university. These persons are required to show that they have demonstrated academic potential in the interval. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer. La Trobe University has offered external studies courses in the School of Physical Sciences since 1976.

Further reference: La Trobe University: 1967-1977, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 730-1

Deakin University

General

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the Melbourne metropolitan area and is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the University until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978, the Council of the University was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The University began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). In 1980, the University enrolled a total of 4,799 students (comprising 1,505 full-time, 656 part-time, and 2,638 off campus students).

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied are offered. The University has developed a major open campus studies programme to enable persons throughout Victoria and in other States to undertake university studies in their home towns. Course teams have designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been established in areas throughout Victoria where there are concentrations of off campus students. The major study centre is in the heart of Melbourne, opposite Flinders Street railway station. Others have been established in the country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura in conjunction with the local Centres for Continuing Education, and in the regional cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool in conjunction with the Colleges and Institutes of Advanced Education. The study centres provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and are a meeting place for students and University staff, and for the popular weekend schools held by the University.

More than 2,600 off campus students were enrolled in 1980, the third year of operation of the open campus programme, and the University receives about 10,000 inquiries each year from interested persons in Australia and overseas. The off campus students are all over 21 years of age, and include a proportion of persons enrolled under a special entry scheme.

Special entry students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The University is giving some preferential treatment to persons of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools: Education, Engineering and Architecture, Humanities, Management, Sciences, and Social Sciences. In 1980, the period of the Planning Deans ended for all Schools except Management, and the first elected Deans of Schools took up their office.

The University has established chairs in Architecture, Australian Studies, Chemistry, Computing, Education, Engineering, History and Government, Human Biology, Human Nutrition, Literature, Management (2), and Philosophy.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Wurn Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The University expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three Melbourne metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 100 places are available, including a number of self contained flats on the campus. The whole environment of the University will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Wurn Ponds Valley as a green belt area.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only. This will be surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. A lecture theatre, engineering building, and student flats were completed in 1979. The University hopes to receive sufficient funding to allow it to move staff and students from the two other campuses in Geelong and consolidate at Wurn Ponds in the near future.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Wurn Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the University in Geelong—The School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, as well as the Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown.

The library also has a lending service to off campus students. Books are delivered to the student's home and collected from there by a courier service, at no cost to

the student. The University also works through the Victorian regional library system, by supplying copies of certain books and copies of the microfiche catalogue of books held at Waurin Ponds to regional libraries. Thus material held in the central library is available to anyone in Victoria through their regional library.

The library collection of 180,000 items includes books, maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilms, and microfiche, together with the equipment to use them. More than 2,000 periodicals are received. The main library provides 304 reader places, while at the other campuses there are a total of 185 places.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, applicants must satisfy any prerequisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the University. There are no other requirements.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Further references: University development in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 203-8; *Research in Victorian Universities, 1968*, pp. 492-3

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1978					1979				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	281	..	226	..	507	284	..	214	..	498
Architecture, building	577	..	..	174	751	530	..	..	159	689
Dentistry	241	..	..	..	241	244	..	..	..	244
Economics, commerce, government	1,386	1,718	949	299	4,352	1,362	1,716	1,027	338	4,443
Education	295	420	633	904	2,252	274	448	707	1,424	2,853
Engineering, technology	1,027	824	11	155	2,017	1,021	805	13	163	2,002
Fine arts	266	..	..	..	266	284	..	..	..	284
Humanities	3,452	3,082	2,647	605	9,786	3,468	3,067	2,502	1,004	10,041
Law	782	1,455	..	..	2,237	799	1,491	..	..	2,290
Medicine	1,417	969	..	..	2,386	1,442	959	..	..	2,401
Natural sciences	2,389	1,932	1,750	471	6,542	2,359	2,000	1,261	533	6,153
Social and behavioural sciences	238	81	1,238	331	1,888	256	79	1,713	458	2,506
Veterinary science	242	..	..	..	242	248	..	..	..	248
Total	12,593	10,481	7,454	2,939	33,467	12,571	10,565	7,437	4,079	34,652
Higher degree courses	2,078	2,069	636	27	4,810	2,157	2,224	714	55	5,150
Non-degree courses	1,437	1,148	579	517	3,681	1,215	1,121	558	269	3,163
Total	3,515	3,217	1,215	544	8,491	3,372	3,345	1,272	324	8,313
Total students	16,108	13,698	8,669	3,483	41,958	15,943	13,910	8,709	4,403	42,965

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND
DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)**

Field of study (b)	1978					1979				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	70	..	33	..	103	70	..	34	..	104
Architecture, building	71	..	..	12	83	97	..	..	25	122
Dentistry	49	..	..	..	49	38	..	..	..	38
Economics, commerce, government	255	332	179	53	819	453	826	445	54	1,778
Education	69	186	204	..	459	59	167	158	..	384
Engineering, technology	190	177	6	29	402	186	166	..	23	375
Fine arts	63	..	..	..	63	79	47	104	..	230
Humanities	513	778	383	37	1,711	525	559	847	42	1,973
Law	212	269	..	..	481	193	437	171	..	801
Medicine	245	140	..	..	385	293	357	4	..	654
Natural sciences	699	604	188	95	1,586	715	686	490	63	1,954
Social and behavioural sciences	113	39	339	..	491	271	360	367	..	998
Veterinary science	43	..	..	..	43	41	..	..	..	41
Total	2,592	2,525	1,332	226	6,675	3,020	3,605	2,620	207	9,452
Higher degree courses	325	303	57	..	685	390	285	107	2	784
Postgraduate diploma courses	320	454	337	33	1,144	325	418	364	31	1,138
Total	645	757	394	33	1,829	715	703	471	33	1,922
Total students	3,237	3,282	1,726	259	8,504	3,735	4,308	3,091	240	11,374

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 645-9

Colleges of advanced education statistics

**VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF
STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)**

College of advanced education	1978					1979				
	Post- grad- uate	Undergraduate			Total	Post- grad- uate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach- elor	Dip- lo-ma	Asso- ciate Dip- lo-ma			Bach- elor	Dip- lo-ma	Asso- ciate Dip- lo-ma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	94	676	1,180	34	1,984	109	785	938	44	1,876
Caulfield Institute of Technology	508	2,624	1,175	297	4,604	606	3,058	838	360	4,862
Footscray Institute of Technology	119	1,733	430	153	2,435	143	1,914	363	162	2,582
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	125	1,235	461	182	2,003	156	1,443	384	241	2,224
Lincoln Institute	48	1,145	304	82	1,579	87	1,273	367	64	1,791
Prahran College of Advanced Education	88	292	1,203	142	1,725	156	551	961	124	1,792
Preston Institute of Technology	80	1,188	647	160	2,075	94	1,278	767	169	2,308
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	993	5,344	3,677	833	10,847	1,089	5,681	3,376	809	10,955
State College of Victoria, Burwood	189	839	865	—	1,893	169	1,002	756	—	1,927
State College of Victoria, Coburg	261	—	1,113	54	1,428	202	218	930	91	1,441
State College of Victoria, Frankston	74	—	992	—	1,066	105	275	883	—	1,263
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	636	—	10	711	1,357	748	—	613	—	1,361

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)—continued

College of advanced education	1978					1979				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College)	113	—	1,440	—	1,553	118	—	1,405	—	1,523
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	223	79	511	66	879	236	158	511	68	973
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	827	2,618	884	—	4,329	801	2,621	806	—	4,228
State College of Victoria, Rusden	158	1,485	662	—	2,305	296	1,626	340	—	2,262
State College of Victoria, Toorak	205	261	1,189	—	1,655	241	479	1,107	—	1,827
Swinburne College of Technology	629	3,360	843	39	4,871	693	3,447	833	31	5,004
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	81	493	1,051	—	1,625	99	727	922	—	1,748
The Victorian College of the Arts	30	133	228	—	391	39	188	248	29	504
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	—	—	56	—	56	—	—	53	—	53
Victorian College of Pharmacy	42	334	—	—	376	58	331	—	—	389
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	192	561	443	—	1,196	253	712	360	—	1,325
Total Victoria	5,715	24,400	19,364	2,753	52,232	6,498	27,767	17,761	2,192	54,218

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1978					1979				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma			Bach-elor	Dip-loma	Asso-ciate Dip-loma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education	31	33	329	7	400	41	57	297	9	404
Caulfield Institute of Technology	174	287	327	48	836	157	307	246	65	775
Footscray Institute of Technology	17	230	130	13	390	23	259	116	30	428
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	41	133	80	23	277	52	121	104	22	299
Lincoln Institute	18	267	180	35	500	22	292	201	35	550
Prahran College of Advanced Education	—	12	160	19	191	30	30	154	25	239
Preston Institute of Technology	17	119	169	37	342	35	162	205	36	438
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	171	532	608	97	1,408	215	552	510	167	1,444
State College of Victoria, Burwood	170	124	303	—	597	142	226	230	—	598
State College of Victoria, Coburg	43	—	420	—	463	45	—	267	3	315
State College of Victoria, Frankston	14	—	268	—	282	35	—	330	—	365
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	450	—	401	3	854	493	—	275	—	768
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College)	50	—	447	—	497	78	—	456	—	534
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	76	—	164	34	274	60	32	171	27	290
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	612	584	345	—	1,541	443	561	260	—	1,264
State College of Victoria, Rusden	96	396	154	—	646	68	335	123	—	526
State College of Victoria, Toorak	100	27	387	—	514	103	124	316	—	543
Swinburne College of Technology	106	370	232	15	723	132	429	210	10	781
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	52	55	287	—	394	55	80	296	—	431
The Victorian College of the Arts	11	4	62	—	77	16	7	65	—	88
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	18
Victorian College of Pharmacy	3	109	—	—	112	21	107	—	—	128
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	17	45	110	—	172	21	39	103	—	163
Total Victoria	2,269	3,327	5,581	331	11,508	2,287	3,720	4,953	429	11,389

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

In 1980, the Victorian Government repealed the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act and its functions were absorbed by the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 607-8

State College of Victoria

The State College of Victoria Act was repealed at the end of 1980 and the role of the State College as a co-ordinating authority ceased. Individual constituent colleges will now relate to the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission. The newly established Accreditation Board will take up Accreditation responsibilities of the State College, and the Post-Secondary Remuneration Tribunal will take up the staffing responsibilities.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 736-7; 1980, p. 608.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department

Scholarships

The Victorian Education Department makes available 40 senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$1,000 per year and tenable for up to six years. The Department also administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education

Assistance for isolated children

Subject to certain conditions, allowances are available for children in primary and secondary schools whose homes are geographically isolated from the nearest government school. In some cases benefits may be paid for handicapped children, children of itinerant workers, or for children who must live away from home to undertake special type courses. The benefits of the scheme in 1980 comprised:

Boarding allowance

- (1) A basic allowance of \$600 per year free of a means test;
- (2) an additional allowance of up to \$660 per year subject to family income and boarding costs; and
- (3) a special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per year for senior secondary students (i.e., those in the final two years of secondary school), up to \$540 per year for other secondary students, or up to \$360 per year for primary students. This is payable where there is particular financial hardship.

Short-term boarding allowance

An allowance of \$20 per week per student, free of means test.

Correspondence allowance

A basic payment for each eligible child, free of means test, calculated as follows;

- (1) \$500 per year for the first child;
- (2) \$400 per year for the second child; and
- (3) \$300 per year for each other child.

Pre-school correspondence allowance

An allowance of \$120 per year per pupil, free of means test.

Second home allowance

- (1) A basic payment to assist with the cost of maintaining the second home, calculated as follows:

- (i) where there is one eligible child living at the second home — \$600 per year;
 - (ii) where there are two eligible children living at the second home — \$1,110 per year;
- or
- (iii) where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home — \$1,530 per year.

(2) where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration is given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$660 per year, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary school. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a two year break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The means test provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1980, the maximum rates of living allowance were \$1,675 per year for students living at home, and \$2,583 per year for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. Students qualifying for living allowance are also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. In 1980, the dependent spouse allowance was \$42.70 per week, and the dependent child allowance was \$10.00 for each dependent child per week. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course. Dependent students under TEAS receive an additional payment of \$5.25 per week over and above their normal living allowance payments to compensate for the loss of family allowance for the student.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarship Scheme

This Scholarship Scheme was phased out and no new awards were made after 1978. Students in receipt of assistance under this scheme are those who, on completion of their training, intend to teach in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$4,620 per year. Additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) a Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$42.70 per week;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$10.00 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per year towards the cost of fees such as SRC, union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except Establishment Allowance and Fares Allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Education research awards

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in the field of education, together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions include a tax-free living allowance within the range of \$6,160 to \$10,351; additional allowances similar to those offered for postgraduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney is involved; four weeks annual leave; a dependent spouse allowance of \$2,220 per year; a dependent child allowance of \$520 per year per child; and an incidental allowance of \$300 per year.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

Statistics**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER**

Scheme	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Victorian Government—					
Senior scholarships	174	177	165	190	215
Commonwealth Government—					
Secondary allowances	3,069	5,094	4,932	5,778	6,743
Assistance for isolated children	1,157	1,056	1,086	806	894
Adult secondary education assistance	(b) 367	695	724	704	652
Aboriginal secondary grants	779	799	784	860	929
Aboriginal study grants	136	177	195	380	128
University and advanced education scholarships	1,225	1,166	517	117	94
Tertiary education assistance	22,506	24,706	24,360	22,696	21,970
Pre-school teacher education	408	(a) 465	314	179	47
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	116	106	107	(a) 103	39
Postgraduate awards	693	517	527	512	645
Education research awards	(b) 2	5	5	4	6

(a) Discontinued from this year.

(b) Awarded for the first time this year.

ADULT EDUCATION**General**

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by

schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Children's, Regional Development, and other Commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority established in 1947 under the Education Act.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The Council's statutory membership of 32 provides for members from universities, the college system, a broad range of government and community organisations, and from the Victorian Parliament. It also includes the Director-General of Education and the Director of Adult Education.

Under the Director a permanent staff of 85 prepares and administers the Council's programme. This group of persons is supported by about 25 temporary staff. The Council also contracts about 650 part-time tutors who present the programme to more than 35,000 adult students.

Traditionally offering a programme of part-time, non-credit, extra-vocational courses, seminars, workshops, seasonal schools, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include an "Over 60's Programme" and programmes in literacy. The Council has also developed an Arts Train visiting rural wayside stations with craft workshops, a loud-speaking-telephone tutorial network linking country centres, an itinerant lecturer service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne. It conducts family camp-outs, family creative arts workshops, and inland safaris of an educational nature, and has developed a "returning to study" programme including mature-age Higher Schools Certificate study and basic education for adults at primary and lower secondary levels.

In 1980, the General Studies and Creative Arts Departments offered more than 1,100 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at more than 80 locations in 70 suburbs. It services a network of some 600 discussion groups with about 7,000 members in the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gives financial, programming, and advisory assistance to the 22 country continuing education centres and a variety of services to its students and general public from a stock of more than 60,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout the State. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource persons, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents increases rapidly and is assuming a central importance in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Courses offered	1,198	1,219	1,427	1,548	1,693
General studies	677	587	672	774	830
Access		86	140	142	181
Creative arts	521	546	615	632	682
Students enrolled	24,821	25,336	28,500	31,500	38,131

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	967	1,281	1,480	1,820	1,888
Earned income, fees, etc.	742	878	1,021	1,023	1,193
Total revenue	1,759	2,209	2,551	2,893	3,131
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	597	760	850	997	1,045
Administration	347	447	508	582	732
Programme departments—					
General studies	253	231	275	316	408
Creative arts	258	282	305	340	354
Access—literacy to HSC	22	113	130	140	154
Discussion group	43	46	61	56	66
Services—					
Library resource centre	42	55	71	65	69
Extension services	46	112	129	137	132
Special schools	55	73	103	103	92
Publications and promotion	96	90	119	157	155
Total expenditure	1,759	2,209	2,551	2,893	3,207

Further references: State Film Centre, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517-18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515-18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656-7

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, therapeutic goods, quarantine, and grants for medical research. To carry out its many roles, the Department has numerous divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities—the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 641–2), and the Health Insurance Commission (see page 615).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

On 19 December 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat and that it would work through a Committee of Permanent Heads to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet.

The functions of the Secretariat are to:

- (1) Be responsible to the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare for the provision of advice on, and the integrated development of, plans and policies and programmes in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (2) provide, or ensure the provision of, support to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet on matters in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (3) assist the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare to carry out its functions, including those of any sub-committee it might establish; and
- (4) ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy and ensure that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

Community Health Program

The Community Health Program was introduced in 1973–74, to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new

initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

In previous years, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States now take the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States have responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and have flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involves the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the broad priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States have primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States has been made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital and operating costs since 1978. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

An amount of \$6.4m has been provided to cover the cost of projects conducted by national organisations including the Family Medicine Program and the National Alcohol and Industry Program.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned that assistance should be available to women and children in crisis situations and regards the financing of women's refuges as a matter of importance. An amount of \$3.8m has been provided for 1980-81 to meet up to 75 per cent of operating costs and up to 50 per cent of the capital costs of women's refuges approved under the Community Health Program.

During 1980-81, the Commonwealth Government intended to make \$66.5m available for allocation under the Community Health Program. Of this \$66.5m, \$60.1m will be available to the States in the form of block grants, of which Victoria expects to receive \$16.6m. The remaining \$6.4m will be absorbed by national projects financed directly by the Commonwealth Government.

Health Services Planning and Research Program

Through this Program, research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services are supported. An amount of \$1.48m was made available in 1980-81 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Further references: Hospital and Health Services Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 675-6; 1978, pp. 658-61

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission has been reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) with its former functions having been taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 755-6; 1978, p. 661

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. Its structure is based upon three line divisions — the Public Health Division, Hospitals Division, and Mental Health Division.

Public Health Division

The main functions of the Public Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria lie in the fields of dental health, medical assessment, food and drugs, general health, pre-school child development, maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and community services.

The Medical Assessment Services Section is responsible for the medical examination and assessment of applicants for appointment to the Victorian Public Service and semi-governmental bodies. It also advises Victorian Government departments, the Public Service Board, and the Superannuation Board on matters relating to the ill health or retirement of officers.

The Food and Drugs Section of the Division supervises the production of foodstuffs to meet the prescribed standards of wholesomeness and purity. Such food regulations apply to manufacture, preparation, storage, wholesale and retail sale, and use by the consumer. The production of drugs, as proprietary medicines or as therapeutic substances, also lies within the jurisdiction of the Section. Products are required to conform to the prescribed standards of efficacy and safety in manufacture, storage, wholesale distribution, sale by retail outlets, and in their use by consumers. The Section also controls the margins of safety that apply in the manufacture, storage, and distribution of poisons and deleterious substances.

The General Health Section of the Division encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, as the following paragraphs indicate.

The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country institutions, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and hospitals. At Pentridge, there are three clinics in the remand prison, a psychiatric service, and the Pentridge Clinic. The treatment service has been expanded with the new prison hospital which was opened in 1980. Other programmes include tuberculosis screening at Pentridge, Prison Dental Service, Optometry Service, and Prison Psychiatric Service.

The Public Service Medical Centre provides an occupational health service to protect, promote, and improve the health of all Crown employees.

The Cemeteries Section exercises responsibility over 758 private burial grounds in Victoria. The Cemeteries Act provides for a variety of duties, including the establishment and discontinuance of cemeteries, appointment of cemetery trustees, approval of scales and fees and rules and regulations, expenditure of funds, acquisition of land, maintenance of monuments, and inspection of cemeteries. The Section also deals with the allocation of grants to country cemeteries in May and September of each year, for various maintenance works.

The Occupational Health Section carries out investigations into lead poisoning; occupational asthma; the provision of chest X-rays for suspected occupational lung disease; surveillance of manufacturing plants in relation to cadmium pigments; the prevalence of carbon monoxide in factories; and the occurrence of organo-phosphates and other pesticides. There has been considerable investigation of the dangers of asbestos, and the information gained has been made available to the Victorian Department of Labour and Industry for the drafting of asbestos regulations. Work is continuing in the field of radiation monitoring and particular testing has been done on micro-wave ovens and the level of X-ray emissions from video display units. The Section is currently undertaking audiometric testing for noise level assessment in relation to the legislation required in this area.

In late 1979, the Communicable Diseases Centre was opened to deal with sexually transmitted diseases — the only area of disease control with its own statute. A high standard of diagnostic, therapeutic, and epidemiological service is now available to patients.

Medical officers with qualifications in public health together with health surveyors have defined geographical areas of responsibility for their role in superintending and advising local government in matters of public health.

The Land Waste Management Section administers the powers and functions delegated to the Health Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. The Commission is

responsible for the transport and discharge of all wastes, including solids, liquids, and sludges to land, i.e., the control of soil pollution. It receives licence applications, issues and amends licences, checks licence conditions, and investigates breaches of the Act.

The Pest Control Section supervises general pest control and investigates a variety of complaints. These include insect infestation of foods, fly and rat breeding in garbage depots, poultry farms, and abattoirs. A mosquito vector monitoring programme is conducted throughout Victoria and the Murray Valley to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex annulirostris*, thereby reducing the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis.

The Sanitation Section exercises responsibility for the installation of safe water supplies; the sanitary handling and disposal of excreta; the provision of fluoridation of water supply; and the standards of cleanliness in swimming pools. Other activities include approval of septic tanks installed by councils; public buildings assessment; supervision of sewage treatment processes; approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises; and licensing of waste water re-use.

The Health Education Centre offers resources to enable members of the community to make better informed choices concerning their health and well-being. Services for health professionals, schools, and community groups include a consultancy service for planning health education programmes and advice on available strategies and resources.

The aim of the audiological service is to provide a State-wide testing service to detect hearing impairments in infants before the age of twelve months, and a consultancy service within the early childhood development programme to test for conductive deafness, particularly middle-ear problems. The service fosters a greater awareness of the importance of normal hearing for infants and young children in the development of speech.

The physiotherapy service provides a programme designed to maintain the independence of poliomyelitis sufferers in the domestic environment; to augment current services for persons suffering from multiple sclerosis; to develop preventive programmes for children in community physiotherapy and to communicate the role of the community physiotherapist by health promotion and educational programmes to the parents.

Other paramedical services which have been developed and expanded as part of the early childhood development programme include dietetics, occupational therapy, social work, psychology, and speech therapy.

The Aboriginal Health Services Section aims to promote the well-being of Aboriginal persons in Victoria, with particular reference to regions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The service is family-based, and each community health aide has a number of families for whom she is responsible. Within the field of preventive medicine, the aim of the Section is to satisfy the needs and wants of Aboriginals so that they have a level of health and general well-being equal to that of the general Australian population.

Hospitals Division

On 7 December 1978, the Hospitals Division, as one of the main line divisions of the new Health Commission, became generally responsible for the day to day administration of most areas formerly governed by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The Hospitals and Charities Act provides for the registration of "institutions" and "benevolent societies" as defined in the Act. The main requirements for registration are suitable objectives and a constitution, and, if not incorporated, provision to appoint personal trustees to be responsible for the accumulated assets, etc., of the organisation.

Registration makes such organisations eligible to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance (operating) subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The awarding of grants is dependent upon the availability of funds and the purposes for which they are to be used. Close scrutiny is maintained over hospital budgets and each institution is required to submit for approval budgets covering the succeeding year's operations.

The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially. The average cost per bed per day was \$23.53 in 1970, compared with \$138.80 in 1980.

The Health Commission of Victoria, through the Hospitals Division, exercises control of State funds for capital works, where Commission approval is required at all stages of a

building project from the original narrative, through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project. Capital expenditure undertaken was \$18.2m in 1970, compared with \$62m in 1980.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and it has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies.

The Division has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will participate in approved basic or post-basic registered general nursing courses; it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; advises intending applicants for basic courses in nursing on the educational standard required and subjects preferred for entry into the various branches of nursing; produces publicity information including films and other advice; offers scholarships for recommended registered general nurses to attend tertiary institutions to undertake postgraduate courses; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Mental Health Division

The Mental Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria is responsible for the maintenance and operation of Victoria's treatment and preventive services in the fields of mental illness, alcoholism and drug dependence, and forensic services.

The psychiatric health care service of the Division is provided by psychiatric and mental hospitals, clinics, child and adolescent psychiatric centres, community mental health centres, domiciliary services, and day hospitals.

The alcoholism and drug dependence services are provided through assessment centres, detoxification centres, and rehabilitation centres, and include a drink driving programme conducted at Pleasant View Centre, Preston.

A forensic psychiatric service to the prison services of the State is also provided and the Children's Court Clinic provides a psychiatric service to the Children's Court.

At January 1981, a new Division of mental retardation was established to assume responsibility for the Mental Retardation Services. This new Division will assume all responsibility for the operation and management of training centres and other services provided for the mentally retarded.

Further references: History of the Victorian Department of Health, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 215-17; Health of the Victorian Community, 1962, pp. 243-6; Hospital Regional Planning, 1962, pp. 261-2; Historical Outline, 1965, pp. 253-5; Hospital Architecture, 1966, 241-2; Charities in Victoria, 1968, pp. 514-15; Rationalised Medical Services, 1971, pp. 511-12; Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976, pp. 671-5; Victorian Department of Health, 1978, pp. 622-4; Local Government Authorities, 1978, p. 665

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Introduction*

The current health insurance arrangements in Australia were further modified on 1 September 1979. The basic feature of these arrangements is the provision of a primary level of coverage against health costs by the Commonwealth Government with additional coverage being offered by private health insurance organisations.

The coverage provided by the Commonwealth Government is universal and automatic. The Commonwealth Government now finances the coverage it provides from consolidated revenue. The element of compulsory insurance existing under the modified Medibank scheme has also been removed.

Medical coverage

General features

Excepting pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, disadvantaged persons, and uninsured persons receiving medical treatment from hospital doctors while accommodated in a recognised hospital, all of whom are covered by special arrangements, all Australian residents are entitled to receive a Commonwealth medical benefit for schedule fees in excess of \$20, such that the maximum patient contribution for any one service where the schedule fee is charged is \$20. When the schedule fee exceeds this

* The details in this section were accurate at November 1980.

amount, the Commonwealth benefit progressively increases. All fees were increased from 1 November 1980.

The Commonwealth benefit is payable through the registered health insurance organisations. Services attracting benefits include most medical practitioner services, certain optometrical services, and certain medical services performed by approved dentists and dental surgeons in recognised hospitals.

Additional medical coverage is available on a voluntary basis, from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration, private health insurance organisations must offer, separately, a basic medical benefit table which, when combined with the Commonwealth benefit, provides coverage for 75 per cent of the schedule fee, with a maximum patient payment of \$10 for any one service where the schedule fee is charged.

In addition to the basic table, private health insurance organisations offer supplementary tables which include benefits for schedule services up to the schedule fee, optional deductibles arrangements, and benefits for allied and ancillary health services.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Payment of medical benefits is facilitated if doctors include their provider number on their accounts and receipts. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a schedule fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (A.M.A.) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the A.M.A. fees are in excess of the schedule fees (e.g. G.P. standard surgery consultation: \$11.40 A.M.A. and \$10.40 schedule at 1 November 1980).

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,944 recognised specialists and 854 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

Optometrical arrangements

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 30 June 1980, 142 undertakings were in effect in respect of 251 practice locations. These undertakings cover 238 optometrists out of a total of 308.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 30 June 1980, eight Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$0.90 to \$1.90. The rates of payment for such assistance are currently under review.

Pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced, on 1 August 1977, a number of

measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is to be monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

Bulk billing facilities were withdrawn for pathology services other than those provided to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Also "pay doctor cheques" can no longer be sent by private health benefits organisations direct to medical practitioners or to patients at the doctor's address (even if requested by the patient to do so). "Pay doctor cheques" are now forwarded to the contributor's normal address.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which will be able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

In November 1977, a further "HP" fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals' laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977, charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

At 30 June 1980, there were 574 medical practitioners approved as pathology practitioners in Victoria.

Bulk billing arrangements

Bulk billing arrangements exist for pensioners (plus dependants) who hold Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, excepting those with private medical insurance. The pensioner is able to assign his/her benefits to the doctor who claims the full amount from the Commonwealth Department of Health. The rate of benefit is equal to 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum patient payment of \$5 where the schedule fee is charged.

A similar bulk billing arrangement exists for persons identified by the doctor concerned as disadvantaged except that the rate of Commonwealth benefit for bulk billed services in this case is equal to 75 per cent of the schedule fee. Also there is the requirement that doctors accept the benefit in full satisfaction for their services.

Uninsured persons

Uninsured persons while accommodated in a recognised hospital, in a standard ward unless their condition necessitates otherwise, are not charged for medical treatment rendered by a doctor engaged by the hospital. Recognised hospitals must also not raise charges when providing outpatient treatment to uninsured persons. Insured persons who receive outpatient treatment are charged an amount, currently \$6 per attendance, though benefits from their private health insurance organisation are available to cover this fee. The provision of medical treatment to uninsured persons in a recognised hospital and outpatient arrangements for insured and uninsured persons are all conditions under which the Commonwealth Government makes payments to the State Governments to help cover the net operating costs of recognised hospitals.

Statistical data

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers this data is being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, a further Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria, in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act (there already was a Committee under the National Health Act).

The Committees are concerned with monitoring and making recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister for Health in regard to, among other matters, the rendering of excessive medical services, the excessive initiation of pathology services, and the adherence to the conditions which are part of a pathology services undertaking. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the Commonwealth Director of Health in Victoria. The other members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by various medical associations.

An Optometrical Services Committee of Inquiry was appointed in 1979.

Claims review and investigation

The Commonwealth Department of Health has responsibility for ensuring that claims by medical practitioners or members of the public for payment of Commonwealth benefit for medical or hospital services are legally correct and justifiable under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act.

To this end, claims submitted for payment are reviewed by the Department and, where indications of fraud or other abuse of the health insurance programme are found,

investigations are conducted by the Department to determine the nature and extent of the abuse.

Evidence of fraud or offences against the Health Insurance Act is passed to the Australian Federal Police for prosecution while evidence of non-criminal irregularities is dealt with by means of counselling, referral to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, and/or recovery of benefits overpaid.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health-type services.

Since 1 October 1976, and as a general principle, organisations receiving grants are required to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons. Therefore, grants are now generally restricted to meeting the cost of services provided to persons who are uninsured, and to meeting the cost of services which do not attract medical benefits.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital coverage

As part of the primary level of coverage against health costs provided by the Commonwealth Government, patients are classified as either "hospital patients" or "private patients".

A hospital patient is one who elects to be accommodated as a standard ward patient (where medically necessary the patient can be accommodated in a semi-private or private ward) and is treated by a medical practitioner arranged by the recognised hospital. As a condition of the hospitals agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments this accommodation is provided free of charge if a hospital patient is uninsured. There are conditions in regard to the provision of medical treatment to these patients which must also be met.

State Governments are further required to make recognised hospital accommodation charges at the agreed rates (see below) in respect of insured patients. Private patients are charged by the hospital for both the accommodation at the approved daily bed rate and the medical services (\$25 per day). For its part, the Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of each State's recognised hospital system, expressed in aggregate budget form. Payments to the Victorian and other State Governments are made by way of monthly advances.

For persons who elect to be private patients, hospital coverage is available from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration these organisations must offer, separately, a basic hospital benefits table providing benefits which cover the semi-private ward accommodation charges raised by recognised hospitals. Currently, \$50 per day is charged for this type of accommodation. By contributing to this (basic) and other (supplementary) tables it is possible to be covered against the private ward accommodation charges of recognised hospitals, currently \$75 per day, and the majority of private hospital bed fees and other charges (e.g., theatre room fee, labour ward charge). It is possible to contribute to hospital benefit tables which incorporate deductibles arrangements. The joining of these tables is optional. However, where the care and treatment involve a person for whom compensation or damages are payable, the compensating authority is subject to a charge equal to the average daily bed cost of the hospital.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting private hospital bed fees through a \$16 per bed day payment directly to the private hospitals. Also, through its re-insurance account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the

Commonwealth Government provides special assistance for those "basic" hospital table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. These arrangements replace the former special account arrangement and incorporate a trust fund administered by ministerially appointed trustees. By a complex formula to ensure equality between the private health benefits organisations according to the claims experience of total membership, the cost of the chronic contributors' basic hospital benefit claims to each organisation is established by the trustees. The Commonwealth Government, through the trust fund, provides these organisations with assistance, currently equal to \$125m per annum Australia-wide in meeting these costs. The remaining benefits liability for these chronic contributors is shared equally between the organisations.

A three man Commission of Inquiry into the efficiency and administration of hospitals was announced by the Federal Minister of Health in May 1979. The Commission released an interim report in July 1980. Its final report was released in December 1980.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements are the result of major changes introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1 October 1977. The ordinary care and additional nursing home benefits existing under the previous arrangement were combined to form the current basic nursing home benefit. This benefit is for nursing home patients receiving ordinary nursing care and varies between States. At 30 June 1980, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$22.70 per day.

The supplementary nursing home benefit available under the previous arrangement for intensive care patients has been continued but at the increased rate of \$6 per day. To avoid confusion with intensive care provided in hospitals, the name of this benefit has been changed from supplementary nursing home benefit to extensive care benefit. In addition, the appropriate type of nursing care is now referred to as extensive.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

The Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of uninsured patients (i.e., patients who do not contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating or State nursing homes. Uninsured deficit financing nursing home patients are covered by the deficit financing scheme (see page 624).

Private health insurance organisations pay the appropriate benefit on behalf of insured patients (i.e., patients who contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating, State, and deficit financing nursing homes.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1980, the rate of contribution in all States was \$8.25 per day for participating nursing home patients and deficit financing nursing home patients. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for 70 per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs.

Nursing homes operated by State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$57.75 per week is made for these patients.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID (\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Commonwealth Government	43,019	51,831	55,922	50,505	60,975
Private health insurance funds	3,963	3,244	(a)17,676	31,142	34,935
Total benefits paid	46,982	55,075	73,598	81,647	95,910

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the private health insurance funds is due to the change in the nursing home arrangements from 1 October 1977.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes. This benefit was previously available only for aged persons of 65 years of age or over. From 1 November 1979, the benefit was made available to persons 16 years and over.

From 4 September 1980, a person who provides continuous care for a person aged 16 years and over may be eligible to receive a fortnightly benefit of \$42.00 (previously \$2 per day) provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. Aged persons may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel, provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 16 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

The Commonwealth Department of Health maintains a liaison with interested organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way, a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department review the benefit.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,426	2,296	2,475	2,565	3,474
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,811	1,831	1,794	1,965	2,363

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$20 a night towards the cost of necessary

accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under 17 years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, and \$2.75 in September 1979. Eligible pensioners and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. The provision under the National Health Act to approve hospitals as pharmaceutical suppliers was incorporated into the agreement relating to the provision of hospital services which commenced on 1 August 1975.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Number of prescriptions ('000)	25,734	22,604	23,659	23,873	22,395
Prescription cost (\$'000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	65,701	56,246	61,636	65,543	67,179
Patients' contribution	25,959	29,647	30,697	35,397	33,198
Total	91,660	85,893	92,333	100,940	100,377

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 220 students into the first year of the course, and 240 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have a science or dental science degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Western General Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who,

with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional College, e.g., the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Assistance in providing such training is provided by the Boards of Graduate Studies in hospitals and by the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation.

Each of these colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital provide vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with either the Medical Board of Victoria or the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: Development in medicine, 1910-1960, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; Hospitals in medical education, 1967, pp. 519-20; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, pp. 264-5; 1967, pp. 527-8; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972, pp. 494-6; Registration procedure, 1977, pp. 765-6; Supply of doctors, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation, and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventive health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in schools, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and education institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and training schools. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be

registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

At 30 June 1980, there were 4,757 general nurses in training, 1,112 nursing aides, 329 psychiatric nurses, 161 mental retardation nurses, and 266 mothercraft nurses. Although most basic nursing education programmes are conducted in hospital based courses, it is expected that eventually these courses will be replaced by college based courses, with clinical nursing components of the courses being obtained in hospitals and other institutions.

Tertiary level nursing education is available at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences (nursing administration, nursing education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management), and at the Preston Institute of Technology (community health nursing). Both these colleges also conduct a basic nursing education programme.

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1979-80

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students at 30 June 1980	Completed course during 1979-80	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1979 (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	31	4,757	1,602	2,700	35,128
Psychiatric nurse	10	329	181	169	} 2,147
Mental retardation nurse	6	161	48	62	
Mothercraft nurse	4	266	104	134	1,921
Nursing aide	50	1,112	1,028	1,980	15,536
Post-basic courses—					
Midwives	12	563	544	825	..
Infant welfare	2	66	71	140	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE. Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further references: History of nursing in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 240-1; Graduate nursing education, 1962, pp. 270-1; Nursing training, 1962, p. 263; Nursing recruitment, 1964, p. 277; Paramedical services, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals

Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, they have received financial assistance by way of government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount. Third, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

In August 1975, honorary medical staff who had been treating public patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on a fee for service contract, or sessional basis in caring for such patients. This system of paying all medical staff in hospitals that provide treatment for the "hospital" patients was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. By this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally in the net approved operating cost of all public hospitals in Victoria.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. There are eleven regional councils which are designed to co-ordinate activities in a region and comprise hospital, Mental Health Division, community health centre, and ancillary service representatives. Each council has medical, nursing, engineering, catering, and administrative advisory committees which meet regularly. Services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established on a regional basis. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Melbourne Statistical Division—					
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	11	12	12	13	13
General and auxiliary hospitals	31	31	31	30	30
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1
Total	48	49	49	49	49
Remainder of State—					
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	96	96	95	95
Hospitals for the aged	6	7	7	7	7
Total	112	113	113	112	112
Total hospitals	160	162	162	161	161

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

Further references: Fairfield Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; Geelong Hospital, 1962, pp. 273-4; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962, pp. 271-3; Alfred Hospital, 1963, pp. 265-6; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964, pp. 286-7; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964, pp. 267-72; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, pp. 284-6; 1976, pp. 691-3; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965, pp. 266-7; Dental Hospital, 1965, pp. 267-8; Austin Hospital, 1966, pp. 250-1; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967, pp. 529-32; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968, p. 525-8; Mayfield Centre, 1980, pp. 629-30

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

Those acute private hospitals which are approved training schools for midwives, general nurses, and nursing aides must meet the Victorian Nursing Council's requirements. While

private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must meet building regulations as laid down by the *Victorian Health Act 1958*, as well as regulations relating to private hospitals, uniform building regulations, and fire regulations.

At 30 November 1980, there were currently 350 private hospitals and nursing homes in Victoria totalling 12,776 beds.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The Hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1980, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,446 and, during 1979-80, 14,119 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 11.1 days per patient. A total of 140,869 attendances called on outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the Commonwealth *Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 9,320 (2,192 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 4,032 (972 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State in Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory, there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of Victoria's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose physical condition has made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 4,800 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. Recently, the part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has

been expanded beyond this one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and paramedical personnel which will allow many aged persons to remain in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Geriatrics and Gerontology in conjunction with Mt Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Geriatrics and Gerontology is also located at Mt Royal.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by 4 district nursing societies, some community health centres, 4 hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 87 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care.

During 1979, the 95 approved district nursing services employed 450 full-time and 223 part-time nurses who treated 49,956 patients and made 1,340,897 visits.

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 787-8

Bush nursing services

Bush nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the Community Health Program and the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1980, 27,855 patients received treatment with 32,761 surgery visits and 16,721 home nursing visits. A staff of seventeen full-time and thirteen part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1980.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes, Phillip Island. In 1980, there were 39 bush nursing hospitals registered with the Health Commission of Victoria. These hospitals provide 646 acute beds and an additional 42 nursing home beds in separate annexes.

Primary, non-specialised care is provided but in the event of complications setting in or specialist treatment and paramedical services being required, patients are transferred to nearby base or city hospitals.

As with bush nursing centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee. The members of the committee act in an honorary capacity but most committees employ a full-time or part-time secretary. The committees have the responsibility of providing funds for the operation of the hospital. Income is supplemented by a State Government maintenance grant which in 1979-80 amounted to \$470,000. This represents approximately 3.4 per cent of the total income of all hospitals. The grant is allocated on a needs basis by the Association Council.

State Government capital grants are made available on a \$3 to \$1 basis to bush nursing hospitals to assist with capital works programmes and the purchase of equipment. An amount of \$1,200,000 was granted in 1979-80 for expenditure totalling \$1,600,000. Several hospitals purchased major items of equipment and carried out building projects without the assistance of government grants.

Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association is an incorporated body registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission of Victoria. Its constitutional objects are to provide nursing, hospital, and related services to persons in country areas of Victoria.

The Association is administered by an honorary Council comprising twelve persons elected by members, six persons nominated by defined organisations, and five persons co-opted on an annual basis. The elected members are usually associated with hospitals and centres thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the Council.

The Association, through the Council, employs a full-time administrator, who is the chief executive officer of the Association, a senior nurse, and appropriate staff to maintain the Association office in Melbourne. A qualified architect is usually co-opted to the Council, providing, in conjunction with the administrator, an honorary consultancy for committees engaged in building projects.

The nursing staff are mainly employed by, and paid centrally by the Association. Some nurses and all domestic and administrative staff are employed and paid by local committees. Equivalent full-time staff employed at hospitals and centres on 31 March 1980 were: nursing, 445; domestic, 248; and administrative, 42.

Psychiatric services

The State psychiatric services in Victoria are regionally organised. There are twelve regions, and the Mental Health Division aims to provide each with an early treatment unit supported by adjacent long-term wards for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, and by community mental health facilities appropriate to the needs of the region.

The Division's philosophy is to provide early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. The newer centres at Geelong, Footscray, and Mildura are examples of this continuing trend. This form of development requires a concomitant expansion of community facilities, and its corollary is the reduction in bed capacity of the older hospitals which, by modern standards, are too large.

The early treatment centres provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with established psychiatric disorders. The primary facilities are acute beds, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Within the early treatment centre, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential facilities, the day hospital providing care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from the comprehensive treatment programmes available only in the hospital situation. Victoria has 833 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 60 per cent of whom are admitted voluntarily. The remainder enter on medical recommendation.

Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or they advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are located within psychiatric hospitals, in the community and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. Advances in psychotropic drug use has diminished the number of chronic patients, and the waiting list for psychogeriatric beds has been almost eliminated through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services are based around one residential unit (Travancore, which is being redeveloped) and the specialist outpatient facilities at Travancore, Bouverie, Children's clinics, Dandenong Psychiatric Centre, and the Austin Hospital's Department

of Psychiatry. Most of these centres provide consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities (on a regional basis) and most provide some form of community mental health care to the children of adjacent communities.

To meet the demand for specialist child care staff, the Mental Health Division and the Austin Hospital provide a training course in child psychiatry.

Community mental health centres have the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nurses, these centres are strategically located in shopping centres and residential areas, and offer a walk-in service to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. The Division operates 28 such services, including domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

The three major categories of patient attending the community mental health centre are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who do not show an established psychiatric disorder but who nevertheless require help. The staff's activities include the organisation of self-help groups, the education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" groups, participation in community projects, assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations, and the practice of most forms of accepted mental health therapy.

The Division provides three types of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

- (1) Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses for patients who are unable to manage independently — some patients require accommodation for short periods only, while others require it for the rest of their lives;
- (2) day hospitals for patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and
- (3) sheltered workshops providing non-competitive work for the chronically mentally ill — some patients attend these workshops only until they find a place in the normal labour market, while other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	17	17	19	19	19
Intellectual deficiency training centres	10	12	12	12	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	4	4	4	4	4
Total	42	44	46	46	46

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Further reference: Modern psychiatric services, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 248-50

Alcohol and drug services

The Alcohol and Drug Services of the Mental Health Division have been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four specialised centres, co-ordinated from head office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. In response to the complex community problems of alcohol and drug abuse, the Alcohol and Drug Services liaises closely with the many community agencies working in these fields.

Treatment methods are based on the multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation are emphasised, and drug therapy, behaviour therapy, and other types of therapy based on learning, diet, work, crisis intervention, and so on are used where appropriate. The management programmes are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Tuberculosis services

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Health Commission is responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease of tuberculosis, and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass X-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection, and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

The mortality rate continued at a low level and was 0.78 per 100,000 persons in 1979. Tuberculin testing among school children indicates a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1979, 1.8 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions. These figures are the most reliable indicator of tuberculous infection in this group at present.

The table below shows some increase in new active cases since 1977. Although this is partly due to South-East Asian refugees it may also be related to the cessation of active case finding in the form of community X-ray surveys with late diagnosis of those who may have been detected earlier by a routine chest X-ray. Medical supervision of all new cases and diligent contact control has kept the situation within reasonable bounds. A major credit for improving the situation is the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs — Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol — make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. One mobile X-ray unit has been retained by the Tuberculosis Branch and is being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and "contact" surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccinations before leaving Australia.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX AND CLINICS

Activities	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
New cases referred (a)	8,543	8,291	8,088	5,399	5,877
Active cases—					
New	291	311	274	293	395
Reactivated	29	31	25	25	18
Chronic	7	4	7	4	3
Re-attendances	37,783	38,383	35,037	21,212	21,167
Home visits by nurses	17,917	15,414	12,996	10,006	13,970
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	43,367	39,412	37,007	36,312	35,368
Tuberculin tests	6,853	6,931	6,904	6,076	6,870
B.C.G. vaccinations	1,628	1,460	1,519	1,603	1,675
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	401,397	412,044	45,461	48,301	40,848
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	92,645	88,229	101,639	98,146	97,666

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL BEDS

Year	Beds	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1975	301	466	449	19
1976	208	495	468	29
1977	197	421	390	29
1978	175	564	525	22
1979	159	427	419	14

Further references: Compulsory chest X-rays, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967, pp. 507-8

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act* 1949, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide-ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are three major research units—biological research, haematology research, and clinical immunology and immunogenetics. The new chemotherapy unit is also involved in basic research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs the only postgraduate school in oncological nursing in Australia.

The first section of the new hospital, the Douglas Wright Wing, was opened in September 1977 and it is hoped that work on the next phase, which will increase inpatient accommodation to 300 beds, as well as providing additional outpatient, radiotherapy, and other facilities, will begin shortly.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Patients—					
Distinct persons treated (public patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital)	10,773	9,879	10,884	10,503	10,765
New patients registered (public patients)	4,329	4,353	4,303	4,501	4,197
Inpatients (ward and hostel)—					
Number of beds available at 30 June	122	122	147	147	147
Admissions	4,419	4,552	4,553	(a)6,294	7,809
Daily average	87.4	84.9	87.7	(a)115.3	113.4
Outpatients—					
Attendances at consultative clinics (public patients) (b)	43,808	44,226	45,692	46,154	42,443
Radiotherapy Department (b) (c)—					
Attendances for treatment (public and private)	60,590	60,062	66,167	61,503	59,954
Fields treated (public and private)	120,422	119,548	131,932	124,316	118,876
Visiting Nursing Service—					
Patients visited	972	972	1,220	1,235	1,093
Total visits	36,283	34,547	42,349	51,368	51,289
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (c) (d)—					
Attendances (public and private)	118,855	122,067	123,021	129,166	127,458
Paid staff—					
Medical (e)	r57	r57	r61	r61	64
Nursing	183	205	240	242	248
Scientific and technical	229	242	342	342	344
Other	442	495	482	484	491

(a) Includes day patients.

(b) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.

(c) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(d) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

(e) Effective full-time.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and infant health services

These services include health supervision of infants from the first weeks of life, throughout the pre-school years, and guidance of mothers during pregnancy and the post-natal period through the early child rearing years.

This service is given by infant welfare sisters who are triple certificated nurses at infant welfare centres. These are now sometimes called maternal and child health centres because the service given is to mothers and children, not just to infants. There are infant welfare centres in every municipality, so that this free service is readily available to all young parents.

Family planning is an integral part of maternal and infant health care and clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The clinics are staffed by doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods, who provide free advice to young persons on sexuality, the responsibilities of parenthood, methods of contraception, the spacing of pregnancies, and conception difficulties. The original pre-natal clinics have been absorbed into family planning clinics.

The importance of play in the development of young children has long been recognised, and to help mothers understand this concept, the establishment of toddler play groups in infant welfare centres is encouraged.

The importance of early detection of defects or developmental delays is now well acknowledged and a comprehensive programme is being introduced progressively with the object of identifying disabilities or handicaps at an early age and ensuring that the best possible remedial action is taken. Through this early childhood development programme, support services are being made available readily to parents by specialist professional staff based in regions and working closely with local communities. These new services are being provided by medical and paramedical personnel such as psychologists, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, dietitians, audiologists, and visiting nurses.

A newly developed and successful programme aimed at early identification of infants with hearing defects is being conducted under the guidance of a staff of audiologists. Infant welfare sisters throughout Victoria have been trained in routine testing procedures for infants in their first year of life, and more sophisticated testing with modern equipment is provided at clinics conducted by the audiologists.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Family planning and pre-natal services (a)—					
Number of clinics	33	38	39	66	72
New enrolments	2,991	3,704	4,457	4,975	6,532
Attendances of patients	9,607	12,509	15,790	18,261	22,622
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	29	22	21	18	(a)
Attendances of mothers	8,356	4,496	3,643	2,307	(a)
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	763	769	781	783	787
Infant welfare sisters employed	443	450	473	481	492
Attendances of children	1,399,310	1,352,640	1,342,883	1,325,693	1,311,510
Home visits to children	153,575	155,487	160,975	164,468	163,941
Attendances of expectant mothers	18,192	18,635	19,253	20,368	21,259
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	25,824	25,933	25,709	26,770	26,516
Immunisation—					
Triple antigen primary course	61,246	58,240	55,581	55,901	55,416
Poliomyelitis primary course	57,987	54,808	52,669	53,429	54,588
Measles	33,801	34,084	30,571	34,169	36,361
Smallpox	13,077	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Pre-natal services now absorbed into family planning clinics.

(b) Now omitted from programme.

Pre-school child development

This section is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for the child before attendance at primary school. It is concerned with both subsidised and

registered services for the child of the working mother who requires full day care, and the child of the non-working mother who attends a sessional kindergarten.

One of the section's aims is to integrate services where possible and to utilise fully buildings to provide a variety of services required by a particular community. A policy of regionalisation of services is being implemented and the pre-school staff, who are persons with a kindergarten diploma and in most cases postgraduate qualifications, while appointed centrally, are seconded to work in a region. These regions vary in size according to the population and needs of the region. In one country region, for example, 23 shires are encompassed, while in the Melbourne metropolitan area the region could consist of only one large municipality. The pre-school advisers work closely with community groups and the staff of shire or city councils. They are thus able to become aware of the needs of the region and to help plan appropriate services. They are also available as resource persons to community groups and are involved in multi-disciplinary teams developed to provide health promotion and assessment services through early childhood development programmes.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The first subsidised service is the toddler group for children aged between 18 months and 3 years, and their mothers. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and an infant welfare sister in the waiting room of an infant welfare centre, this service offers mothers the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, while their children are playing with materials suited to their age group. In July 1980, there were 52 toddler groups, catering for 1,918 children, operating in Victoria.

Kindergartens and pre-school play centres present opportunities for group play, education, and parent discussions. This service is provided for children from 3 years of age onwards, who attend three or four sessions each week. To give as many children as possible the benefits of attending these centres, different groups of not more than 25 children each are taken in the mornings and afternoons. The centres are staffed, and programmes compiled by a teacher with approved qualifications, supported by an untrained assistant. In July 1980, there were 1,120 subsidised kindergartens and 64 pre-school play centres catering for 62,388 children, operating in Victoria.

The day care centre provides care and education for the child of the working mother. These centres vary from the large centre catering for up to 60 children, to the small neighbourhood centre in a house catering for 20 to 25 children. In the latter type of centre, parents employed on a part-time basis work at the centre in return for service.

Commonwealth children's services programmes

During 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government changed the basis of its funding to the States from staff salaries to that of a lump sum block grant. From 1978-79, the block grant represents the total Commonwealth contribution towards both recurrent and capital costs incurred by the State for pre-schools.

The Commonwealth Government also paid the capital and recurrent costs of a number of childhood service projects, administered by the Health Commission of Victoria. These consisted mainly of the establishment of day care centres.

Early Childhood Development Programs

An Early Childhood Development Program is a community-based network of services for young children and their families. It seeks to build on to and to integrate existing services such as infant welfare, pre-school, and school medical services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultations and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to take the services to the people rather than make people come to the services.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programs have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mallee (Mildura/Swan Hill areas), Footscray/Sunshine, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in some cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately 32 Early Childhood Development Programs will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

School Medical Service

At a time of changing emphasis in community child health needs, the School Medical Service provides support for teachers in schools and pre-schools and to families and children with a wide variety of needs. Where early childhood development complexes are established, doctors and school nurses work closely with the allied health professionals based in these centres. In addition to this supporting role, increasing emphasis is placed on the preventive aspects of child health, in particular that of the early identification and management of a wide variety of handicapping conditions.

In 1979, a developmental medical examination was offered to children attending subsidised pre-school and day care centres and 42,191 were examined by medical officers. Previously unrecognised disability was found to be present in 5,883 of these children.

Examination of the school age child is conducted by specially trained school nurses and 33,704 Grade 1 children were examined. In other areas doctor/nurse teams work together and a further 6,762 Grade 1 children received an examination by a medical officer, preference being given, where possible, to those children who had not been medically examined in pre-school.

The school nurse has an increasingly important and specialised role in the Service and works within a group of schools which are her responsibility. Vision is screened routinely in Grades 1 and 4 and Year 8, pure tone audiometry is used to screen hearing in Grade 1 and wherever hearing impairment is suspected. Children with previously detected disability are reviewed to ensure that ongoing management is appropriate, and referrals of children thought to be educationally or otherwise at risk are taken from teachers. In all, a total of 231,825 school age children were examined of whom 15,872 were referred for further investigation.

Special services are provided to children with intellectual disability and the 23 special schools and 16 special developmental schools in Victoria were visited throughout the year by a doctor/nurse team. Consultative services are also provided and 158 children were examined in the clinic for the partially sighted and 408 hearing impaired children were examined. These examinations are part of an inter-disciplinary assessment in collaboration with Victorian Education Department psychologists and teachers to determine the best educational programme for the individual child. Input is also provided to regional ascertainment committees for the hearing impaired.

Medical examinations were performed on 492 children referred for assessment of learning difficulties in the school and 120 pre-school children were seen for assessment and ongoing management of developmental delay. The services of 17 sessional paediatricians regionally based are now available throughout Victoria.

The uniformly high standards of examination required for this type of work in the educational-medical field are maintained by a constant ongoing programme of in-service training for all personnel, both nursing and medical. The aim of the service is as always to help the individual child to develop to his or her full potential and to promote healthier living within the community.

Dental health services

The Victorian Government has agreed to participate with the Commonwealth Government in a scheme whereby all children attending primary school would be eligible to receive free dental treatment. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one and two surgery dental clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. A building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being continued to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

The programme is being implemented gradually, commencing with the target of covering all pre-school and primary school children. Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were concentrated in the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/La Trobe Valley areas.

Further references: Pre-school audiology services, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In June 1980, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 14,000 beds, while hostels accommodated approximately 8,500 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals are being established. Day hospital attendances approximated 345,000 during 1979-80.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres and in geriatric centres.

Meals-on-wheels services at 30 June 1980 were supplied by 82 hospitals in co-operation with a number of organisations. These meals were prepared for 120 meals-on-wheels services.

Welfare services

General home help

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens' clubs, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

A subsidy is made available to municipal councils which establish and maintain a Home Help Service in order to preserve the family unit or the health and autonomy of the elderly and infirm. This service is now available in every municipality in Victoria. It originally developed for the main purpose of providing home help in the homes of parents with young families for periods of up to 3 weeks when the mother became incapacitated through pregnancy or illness. While this service to young families is continuing, the trend in recent years has been for an increase in the demand for the provision of home help to the elderly and infirm and this now constitutes the majority of the service provided. The service is available on the basis of medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with household chores, do the shopping, and prepare meals. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Health Commission advisers are available to discuss problems and they make regular visits to municipalities for this purpose.

Special home help extension

This is an extension of the General Home Help Service to provide the parents of handicapped children some relief from their constant responsibilities, so that they may participate in a family or social outing or in community life.

The parents of mentally handicapped children are required to obtain a certificate from St Nicholas Hospital, and the parents of physically handicapped children should obtain a medical report on a special form available from the municipal shire or council, signed by their doctor or the child's medical adviser.

Elderly citizens' clubs provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health

Commission to establish and maintain these clubs, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a club because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by assistant advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing clubs, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new clubs. Regular discussions are conducted with club members in an attempt to broaden club activities and instil a sense of responsibility in members.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within elderly citizens' clubs, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: *Care of the aged, Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 264, 1965, p. 258; *Home Help Service*, 1966, pp. 229-30; *Elderly Citizens' Clubs*, 1966, pp. 230-1

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

The physically handicapped receive specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and programmes designed to meet individual needs are offered at public hospitals, including Mt Royal, the Royal Talbot General Rehabilitation, Caulfield, Hampton, St Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these hospitals to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

Many geriatric centres and day hospitals throughout Victoria have rehabilitation units which are also available to younger handicapped patients.

Further rehabilitation services are offered by the Kingston Centre and the Mt Eliza Geriatric Centre; the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Rehabilitation Unit in Heidelberg; the Commonwealth Department of Social Security through rehabilitation centres at Glen Waverley, Toorak, Ballarat, and Geelong; and by the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission through the Willmere Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury.

Many hospitals provide nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical, paramedical, and nursing care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions. These include the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria, Yooralla Society of Victoria, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the Association for the Blind. Most have medical panels and/or honorary medical consultants advising the particular organisation.

Free travel service

The Health Commission makes free travel on public transport available to pensioners and persons of limited means who require treatment at public hospitals. Eligible persons can apply for rail vouchers and/or tram tickets at the Commission's offices at 555 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mental retardation services

The care and training of mentally retarded persons is the responsibility of the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission through its mental retardation services, headed by a director and secretary. These services will soon become a separate Division of the Commission.

At 30 November 1980, the Division maintained 3,427 beds in residential training centres for retarded persons, the majority being occupied by adults.

The Division has adopted the policy of regionalising its services for retarded persons. It has also adopted the policy of "normalisation"—making available to retarded persons the types of accommodation and services that are as similar as possible to the normal patterns of society. This implies the phasing out of over-large "bricks and mortar" institutions in favour of smaller, specialised, and community-based accommodation backed by a comprehensive and flexible staff support, including intervention, diagnostic, and assessment teams. This philosophy has already been implemented with the development of the St Gabriel's Centre, a 41-bed unit in the Melbourne suburb of Balwyn providing a variety of services for its adjacent region. On a larger scale are the long-term developments under way in the Loddon-Campaspe region and being planned for East Gippsland.

The Division and its predecessors have been closely involved in the planning and subsidising of day training centres for retarded persons for the past 27 years. There are 69 such centres (16 of which are now special developmental schools) throughout Victoria and all are subsidised from Victorian Government funds. In the same category are several private residential centres, autistic children's centres, and a 30-bed hospital leased to a day training centre.

The Victorian Education Department has the responsibility in principle for the education of handicapped children, irrespective of the type or degree of handicap. As well as controlling the educational component of 16 day training centres, the Education Department places teachers and aides in the Division's residential centres to complement the role of the clinical staff.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24 hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 77 branch stations. There are 40 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are five MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which four are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Royal Melbourne, and Western General). The fifth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula

Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs to deal with cardiac and other emergencies.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service—Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1978–79, 5,101 patients were carried a distance of 1,449,949 kilometres, over 5,110 hours.

Ambulance Officers Training Centre

The Centre, which is fully maintained by the Health Commission of Victoria, provides trainee ambulance officers and higher ranks with the "classroom" components of their training, in conjunction with the services which provide the practical experience components. The basic course for ambulance officer training leads to the Certificate of Applied Science (Ambulance Officer), awarded by the Education Department of Victoria.

Newborn Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service—Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with newborn intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
Vehicles (including administration)	480	517	530	549	560
Staff (including administration)	968	1,126	1,154	1,211	1,295
Subscribers	591,456	659,308	724,275	801,176	864,967
Patients carried	421,743	475,460	485,532	465,868	534,800
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	11,111,470	12,517,748	13,171,865	14,336,462	15,634,687

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254–5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258; Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258–60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245–6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501–6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523–4; 1969, pp. 542–3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520–1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529–30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477–8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 520–30; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793–5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798–801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801–8; Community health services in Victoria, 1979, p. 622–3

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1981, the National Health and Medical Research Council intended to provide awards and grants totalling in excess of \$21m. This would represent a major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously

imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use. Since 1 July 1980, the Laboratories have been empowered to produce and sell pharmaceutical products of a non-biological nature.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act 1961* established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They are National or World Health Organisation reference centres for rabies, influenza, and brucellosis, and undertake the monitoring and/or diagnosis of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and penicillin since 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

Information on research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956, and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training in 1970. The Institute's director, who is also the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Health Division, is responsible for overseeing research into mental illness and mental retardation, training medical officers in the Division, and co-ordinating psychiatric treatment.

The Institute has a research wing under the director of research, and a training wing under the director of postgraduate studies, who is also the clinical head of the Parkville Psychiatric Unit which constitutes the Institute's immediate clinical base. In addition, the Institute includes the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre at Mont Park, the Melville Clinic (a research-oriented community mental health clinic in Brunswick), the Central Library, and the Charles Brothers Museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has gained world-wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Institute staff organise, assist, or oversee all research originating within the Division (and some originating outside). This research includes the psychiatric, psychological, sociological, and pharmacological areas.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows two full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, and one working in the field of cancer chemotherapy. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform persons about early warning signs of cancer, to urge persons to avoid known cancer hazards, and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and undertakes preventative educational programmes on the hazards of smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 180,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health organisations in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Council's cancer registry has records of all cancer patients presenting to major metropolitan hospitals since 1939. To date, the registry has been hospital-based and has offered a specialised follow-up service. Increasing interest in the epidemiology of cancer is shown in the current expansion of the registry so as to register the total incidence of cancer in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Research (a)	480,213	642,511	815,120	846,535	1,088,132
Education	115,662	214,272	238,866	339,673	329,612
Patient aid	110,786	141,436	156,098	147,142	166,135
Other	501,598	480,499	545,201	542,773	634,977
Total expenditure	1,208,259	1,478,718	1,755,285	1,876,123	2,218,856

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines

for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

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Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further references: Medical research at the University of Melbourne, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 292-4; Medical research at Monash University, 1966, pp. 257-9

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SOCIAL WELFARE

EVALUATION OF AUSTRALIAN HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Report of the Senate Standing Committee on Social Welfare

This inquiry was instituted because little information seemed available on the effectiveness of Australian health and welfare services or on community needs. Data on both matters is necessary for planning services.

The terms of reference were as follows: "Evaluation of the adequacy of Australian health and welfare services with particular reference to:

- (1) Standards of performance and provision of health and welfare services;
- (2) the pattern of current practice in the provision of such services in terms of need and demand;
- (3) mechanisms for evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of health and welfare services; and
- (4) requirements for ongoing evaluation as an integral part of the development of health and welfare service programmes."

The Committee advertised the inquiry in the national press and invited government departments and instrumentalities, non-government organisations, academics, and individuals to present written submissions. A total of 166 were received. Additional information was obtained from 120 witnesses who appeared before the Committee in 20 public hearings. The Committee also commissioned seven papers which were subsequently published as volume 2 of the report. Members of the staff and Committee also attended a number of evaluation seminars and conferences, a literature review was carried out and, in order to assist with the more complex aspects of the inquiry, a consultant was engaged.

The Committee concluded that the health and welfare system in Australia is neither rational nor planned in any comprehensive manner. There is insufficient knowledge of needs; very few stated goals or objectives; few standards of performance or provision; and a lack of adequate data which would enable evaluation to take place.

However, the findings were not all negative. The Committee also noted the recent and increasing commitment of many persons, agencies, government instrumentalities, and departments to improving evaluation technology and practice.

The Committee made 35 recommendations. Most of them concerned methods of improving the collection and dissemination of data needed for evaluation. Others dealt with the establishment of evaluation tools such as goals, objectives, and standards. A few were designed to encourage evaluation by establishing centres which would provide advice on how to evaluate and by providing resources to enable evaluation to take place. Several recommendations called for a commitment to evaluation by government and non-government sectors. A few suggested testing or research on new innovations such as zero base budgeting, sunset legislation, and social indicators. Recommendations were also made about re-organising the structure of the budget to enable it to become a more effective management tool.

On 6 November 1979, the Commonwealth Government made a formal response to the findings of the report. The recommendations most favourably considered by the Commonwealth Government were those concerned with data collection, and

implementation of these will make available information needed for evaluation. The Commonwealth Government also agreed with proposals to improve goals, objectives, and standards. Some of the recommendations which were designed to encourage evaluation and improve commitment to it were also accepted.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

Introduction

The Department is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct income transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

The Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation by opening new offices at North Fitzroy, Swan Hill, Ringwood, and Cheltenham, and establishing a special unit to serve the Glen Waverley area in Melbourne until suitable accommodation in this area is available. At the same time, the range of services offered at existing offices has been upgraded. At May 1980, of the 34 regional offices operating throughout Victoria, 31 had the capacity to handle applications for all benefits, allowances, and pensions. Only three offices, Heidelberg, Horsham, and Mildura, are not yet fully decentralised. Social workers and welfare officers have been located in every regional office as part of the department's efforts to improve services to clients.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Services Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age, invalid, wife's, and widow's pensions, supporting parent's benefit, family allowance, funeral benefit, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, orphan's pension, handicapped child's allowance, and sheltered employment allowance.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

Since July 1976, all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pensions paid to a person under pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under age pension age, have been treated as taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's or mother's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income. Family allowances payments are not taxable income.

The Department has set up an appeals procedure for persons dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department concerning pensions, benefits, or allowances. Such persons can ask a Review Officer who will normally be located in their local office to make an immediate reappraisal of the disputed decision. If the person is still dissatisfied an appeal may be made to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. A client may lodge an appeal direct with the Tribunal without reference to the Review Officer, if he or she wishes.

The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals against departmental decisions should be allowed. The Tribunal commenced operating in Victoria in February 1975 and consists of eight part-time members, who are not public servants, and a full-time member seconded from the Department. Normally, two part-time members and the full-time member consider each case. During 1979-80, the Tribunal finalised 1,459 appeals from clients. Of the finalised appeals, 424 were conceded by the Department before referral to the Tribunal and 257 after a Tribunal hearing. The Tribunal recommended that 701 appeals be dismissed.

Since 1 April 1980, where a recommendation of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal has not been accepted by the Department, there has been a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal has far-reaching

powers and may affirm or vary a decision, set aside a decision, and substitute its own or order the department to reconsider a decision.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been granted free of the means test. In 1975, the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over who receive the basic pension. Pensions are adjusted half-yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Since November 1978, pensioners over 70 years of age have received a basic rate (\$102.90 per fortnight single, and \$85.80 per fortnight married). To be eligible for any increase, they must satisfy the income test. From November 1976, an income only test has replaced the means test, so the value of property owned by applicants is no longer taken into account.

On 30 June 1980, there were 1,321,926 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 355,913 of whom 66.9 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at 60 years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men. There were 188,420 age pensioners in Australia (14.3 per cent of the total age pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged persons has increased over time, i.e., at the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some persons of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 657-9).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income.

On 30 June 1980, there were 229,219 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 69.1 were men. There were also 101,961 invalid pensioners in Australia (44.5 per cent of total invalid pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance.

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable.

At 30 June 1980, there were 7,950 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 16,095 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria. Relative figures for Australia were 30,843 and 60,163, respectively.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital, and a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. The income test applies as for the age pension. On 30 June 1980, there were 166,182 widow pensioners in Australia.

Concessions for pensioners

In addition to income payments, there are a number of concessions and services available to the recipients of pensions already listed who qualify under a separate income test.

Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners, municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor insurance and registration rebates, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting these States or Territory.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner who is eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children of his non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40 provided the deceased was also eligible for fringe benefits.

Where a person other than a pensioner eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted, provided the deceased was eligible for fringe benefits.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during 1979-80 was \$1.4m for Australia, and \$379,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits available to persons who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical, or mental disability, or domestic or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

An income test and a residency qualification are applied to applicants for these benefits. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently.

In 1960, the means test was liberalised, recovery was provided of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks.

From March 1973, the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. From 13 January 1975, for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976. The unemployment benefit has normally been paid fortnightly in arrears from November 1977. The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocation in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1979-80, an estimated total of 792,300 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and at 30 June 1980 there were 311,232 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 178,900 and 76,345, respectively.

Altogether, an estimated 142,100 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1979-80 (30,600 in Victoria), and there were 39,361 persons on benefit at the end of this period (9,593 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1979-80 was \$1,101m, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$250.3m.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in

respect of aid for mothers with children when the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted *de facto* wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government supporting parents' benefit. From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government terminated its agreement under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. During 1979-80, payments to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$24.7m. During the period 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1979, the Victorian total was \$4.9m.

Special benefit for supporting parents

From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government withdrew from the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act under which a supporting parent, who was ineligible for pensions or benefit, was paid from the first six months after the birth of the child, separation, or desertion.

As there is no specific pension or benefit available under the Social Services Act, supporting parents in Victoria are now being paid special benefit for the first six months. As this is less than the amount paid for widow's pension, the Victorian Government makes up the difference. After six months, subject to residential qualifications, the parent may be able to receive supporting parent's benefit or widow's pension.

Supporting parent's benefits

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation. On 10 November 1977, a supporting parents benefit was introduced and this enabled benefits to be paid to a supporting father under similar conditions as applied to supporting mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, a husband of a mental hospital patient, and an unmarried father. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During 1979-80, payments under the supporting parent's benefit totalled \$259.6m, the Victorian total being \$51.7m.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$7.50 a week for each dependent child under 16 years or full-time students under 25 years. Recipients of age, invalid, and widow's pension, and supporting parent's benefits may be eligible for up to \$6.00 a week guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. Up to \$5.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, recipients of supporting parents' benefits, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students from 16 to 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other eligible children in the person's custody, care, and control.

The payment of the allowance changed from four-weekly payments to monthly payments from 15 May 1979, the payment periods being on the 15th of the month and ending on the 14th of the next month. The monthly payments are: first child \$15.20, second child \$21.70, third child \$26.00, fourth child \$26.00, fifth and subsequent children \$30.35 each.

The total number of families receiving the allowance for children under 16 years of age in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1980 was 2,073,778 and the number of children in such families was 4,213,817. There were also 10,034 endowed children and students in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for 1979-80 was \$1,035m.

Double orphans pensions

An orphan's pension of \$47.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Handicapped child's allowance

A handicapped child's allowance of \$15 a week is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 25 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance in respect of a severely handicapped child is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances. The allowance is not paid for full-time students receiving invalid pensions.

From 1 November 1977, this allowance was extended to parents or guardians of a substantially handicapped child whose handicap does not meet the medical criteria of a severely handicapped child. The allowance is related to the additional cost incurred due to the child's handicap and is subject to an income test. The rate payable is up to \$65 per month.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind are operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and persons receiving a supporting parents benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to provide welfare services

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to other levels of government and eligible non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations provide welfare services for special groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes; (2) personal care subsidy; (3) delivered meals subsidy; (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act; (5) handicapped persons assistance; (6) sheltered employment allowances; (7) homeless persons assistance; (8) welfare rights; (9) child care; (10) community information centres; and (11) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1, but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased, and on 1 April 1979 were established as \$12,100 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible normal domestic life for the residents.

The Commonwealth Government in 1976 announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the following three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act, grants being approved on a priority needs basis. Subsequently, a fourth year was added and in December 1979 a further three-year programme was announced timed to commence at the beginning of the 1980-81 financial year.

The Aged Persons Hostels Act is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff are employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$15 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1980, 708 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$14.5m. In Victoria, the number of homes was 189 and the subsidy paid was \$3.8m.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assists organisations to establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 25 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1980, the number of approved organisations in Australia was 671, the number of meals served was 8,357,208, and the amounts granted totalled \$2.5m. The Victorian totals were 208 approved organisations, 2,973,916 meals, and the amounts granted totalled \$879,000.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During 1979-80, payments of \$10.4m were made to the States under the Act, of which \$5.7m was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act* 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment,

residential accommodation, holiday accommodation as well as recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities which are auxiliary to those and other major services.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. An income test free special incentive allowance of \$5 per week is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances, in lieu of supplementary assistance.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an Advisory Committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

Welfare Rights Programme

Funding was originally provided to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of a welfare rights officer to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. Two of these organisations are Parents Without Partners, and the Council for the Single Mother and her Child who now receive funding under the Childrens Services Programme at the increased rate of \$13,500 per year. Payment beyond 30 June 1981 will be subject to a further review.

From 1 July 1979, responsibility for the three ethnic agencies (Comitario Assistenza Italiani, Australian Turkish Cultural Association, and Australian Greek Welfare Society) was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Child care

In 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Social Security's Office of Child Care, has provided \$69.2m for a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. These services include pre-schools, centre-based full-day care, family day care, and occasional and emergency care out of school hours.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Eligibility for rehabilitation assistance at Commonwealth expense is confined to persons suffering from a physical or mental disability which appears likely to continue for a period of not less than 26 weeks from the date of commencement and is, or is likely to be a substantial handicap to:

- (1) The person undertaking employment, whether full-time, part-time, or sheltered employment;
- (2) the person undertaking or resuming household duties; or
- (3) the person leading an independent or semi-independent life in his own home.

Subject to these conditions, rehabilitation is available to all persons in the broad working age group, males 16-65 years and females 16-60 years and also to adolescents between the ages of 14-16 years who without treatment or training would be likely to become qualified to receive invalid pension on attaining the age of 16 years.

While undergoing treatment, persons continue to be paid whatever pension or benefit they were receiving prior to commencement of rehabilitation. Any artificial aids or appliances considered necessary are supplied without cost to the person. If training is required, training allowance is paid for the whole period of training.

During 1979-80, 1,149 persons were accepted for rehabilitation in Victoria, while 311 were placed in employment in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$5m.

In addition to the four Rehabilitation Centres in Melbourne, "Coonac" at Toorak, Glen Waverley Rehabilitation Centre at Glen Waverley, Work Preparation Centre at South Yarra, and Work Adjustment Centre at Northcote, Rehabilitation Units are conducted at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and Morwell.

Where training is necessary to enable a disabled person to obtain employment, use is made of any suitable agency in the community. Business colleges and technical schools are used to a considerable extent and a great deal of training is provided in a work situation "on the job". Where this latter method is used it is expected that the trainee will be employed after satisfactorily undergoing a period of training. Duration of training varies from a few weeks to several years. At any particular time approximately 200 persons are undergoing rehabilitation training in Victoria.

Professional welfare services

Professional welfare staff employed in the Victorian Office totalled 78 at the end of June 1980, compared with a total of 17 employed in 1972. During 1979-80, particular attention was given to integrating professional welfare staff in specialised operational areas throughout the Department. Their skills have been utilised at State, area, and regional levels in a range of functions including planning, administration, monitoring, evaluation, community liaison, training, supervision, and direct personal service provision to clients.

With the rapid decentralisation of departmental services during 1979-80, emphasis was placed on locating welfare staff in every regional office and developing their role as an element of integrated regional management teams. Apart from casework, they monitor the working of the public inquiry facilities, and help public contact staff gain a more sensitive appreciation of the needs of persons who seek departmental assistance.

During the course of 1979-80, regional social workers and welfare officers spent approximately 82 per cent of their time in the provision of direct personal services to individuals coming to the Department for income support or social or vocational rehabilitation. These personal services were provided to clients through casework, information, advice, and referral procedures.

The Department introduced new administrative procedures early in 1979 to minimise, wherever possible, referrals of departmental clients to voluntary agencies for emergency assistance. The social work staff were closely involved in the implementation of these new procedures within each regional office, and also for ensuring that voluntary agencies were advised of the new arrangements.

In addition, social workers and welfare officers have been involved in ongoing work with a variety of community groups and organisations including the Victorian Council of Social Services, Regional Emergency Services, Department of Community Welfare Services, Citizens Advisory Bureaux, church agencies and a range of other welfare agencies, and welfare co-ordinating organisations. Frequently, welfare staff represent the Department at the Regional Family and Community Services Consultative Committees. Staff have also participated in a number of projects, pilot studies, and surveys, and provided systematic feedback on the effects of departmental programmes and policies. These research and monitoring activities included emergency relief practices and assessing

the language needs of migrants, and the needs of lone parents who became eligible for Department of Social Security income support in lieu of State payments from the beginning of 1980.

Migrants and Aborigines

During 1979-80, the Department set up a Migrant Services Unit comprising an executive officer and a project officer. The overall responsibilities of the Unit are to ensure that:

- (1) The Department has the necessary capabilities, in respect of its own services, to meet the special needs of migrants from non-English speaking origins;
- (2) the Department makes effective use of these capabilities; and
- (3) the effectiveness of all departmental services to migrants are monitored through consultation with ethnic communities.

In addition, a special liaison officer scheme has been developed to ensure that migrants and Aborigines have equal access to the services and benefits provided by the Department.

Within this scheme, three ethnic liaison officers have been appointed to service members of the Greek, Yugoslav, and Turkish communities. These officers are located in various regional offices. In general, their role is to assist individual clients to obtain their entitlements, to advise their respective ethnic communities and ethnic welfare personnel about the services and programmes of this department, and to consult with members of their communities about the needs of migrants in relation to Department of Social Security provisions.

Aboriginal liaison

During 1979-80, many initiatives were taken in respect to services to the Aboriginal community. Positions were created for five Aboriginal liaison staff and these positions were filled in close consultation with Aboriginal organisations and community leaders. This close consultation with the Aboriginal community has in fact been a cornerstone of the Department's approach. Processes have been set up to ensure that the Department is in close contact with the needs and aspirations of Aborigines in Victoria, and to ensure critical feedback on the effectiveness of departmental services.

The role of Aboriginal liaison staff, has in simple terms, been to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal persons and organisations to the Department's benefits and pensions as well as subsidy areas. The effectiveness of these officers is illustrated by the fact that applications for funding under the Children's Services Program have increased from \$90,000 in 1978-79 to over \$1m in 1979-80.

Information services

Through the Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) Ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

Activities include provision of access material and aids to agencies and welfare workers through a comprehensive mailing list, arranging for departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular articles for publication in suburban and country newspapers, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies developing more effective information systems, providing a liaison service for various sections within the Department to publicise new developments, answering inquiries from the public on departmental programmes, and conducting research on welfare information dissemination practices.

Consultative arrangements

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State level, and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes, e.g., Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee which was appointed by the Minister for Social Security in July 1979. The Committee acts as a specialist consultative group to the Department of Social

Security by advising the Department of the effectiveness of its services in Victoria, and by linking to the National Consultative Council on Social Welfare on broader policy issues.

The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee also functions as a sub-committee of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development and thus has the opportunity for the sharing of a wide range of resources.

The Department is an active participant, and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. The Department is a member of the Steering Committee and all present sub-committees which include Accommodation; Employment; Ethnic Affairs; Family Policy; Information; and Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA — SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	316,950	329,467	342,565	356,933	363,863
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	576,850	670,118	786,832	861,285	931,738
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	42,044	47,698	49,379	54,305	73,958
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	90,906	114,621	138,545	162,256	192,646
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	36,664	39,125	41,312	43,928	45,327
Amount paid (\$'000)	90,491	102,341	119,255	133,634	149,630
Sheltered employment allowances—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,230	2,667	3,212	3,778	4,507
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	13,227	12,910	13,126	12,127	12,623
Amount paid (\$'000)	395	383	389	374	379
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	187,393	163,677	216,928	190,023	178,900
Amount paid (\$'000)	128,634	131,419	179,035	204,848	204,665
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	31,623	28,464	30,047	28,244	30,600
Amount paid (\$'000)	25,976	28,950	30,608	29,443	31,206
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	7,350	7,817	8,684	8,454	15,250
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	4,032	5,292	7,119	9,236	14,416
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,016	2,824	4,003	4,918	4,967
Supporting parent's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	9,275	10,716	12,414	12,731	14,004
Amount paid (\$'000)	25,678	32,123	39,635	45,791	51,666
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	62,197	58,228	61,068	(c) 26,137	..
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,953	1,808	1,903	(c) 851	..
Family allowances—					
Number of families	n.a.	560,261	564,776	599,175	560,636
Number of approved institutions	128	128	128	128	139
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,181,692	1,178,318	1,179,289	1,155,540	1,149,859
Institutions	4,408	3,738	3,077	3,026	2,580
Total amount paid (\$'000)	73,912	282,527	286,695	267,323	283,162
Double orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	453	497	438	566	767
Number of institutions	15	15	15	18	21
Number of orphans	810	913	835	794	1,076
Amount paid (\$'000)	415	495	401	416	503
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	1,748	1,317	1,480	1,376	2,289
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,155	3,833	4,828	4,937	5,805
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	38	17	41	26	28
Amount of grants (\$'000)	1,064	5,656	8,664	7,037	3,857

VICTORIA — SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Personal Care Subsidy Act— Subsidies paid (\$'000)	2,514	2,900	3,449	3,496	3,779
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act— Expenditure (\$'000)	585	540	730	745	879
States Grants (Home Care) Act— Amount paid (\$'000)	3,647	3,882	4,464	4,408	5,659
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act— Number of grants approved	476	469	395	552	347
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,248	5,244	8,845	11,849	8,704
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act— Children's Benefit Amount paid (\$'000)	270	329	358	368	343
Homeless Persons Assistance Act— Amount paid (\$'000)	491	383	449	295	384
Welfare services provision— Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme— Amount paid (\$'000)	3,994	4,142	4,248	4,500	5,024

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(c) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978.

Further references: *History of social services, Victorian Year Book 1962*, pp. 281-95; *Sheltered employment assistance, 1969*, pp. 561-3

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs*Introduction*

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 434,767 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1980, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$432,000,778. Of these pensions, 109,480 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$109,824,498.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. It is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be payable to a veteran of the Boer War. Certain veterans who had theatre of war service in the armed forces of the British Commonwealth or allied countries in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian forces were engaged and who have resided in Australia for ten years may also qualify for a service pension.

Before November 1976, service pensions were subject to a means test, which, from that date, was replaced by a test on income only. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a pension, subject to an income test from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same income test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service. Eligibility for these benefits is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth or allied countries. At 30 June 1980, 146,370 veterans and 93,589 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these, 7,171 veterans and 4,867 wives/widows were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth countries.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1980, 36,204 veterans and 23,048 wives/widows were in receipt of a service pension.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on page 629.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who died from causes not service-related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

*Statistical summary***VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)**

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
DISABILITY PENSIONS					\$'000
1975-76	50,422	63,904	15,525	129,851	89,249
1976-77	48,826	60,491	15,169	124,486	98,156

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)—continued

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
DISABILITY PENSIONS—continued					\$'000
1977-78	46,965	56,238	15,116	118,319	108,827
1978-79	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
1979-80	43,838	51,287	14,355	109,480	109,824
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1975-76	24,165	11,418	715	36,298	55,141
1976-77	27,196	14,234	688	42,118	72,127
1977-78	30,052	17,599	(b)	47,651	93,631
1978-79	33,007	20,175	(b)	53,182	108,343
1979-80	36,204	23,048	(b)	59,252	128,768

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Community Welfare Services

Introduction

Community Welfare Services Act 1978

In December 1978, the Victorian Parliament passed a Bill to amend the *Social Welfare Act 1970*. The new Act changed the name of the Social Welfare Department to that of Department of Community Welfare Services and this took effect in January 1979.

The major provisions of the new legislation include:

- (1) A mandatory annual review of wardships and children in care;
- (2) new provisions for cases of child maltreatment and where there is substantial and irreconcilable difference between a child and the person having care and custody of the child;
- (3) establishment of a Child Development and Family Services Council (to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council), a Correctional Services Council (to replace the Prisons Advisory Council), and an independent Appeals Tribunal; and
- (4) establishment of social planning and community development functions for the Department.

Child Development and Family Services Council and Correctional Services Council

By proclamation of section 11(1) of the Community Welfare Services Act, the two Ministerial Advisory Councils were established on 26 September 1980. The composition of each Council is drawn from a wide spectrum of social welfare activity and interest, with representation from voluntary organisations and the community, as well as government departments.

The Child Development and Family Services Council is responsible, through the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Assistant Minister of Health, to the Cabinet Standing Committee on Social Development Policy. The Council's functions, as set out in the Act are:

- (1) At the request of any of the Ministers, to advise on policy and programme matters relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development, and in particular, the policies to be adopted and programme requirements and practices, but not including any matters otherwise referred to the Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health, established pursuant to the provisions of the *Health Commission Act 1977*;
- (2) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate, promote, or carry out investigations relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development and welfare matters, and to make recommendations arising out of those investigations;

(3) to invite and receive information from State and Federal bodies, municipalities, non-government organisations, and community groups and others in the community, family, youth, child care, and development fields, and generally keep informed of developments the Council considers relevant to the work of the Council;

(4) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to child development and family services;

(5) to advise the Minister on principles relating to licensing, contracts, and registration; and

(6) at the request of any of the Ministers, to establish, convene, or co-ordinate sub-committees, working parties, or task forces which facilitate the undertaking of the functions of the Council.

The Correctional Services Council is responsible, through the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Attorney General, to the Cabinet Standing Committee on Justice and Public Protection Policy. Its functions, also prescribed in the Act, are:

(1) To advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and the programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to the custody, care, education, discipline, training, and treatment of persons held on remand or sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a youth training centre by the Supreme Court, the County Court, or a Magistrates' Court;

(2) to advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to community correctional programmes;

(3) to consult with government and non-government organisations and community groups on policies relating to correctional services in the community;

(4) to seek and acquire information from government and non-government organisations and community groups on correctional services in the community; and

(5) at the request of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to correctional services.

Appeals Tribunal

The 1978 amending legislation also provides for the establishment of an Appeals Tribunal so that: "Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Director-General in any case-planning matter relating to a departmental responsibility with respect to a child, young person or benefit may, where that person has no right of appeal to a court, appeal to the Appeals Tribunal against that decision and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and without appeal".

When the relevant section of the Act is proclaimed, the Tribunal will be established with the following membership: a barrister and solicitor, an officer of the Department, and a person experienced in community welfare matters.

Social planning and community development

The new Act explicitly establishes community development functions for the Department of Community Welfare Services. Its functions with respect to community welfare and development and welfare services are:

(1) To facilitate the development of welfare services and the administration of welfare programmes at the regional and local level in co-operation with government departments, voluntary organisations, and community groups;

(2) to ensure, through such co-operation, that welfare services are fully accessible and information about them is readily available;

(3) to promote co-ordination of welfare services planning and delivery and to encourage voluntary participation, self-help, and consumer involvement; and

(4) to assist communities to identify and meet family and individual needs.

The Department's functions with respect to social planning are:

(1) To establish, maintain, and develop consultative and co-operative arrangements which promote co-ordination of social resources in conjunction with government agencies, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;

(2) to integrate social planning and economic and physical planning in conjunction with other government agencies; and

(3) to promote and assist community consultation in social resource planning.

White Paper on Social Welfare

The provisions of the new Act need to be seen in conjunction with the White Paper, *Report on the Future of Social Welfare in Victoria*, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Social Welfare on 28 November 1978. The White Paper presents the Victorian Government's view of the directions which social welfare will take in the next decade, indicating specific decisions that have been taken and providing a framework within which social policies will be developed and refined.

The White Paper followed a lengthy consultative process in which, at the request of the Minister, the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development played a key role. The views of more than 500 organisations and 5,000 individuals were obtained. Opinion polls were carried out and almost 200 submissions were received from government and local government bodies.

The White Paper recognises the need for greater co-ordination of government services at Federal and State levels, high quality information, more effective delivery of services at local level, and an overall policy framework that will provide for broadly based consultation and advisory mechanisms.

The White Paper makes a commitment to transferring resources into community-based programmes and stresses the importance of voluntary organisations and community development. There is also emphasis on the correctional services function and the need to achieve the United Nations minimum standards for prisons.

A White Paper Project Team was established in February 1979 for a three-year period to promote and facilitate the implementation of the White Paper recommendations and the Community Welfare Services Act. In a ministerial statement to the Legislative Assembly on 11 September 1980 the Minister for Community Welfare Services was able to report "substantial effort towards the implementation of all of the major recommendations of the White Paper".

*Family and Adolescent Services Division**Reception and Youth Training Centre Section*

Children and young persons may be admitted or committed to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that they are in need of care and protection, are uncontrolled, or have broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department operates two large metropolitan reception centres: Allambie for boys and girls and Baltara for boys. Allambie and Baltara provide a high standard of child care and a diverse range of assessment, education, and recreation facilities.

There are two small regional reception centres for boys and girls: Warrawee at Ballarat and Miralee at Mildura. Children accommodated in Miralee and Warrawee are able to be with their brothers and sisters, maintain a high degree of accessibility to their natural parents, and continue attendance at their local schools and kindergartens. Miralee and Warrawee are linked to assessment and social work services located within the community.

Children accommodated in reception centres are under 15 years and are either awaiting determination of their circumstances by the Children's Court or awaiting return to their parents' care, where possible, or placement in alternative care in the community.

The Department maintains five youth training centres—Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater. The Bayswater centre is directed by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlaton youth training centres are classified by social workers according to their individual problems, and programmes are planned for them to meet their particular needs.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education and training, geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted.

Youth Welfare Services Section

The Youth Services Section is responsible for the planning, co-ordination, and administration of a range of youth services for statutory clients and young persons "at risk" to themselves and the community.

The Department operates two hostels, situated at Sunshine and Ivanhoe, to accommodate young persons coming from Turana and Winlaton. Residents at the hostels are encouraged to become self-reliant, and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave. There are also twenty-four voluntary hostels which work in close co-operation with the Department and are funded under the Voluntary Hostels Scheme.

The Department maintains four community-based youth welfare services, and finances another service at Doveton, which is operated by a voluntary agency. The Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service provides short-term non-residential care for boys between the ages of 14 years and 17 years. The boys participate in group discussions and undertake community service projects. They are helped individually through counselling, and in a variety of other ways, aimed at helping them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Brunswick Youth Welfare Service is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic aims, but it also provides some residential accommodation, and caters for boys who experience problems at home, at school, or in their employment. The staff at the Brunswick Service work closely with parents, teachers, and employers. The Windsor Youth Welfare Service is for girls, and also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service at Ascot Vale caters for young persons from the west and north-west regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. It conducts special education programmes for the younger and older age groups, including an education and employment programme for young persons experiencing problems at school and work and has a separate residential section for boys and girls.

The Grassmere Youth Welfare Service at Doveton operates on a similar principle to the youth welfare services operated by the Department, but is directed by a voluntary agency. The Co-ordinator of Aboriginal Family and Adolescent Services supervises a hostel for Aboriginal boys and girls, and a Youth Support Unit in the inner urban region of Melbourne.

Youth Accommodation Services Programme

The joint Commonwealth/State Youth Accommodation Services Programme commenced early in 1980 and provides funding for accommodation and associated services to homeless young persons. In some cases this means the support of existing services being provided by voluntary agencies, and in others, the initiation of new services. It is anticipated that the programme will provide a range of services including accommodation in refuge-type facilities as well as a range of supported lodging schemes, information and referral services, and other counselling and personal support services as required. At present, fourteen such projects are operating in Victoria, providing emergency accommodation in nine regions and, in the case of one project, a specialist service for Aboriginal girls.

Adoptions Section

The Adoption Section of the Department, together with eight approved private adoption agencies, arranges placements for children whose needs are best met by adoption. In the past, adoption was concerned mainly with babies, but the Adoption Section and approved agencies now seek adoptive parents for older children and handicapped children. A specialised unit concentrates on publicising individual children and groups of children in order to find suitable adoptive parents.

The counselling of natural parents considering adoption is shared by adoption services and other counselling agencies and regions of the Department and seeks to ensure that parents who decide to have a child adopted have carefully considered the alternatives and are informed about the support services available.

The selection of adoptive parents and supervision of placements is the start of a continuing service which adoptive parents and adopted persons can call on. A service is being developed for adopted persons seeking information about their natural families.

Residential Child Care Section

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres—Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Mirallee in Mildura. Normally, the children are placed away from these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may move on to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home-released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

The Department operates five children's homes of its own, each capable of caring for about thirty children, and seventy family group homes in which four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents in a family-type situation. Departmental children's homes take account of the individual needs of each child, and attempt to avoid an institutional-type atmosphere. Regional centre social workers review the progress of children in care in consultation with such persons as child care staff, youth officers, nurses, doctors, and teachers, and maintain contact with children released to their own homes. The continuing interest of parents in their children's progress is welcomed and encouraged by the Department.

Voluntary agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for 90 per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation for each child.

*Introduction**Regional Services Division*

The regionalisation programme aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at the regional level.

The programme has been implemented progressively over the last seven years, and is now almost completed. Regional centres have been opened in the ten rural regions, and a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires has been established to supplement the work of the regional centres. Eight regional centres are in operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area, serving the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs, the southern suburbs, the inner urban region, and Western Port. The inner eastern regional centre which was the last established, was opened late in 1979.

Regional centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department, as the following notes indicate.

Financial assistance

The Department may provide financial assistance to families with no parents, foster families, or families experiencing financial hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a shortage of money might lead them to break up.

Family counselling and information services

Services are provided for persons who wish to talk about, and seek information on, matters affecting their families. Referrals are made to accommodation services and advice is given on the availability of financial assistance, and other services relevant to the needs of families and individuals.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the Regional Services Division in May 1976, with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a conference of approved fostering agencies.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one year and five years for adults, and up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children,

the offender consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised by a probation officer", and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made as to whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These Boards have the power to release on parole those persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention, but who are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence. The Adult Parole Board, however, may not consider the release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services, and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Boards may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Other regional services

Other supportive services being developed by regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, family support units, emergency foster care, and emergency accommodation facilities. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, after-care supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, involving the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

The co-ordination and oversight of Departmental programmes and services at the regional level is maintained by Head Office co-ordinators of family substitute care (foster care), protective services, financial assistance, correctional field services, family supportive services, and family and community services programmes.

Special facilities

Some special facilities are provided as part of the activities of the Inner Urban Regional Centre. The Liaison and Referral Unit, located at Head Office, functions as a central reference point for all facilities and services in relation to case-planning inquiries and disputes, with access to all central records systems and the records of all facilities and services. As well, staff provide a comprehensive pre-sentence advisory service to the Melbourne Children's Court, and to families of children appearing before the Court, as well as liaising with the Victoria Police Force in all matters regarding children appearing before the Court.

The Special Supervision Unit is responsible for supervision of parolees who represent a severe risk to themselves or the community, or who demonstrate complex problems, independently of legal designation. The Unit provides a pre-parole service to the metropolitan prisons and youth training centres, and co-operates with regional centres in all matters associated with pre-parole and parolees.

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme is a process combining three basic resources—funding, staff, and consultative structures—with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities. The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Programme are:

- (1) The encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and
- (3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the programme.

Regional consultative councils operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Programme, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Programme for local initiative grants, community service grants, and information and co-ordination services. FACS Programme staff are located at each regional centre to assist regional consultative councils and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

*Correctional Services Division**Prisons*

All persons detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Department of Community Welfare Services. The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations, and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional services programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional field.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men, and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons, and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge Prison, situated in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria, and holds approximately half the number of male prisoners in the State. The Prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months, if they are under 21 years of age), and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution. Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to

government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom-making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into four separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central, Northern, and Jika Jika High Security Unit) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous, and is administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent. The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high-security division holding long-term prisoners. The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division holds long-term prisoners who do not present disciplinary problems; (2) A Division holds mainly first offenders who are serving longer terms, and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk, or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons. The Jika Jika High Security Unit consists of six independent Units which collectively will accommodate fifty-four maximum security prisoners. Prisoners will be able to participate in such industries as silk-screen printing, tailoring, printing, and brush making.

The new Pentridge Hospital accommodates twenty prisoner in-patients with a potential capacity of sixty, in the future. The two storey building, geographically located in the Central Prison, has been fitted with the most modern equipment available and will be staffed by both medical and custodial personnel.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It is a medium-security prison, in which most prisoners are housed in four-bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, signwriting, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening. Beechworth is a medium-security prison of the old walled-type. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo Prison is also an old walled medium-security prison. Prisoners there take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well-equipped sheetmetal work industry. Castlemaine Prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term in length. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is a minimum-security "open" prison farm, catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the recently built cannery.

Geelong Prison is a maximum-security walled prison, and is the second most secure prison in Victoria. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River Prison and Wron Wron Prison are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree felling. Sale Prison is a medium-security prison, which caters for prisoners serving both long and short-term sentences. Mat-making and signwriting are the main industries at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison.

Fairlea Prison is Victoria's only prison for women. It consists of a group of older-type buildings, which have been supplemented by a number of villa-type units, with an additional unit currently being constructed. At Fairlea, women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance centres

Attendance centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. There are currently four attendance centres in Victoria, located at Geelong, Prahran, Spotswood, and Thornbury. During 1979-80, these centres handled 298 offenders. Each of the centres has the capacity to supervise forty attenders at any one time

thereby reducing the number of offenders who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while at the same time maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

Instead of serving a traditional sentence in prison, an attendee gives time to the centre. He or she is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training, or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. It is estimated that about 70 to 80 per cent of community work now undertaken is for needy individuals. Community service projects carried out during the scheme's operation to date represent nearly 4,000 man days worked.

Offenders who attend the centre come by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme, or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an attendance centre supplies to the court, upon request, a report on the suitability of an offender before sentence is passed. When offenders start at an attendance centre, the superintendent and the welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service, such as marriage guidance, English classes, and other facilities.

The work of attendees is organised by the programme supervisor. Attendance centre projects range from fire-fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons, pensioners, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and local councils.

Office of Research and Social Policy

The functions of the Office of Research and Social Policy are the:

- (1) Development of a theory base for public welfare practice and social policy analysis in conjunction with all levels of government and the voluntary sector;
- (2) development of a social indicators and resources system to monitor community needs and programme requirements;
- (3) development of a research and evaluation system to test the efficiency and effectiveness of social programmes;
- (4) development of social planning procedures and guidelines for programme implementation in co-operation with other divisions of the department; and
- (5) development of social administration systems in association with other divisions.

The Office has adopted the following unit structure: (1) Directorate; (2) Social Planning and Resource Development Unit; and (3) Evaluation and Social Indicators Unit.

Training Division

The Community Welfare Training Institute is responsible for the training services provided by the Department. The Institute offers courses relevant to the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for a Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers and welfare volunteers. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free of charge. Students undertaking a certificate course may be eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for the Department of Community Welfare Services also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help. A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses.

Statistical summary

**VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Revenue	938	1,202	1,007	862	1,530
Expenditure—					
Central Administration					
Research and Social Policy }	(a)71,602	21,167	27,833	35,596	42,388
Regional Services (including				(b)284	(b)336
Probation and Parole Services)	3,228	4,732	(c)15,973	(c)21,074	(c)20,590
Family and Adolescent Services	24,460	30,678	25,555	26,534	29,181
Correctional Services	10,825	12,734	14,385	16,703	18,912
Training Services	672	846	729	949	913
Total expenditure	110,788	70,157	84,475	101,140	112,320
Net expenditure	109,850	68,955	83,468	100,278	110,790

(a) This figure includes \$59m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

(b) Prior to 1978-79, Research and Social Policy expenditure was included in Central Administration.

(c) Includes Family Assistance payments previously included in Family Welfare Services. See page 649 of *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

NOTE. This table excludes Expenditure on Works and Services and recouped payments from the Commonwealth Government under the Deserted Wives Act.

**VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE: FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE (a)**

Type of case	Families receiving assistance		Children involved	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—				
Deserted wives	2,221	82	4,728	184
Wives of prisoners	49	..	108	..
Single mothers	530	15	541	17
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	392	11	602	17
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	10	..	19	..
Allowances for children	..	2,813	..	5,036
Cases not subject to Commonwealth Government reimbursement—				
Assistance to persons who care for children whose parents—				
Are deceased	355	422	496	575
Have deserted the child	449	533	630	730
Are in prison	104	124	141	164
Special benefits (b)	41	..	81	..
Total	4,151	3,999	7,346	6,723

(a) From 1 January 1980, Department of Community Welfare Services ceased to take applications for family assistance. Parents who were receiving family assistance through this Department now receive special benefits from the Department of Social Security which are supplemented by payment of allowances for children by Department of Community Welfare Services. At 30 June 1980, certain applications for family assistance had not yet been taken over by the Department of Social Security.

(b) Those receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Community Welfare Services—					
Children placed during year	101	189	127	96	106
Legally finalised adoptions	173	158	154	112	141
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	426	287	249	280	205
Legally finalised adoptions	460	328	290	276	230

**VICTORIA—FAMILY AND ADOLESCENT SERVICES:
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Admissions during year	1,055	922	915	854	680
Discharges during year	1,001	1,128	1,273	1,218	1,325
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	r3,759	r3,659	r3,367	r3,116	2,689
Females	r2,425	r2,319	r2,253	r2,140	1,922

**VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES
OF CONVICTED PERSONS**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Prisons					
Receptions during year	9,574	8,901	9,201	8,443	8,424
Discharges during year	9,568	8,965	9,088	8,415	8,302
In prison at end of year—					
Males	1,549	1,488	1,594	r1,622	1,730
Females	38	35	42	40	54
Number of prisons for—					
Males	11	10	10	10	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres					
Receptions during year	17	183	246	339	298
Discharges during year	..	138	182	316	300
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	17	57	125	145	142
Females	..	5	1	4	5
Number of attendance centres	2	2	4	4	4

**VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES:
PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE**

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Placed on probation or supervision during year	4,438	r4,136	3,728	3,631	3,380
Completed probation or supervision during year	3,946	3,888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	481	374	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	4,725	4,795	n.a. }	5,404	5,190
Females	1,525	1,329	n.a. }		
Released on parole during year	r984	r851	r866	r819	796
Completed parole during year	r817	r695	r642	r615	591
Parole cancelled during year	r279	r254	r271	r238	216
On parole at end of year	r1,015	r917	r870	r836	825

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4; Family and Community Services Programme, 1979, pp. 650-1; International Year of the Child, 1980, p. 646

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Personal Emergency

Personal Emergency originated in April 1960 as a result of an idea expressed by the Melbourne City Coroner. He felt that a telephone service should be available for persons

who were in a depressed or suicidal state, or perhaps were involved in some kind of personal crisis.

The Mental Hygiene Authority undertook to provide the premises at the Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, for the service, and the staff to train volunteers to man the telephones. It was a 24 hour service with volunteers on a roster until 11 p.m. and psychiatric nurses taking calls until 9 a.m. the following morning. In 1974, the psychiatric nurses were recalled from overnight duties at the Clinic and extra volunteers were trained to take over the 12 midnight until 9 a.m. rosters, thereby creating a service entirely manned by volunteers. In 1975, the Clinic moved to new premises in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, and became a Community Mental Health Clinic, supported by the Commonwealth Government under the new Community Mental Health programme. In 1977, the Clinic became a part of the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria.

With support, supervision, and training of volunteers supplied by full-time staff at the Clinic, the service now receives over 22,000 calls per year on a 24 hour basis. These calls are handled by approximately 200 volunteers who can offer support and advice in a variety of ways. The general areas are:

- (1) *Crisis intervention.* This could mean the caller, a family member, or friend's life at risk. The volunteer may instil a calming element into the call or, when appropriate, take initiatives to save life.
- (2) *General counselling.* This involves spending time with the caller in a telephone counselling situation — helping to clarify a variety of problems and examining options which could be useful.
- (3) *Referrals.* With the back-up of a comprehensive resource index, this provides the latest information on community agencies, government departments, and emergency socio-economic and crisis and medical referrals.
- (4) *Support.* This involves being responsive and supportive to lonely and isolated persons. Support and encouragement is also given to persons who are involved in ongoing psychiatric therapy.
- (5) *Research.* This entails assessing and collating the trends in callers problems and with knowledge gained from this information, liaising with other helping agencies and services within the community.

The caller can be assured of a trained counsellor providing an anonymous and confidential service for 24 hours in the day. For the counsellors, the staff of the Clinic provide emergency support for difficult calls on a 24 hour basis. The telephone number of Personal Emergency is published each year on the inside cover of the Melbourne telephone directory.

Australian Red Cross Society

Activities

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. The primary objects of the Society are: furnishing aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality; rendering assistance in the case of large-scale public disaster, calamity, or need; improvement of health; prevention of disease; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

- (1) *Blood transfusion service.* Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all persons in need of them.
- (2) *Transport.* Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly persons on outings, etc.
- (3) *Disaster and emergency relief services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.
- (4) *Social work service.* An information and advisory service to individuals and communities in more than 40 country areas.

(5) *Occupational therapy service.* Continuing rehabilitation in an activity centre setting. A home visiting service, as well as community links for disabled persons and activity training courses for volunteers is provided.

(6) *Inquiry and Tracing Bureau.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of persons in Victoria, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.

(7) *Home nursing equipment.* Items required for nursing patients at home, including wheelchairs and walking aids, are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made each year.

(8) *Community services.* Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of meals-on-wheels.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	109,569	87,914	104,839	135,490	146,841
Blood donations collected	number	171,732	183,903	207,871	248,349	236,963
Blood distributed	units	105,841	110,793	118,730	129,380	127,991
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	19,482	21,294	23,653	23,828	27,787

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	2,965,570	3,822,761	3,811,810	4,916,859	5,253,927
Annual appeal and fund raising	369,424	554,831	617,778	672,882	867,970
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	614,808	713,284	792,167	827,179	757,282
Other	405,394	264,094	263,035	417,974	588,802
Total income	4,355,196	5,354,970	5,484,790	6,834,894	7,467,981
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	2,693,410	3,325,908	3,843,037	4,950,820	5,315,245
Hospital services	227,137	245,300	287,559	347,090	387,977
Handcraft therapy	137,618	119,605	137,079	161,602	185,583
Red Cross homes	415,788	543,746	(a)	—	—
Relief activities	133,658	85,837	121,721	99,096	369,540
Social work service	182,652	193,001	175,566	177,352	115,578
Other community services	221,764	312,614	313,125	642,010	578,727
Other	537,262	530,724	608,123	463,433	570,041
Total expenditure	4,549,289	5,356,735	5,486,210	6,841,403	7,522,691

(a) Red Cross homes ceased to operate from this year.

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2; Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, pp. 851-2

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give children from throughout Victoria a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the service of qualified optometrists. Nine camps are held annually between November and April, each Camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys. The Camp is made available to private groups for the remainder

of the year. The versatility of the facilities is reflected in the wide variety of groups that use the Camp annually.

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. For further details, reference may be made to the *Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies*, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	35	39	37	35	34
Dividing	69	66	63	60	60
Dispensaries	30	30	31	29	25
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	1,015	1,006	982	961	944
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a)—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	144,054	135,642	130,784	130,508	124,753
Contributors for medical benefits	320,717	(b)	(c) 256,278	247,191	228,145
Contributors for hospital benefits	336,185	291,469	327,355	280,345	260,560
Contributors for ancillary benefits	—	(d) 496,999	182,988	148,933	156,840
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	40,743	41,449	41,569	39,536	38,020
Members affiliated with dispensaries	68,532	54,416	50,674	48,783	44,993
Membership—specially authorised societies	152	156	188	166	173

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

(b) Nil-membership. With the introduction of the Medibank Medical Scheme on 1 July 1975, membership of the Medical Benefit Funds of Friendly Societies ceased.

(c) As a result of changes to the National Health Scheme, Medical Benefit Funds recommenced operations on 1 October 1976.

(d) The figure of 496,999 includes 284,596 belonging to the H.B.A. Friendly Society which was registered just prior to the commencement of 1975-76, and whose registration was cancelled on 6 October 1976.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	74,809	84,681	96,901	119,757	132,572
Dispensaries	5,252	6,024	6,329	6,331	5,858
Specially authorised societies	22	28	30	33	78
Total income	80,083	90,733	103,260	126,121	138,508

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	70,352	68,173	97,298	131,484	123,269
Dispensaries	5,287	5,641	5,811	6,298	5,800
Specially authorised societies	10	12	18	20	19
Total expenditure	75,649	73,826	103,127	137,802	129,088
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies—					
Sick and funeral funds	23,027	23,096	24,098	25,465	25,651
Assurance funds	18,290	20,866	23,330	24,156	29,690
Medical benefit funds	1,785	1,078	-907	-8,597	-1,343
Hospital benefit funds	10,420	15,799	17,276	11,670	8,020
Management and other funds	9,952	10,015	10,694	12,370	14,352
Ancillary benefit funds	..	8,784	4,783	2,785	1,494
Total ordinary and dividing societies	63,474	79,638	79,274	67,849	77,864
Dispensaries	3,284	3,768	4,413	4,523	4,214
Specially authorised societies	332	347	359	372	431
Total funds	67,090	83,753	84,046	72,744	82,509

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Sick pay	574	577	624	675	667
Funeral benefits	308	322	335	351	367
Non-contributory endowment benefits	156	524	176	142	988
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	2,330	2,770	3,360	4,576	2,394
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	14,745	(a) 9,536	29,228	52,051	34,277
Government subsidy	11,374	2,987	78	10	(c) 12,774
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	29,095	25,205	34,399	47,532	52,565
Government subsidy	1,586	1,348	162	2	—
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	929	(b) 1,183	7,162	7,558	9,498

(a) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$5,269m.

(b) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$8,007m.

(c) Commonwealth medical benefits paid via Friendly Societies, under the scheme commencing 1 November 1978.

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport in Victoria in two main ways:

(1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of 1979-80, the Department assisted 198 of the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$19.05m and loans totalling \$3,200,188.

(2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1979-80, \$571,004 was provided for this purpose. In addition, \$15,454 was provided for sports coaches, education courses, and assistance to handicapped groups.

Racing

The administration of the *Racing Act* 1958 is the responsibility of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation through its Racing Division. A close liaison is maintained with the Victoria Racing Club, Trotting Control Board, and Greyhound Racing Control Board for the purposes of implementing and supervising the provisions of the Act. These three bodies control the sports of racing, trotting, and greyhound racing, respectively. A close association is also maintained with the Totalizator Agency Board. The Division also provides administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licences Board (Racing and Trotting Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits and licences pursuant to the *Racing Act*. During the year ended 30 June 1980, 166 permits for such activities as picnic race meetings, mixed sports gatherings, trotting races at agricultural shows, restricted trotting meetings, and greyhound plump-ton coursing matches were issued, together with licences for 58 racecourse, 28 trotting tracks, and 13 greyhound racing grounds.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation is received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments, 2 per cent of trifecta investments and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1980, \$7.4m was paid directly to the Department. In addition, a further amount of \$36.4m was allocated by the Victorian Government to the Health Commission, and \$4.4m to the Racecourses Development Funds from off-course investments. A further \$12.7m was deducted from on-course totalizator investments and distributed to the Health Commission.

Youth Affairs

The Office of Youth Affairs established within the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, provides a focus for the implementation of the Victorian Government Youth Policy. The former youth section has been expanded with the current number of staff in the Office of Youth Affairs being five. The Co-ordinator and Executive Officer positions were established during the year. In addition, the Office of Youth Affairs has a research officer position which is seconded to the support staff of the Victorian Employment Committee.

The Office of Youth Affairs has the role of co-ordinating existing programmes and services provided to young persons by Victorian Government departments and of identifying areas for programme development. The Office is expected to maintain a research and policy analysis base from which it can monitor youth policy and youth need.

The total funds available in the Youth Fund for 1979-80 were \$1.9m. The main allocations from the Youth Fund were: \$545,000 for federal and State-wide youth agencies; \$270,797 under the Special Youth Development Programme to assist with the salary costs of thirty-two special youth workers including outreach workers; \$170,534 for community recreation programmes conducted by State, registered, and private schools; \$180,164 to individual youth clubs and groups to assist with operating, equipment, and programming costs; \$104,244 in youth building subsidies; and \$74,984 to nine State-wide youth agencies to assist with the employment of special officers with responsibility for recruitment and training of volunteer workers.

The "Youth 2000" series has continued with "Youth 2009-Local Youth Policy Development Process". The project was the sixth in the series and maintained the involvement of young persons in a consultative process. The project was funded by the Department and undertaken by the Youth Council of Victoria which expected to present a final report in September 1980. Youth 2009 was the final project in the Youth 2000 series.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts and payments, for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION:
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
(\$)

Particulars	1978-79	1979-80
Receipts—		
Racing—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	7,102,208	7,399,837
Tabella—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	27,153	25,548
Soccerpools Consultations	1,284,320	1,641,121
Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs	91,641	53,700
Loan Repayments (Municipalities)	93,900	279,530
"Life. Be in it." (Royalties, sales, and Commonwealth contribution)	123,335	163,930
Miscellaneous	10,705	64,622
Total	8,733,262	9,628,288
Payments—		
Sports and Recreation Fund	7,113,682	9,756,717
Youth Affairs Fund	2,208,353	2,023,516
Australian Football Fund	174,541	177,975
Total	9,496,576	11,958,208

"Life. Be in it"

The Department initiated its "Life. Be in it" campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage greater participation in a wide range of physical and recreational activities. Marketing and advertising techniques have been used to develop strategies to motivate and bring about greater community activity levels.

In 1980, the "Life. Be in it" programme continued to expand. A State budget of \$200,000 was used to initiate local and State projects which ranged from the production of information materials, motivational posters, and brochures, to special "Life. Be in it" days and activities. Additionally, it provided support for on-going programmes and provided equipment and pool grants. One major project in 1980 was the production of "Life. Be in it" resource material to assist in promoting recreation and physical activity throughout the community. At a national level, a leisure education package will be launched in 1981.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act, as amended in 1977, the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council, the State Recreational Council, and the State Sports Council. Each council meets not less than six times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition, there are the following five advisory bodies: the Youth Council of Victoria, Junior Football Council, Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training Advisory Board, Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped, and State Swimming and Water Safety Development Committee.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as a major priority, the encouragement and further development of the State's municipal recreation network. To this end, the Department has regionalised its own resources and staff and established a strong municipal recreational service. During 1979-80, the number of municipalities utilising the Department's Municipal Recreational Officer's (MRO) subsidy increased from 76 to 78. A notable benefit of the subsidy has been the encouragement given to a number of municipalities to appoint additional recreation staff and to establish recreation departments within their administrative structures.

Research, planning, and technical services

In the 1979-80 Budget, \$145,000 was allocated to research projects. These projects included the:

- (1) Evaluation of the Municipal Recreation Service Scheme;
- (2) Preston Institute Coronary Risks Study;
- (3) history and development of sport and recreation in Victoria;
- (4) Green Paper on Development of Sport;
- (5) Geelong Regional Plan;
- (6) holiday evaluation; and
- (7) Facilities Management Manual.

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (Law of Succession in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1980

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Murray Vincent McNerney
 The Hon. Sir George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Sir Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Mr Justice James Augustine Gobbo
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Clive Tadgell

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1980

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan, C.B.E.

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Bruce Finlay McNab
Dermot William Corson	Gordon Henry Spence
James Herbert Forrest	John William Mornane
Clive William Harris	Stanley George Hogg
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Martin Charles Ravech
Gordon Just	John Frederick Bernard Howse
Roland John Leckie	Leo Sydney Lazarus
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	John Leonard Read
Thomas Bernard Shillito	Peter Uno Rendit
William Joseph Martin	Eugene John Cullity
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	John Ewen Raymond Bland
James Galvin Gorman	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Robert John Davern Wright	Paul Richard Mullaly
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	Noel Stuart Tye Murdoch
Harold George Ogden	Alan Elmslie Dixon
Nubert Solomon Stabey	William Michael Raymond Kelly

*Courts**High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices, prior to a Constitutional amendment in 1977, were appointed for life. As a result of a referendum in 1977, the Constitution was amended to provide, in section 72, that the appointment of a Justice shall be for a term expiring upon his attaining the age of seventy years.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus* or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The original jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

tribunals constituted under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
- (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
- (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
- (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
- (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

The primary functions of the High Court are, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia (by special lease), and the Supreme Courts of the States.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered, the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. On 1 September 1980, the principal seat of the Court was proclaimed to be at Canberra.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1980. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1980), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other relief. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money

which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fieri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In many cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 679.)

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$25,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1980, the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 32 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the five divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges, excluding the Chief Judge, in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 6 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 5 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	25	22	36	58	81
For trial	1,575	1,243	1,299	1,423	2,304
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	937	802	1,150	1,001	1,291
By a Judge	575	644	682	681	896

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS—*continued*

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	111	180	148	180	221
Defendant	19	15	18	17	22
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,683	2,488	1,815	2,144	3,449
Writs of summons issued	6,407	6,264	7,327	9,087	11,960
Other original proceedings	190	175	137	137	164
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	73	82	76	63	53
By a Judge	140	155	120	135	114

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: WRITS
RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total
1975	560	830	—	13	3	17	1,423
1976	462	997	8	1	1	20	1,489
1977	662	1,178	4	4	4	25	1,877
1978	751	1,426	6	1	5	17	2,206
1979	1,120	1,611	15	3	7	21	2,777

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Summonses issued	31,180	32,669	39,611	46,270	47,843
Warrants of execution issued	10,289	10,261	14,559	17,426	18,702
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,653	3,768	4,003	4,738	5,678
Adoption applications filed	837	810	817	706	650
Civil trials heard	2,646	3,003	3,143	2,893	2,533
Criminal trials heard	1,792	(a) 460	1,352	1,118	1,202

(a) The number of trials heard in 1976 declined because of an unusual number of lengthy hearings.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED: NATURE OF PENALTY

Result of hearing	1976			1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	188	8	196	151	7	158	166	8	174
Imprisoned—									
Under 3 months	60	1	61	32	1	33	18	2	20
3 months and under 6 months	30	—	30	31	—	31	34	1	35
6 months and under 12 months	77	1	78	73	4	77	89	—	89
12 months	58	3	61	57	2	59	72	3	75
Over 12 months and under 2 years	40	1	41	62	—	62	60	4	64
2 years and over	221	12	233	267	9	276	279	8	287
Placed on probation	207	31	238	167	28	195	160	13	173
Released on recognisance or bond	232	16	248	190	29	219	200	26	226
Other	69	4	73	62	3	65	67	—	67
Total	1,182	77	1,259	1,092	83	1,175	1,145	65	1,210

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS:
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED**

Age group (years)	1976			1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	206	13	219	182	12	194	205	8	213
20-24	388	24	412	349	24	373	389	19	408
25-29	231	17	248	245	16	261	213	12	225
30-34	131	7	138	106	8	114	125	7	132
35-39	74	5	79	74	8	82	69	13	82
40-44	64	5	69	46	6	52	52	3	55
45-49	35	3	38	44	4	48	40	1	41
50-54	26	1	27	25	2	27	24	—	24
55-59	13	2	15	9	3	12	14	2	16
60 and over	14	—	14	12	—	12	14	—	14
Total	1,182	77	1,259	1,092	83	1,175	1,145	65	1,210

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence (a)	1976			1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—									
Murder	9	2	11	12	5	17	18	2	20
Attempted murder	4	1	5	4	—	4	1	—	1
Manslaughter	14	1	15	12	1	13	15	3	18
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	9	—	9	20	—	20	14	—	14
Assault with grievous bodily harm	70	4	74	80	7	87	80	4	84
Assault	25	7	32	24	3	27	29	—	29
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	159	—	159	135	—	135	92	—	92
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Incest	10	1	11	5	—	5	7	—	7
Rape	37	—	37	31	—	31	53	—	53
Indecent assault on female	61	—	61	36	—	36	31	—	31
Indecent assault on male	42	—	42	29	—	29	33	—	33
Unnatural offences	25	—	25	18	—	18	16	—	16
Bigamy	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	22	2	24	16	1	17	25	2	27
Total	487	18	505	423	17	440	415	11	426
Against property—									
Robbery	116	6	122	156	11	167	164	5	169
Breaking and entering—									
Houses	88	3	91	61	1	62	52	—	52
Shops	23	—	23	23	—	23	42	2	44
Other	29	1	30	20	2	22	48	—	48
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	63	15	78	58	10	68	61	7	68
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	47	1	48	50	1	51	26	—	26
Cattle and sheep stealing	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	97	6	103	74	6	80	92	3	95
Total	464	33	497	442	31	473	485	17	502
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	83	11	94	89	14	103	64	18	82
Miscellaneous offences (b)	148	15	163	138	21	159	181	19	200
Grand total	1,182	77	1,259	1,092	83	1,175	1,145	65	1,210

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY, 1977**

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Placed on pro- bation	Other	Total
Against the person—							
Murder	—	—	10	1	3	3	17
Attempted murder	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Manslaughter	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	3	2	11	1	—	3	20
Assault with grievous bodily harm	12	13	22	20	17	3	87
Assault	1	5	6	7	6	2	27
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	49	13	9	36	28	—	135
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
Rape	—	2	23	—	1	5	31
Indecent assault on female	7	8	8	9	4	—	36
Indecent assault on male	5	3	3	8	10	—	29
Unnatural offences	—	—	12	—	6	—	18
Bigamy	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the person	1	2	4	6	3	1	17
Total	78	48	126	93	78	17	440
Against property—							
Robbery	3	7	99	11	29	18	167
Breaking and entering—							
Houses	3	19	23	6	7	4	62
Shops	2	8	10	—	2	1	23
Other	—	6	11	2	1	2	22
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	15	15	14	16	6	2	68
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	6	14	6	5	19	1	51
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	14	16	8	19	18	5	80
Total	43	85	171	59	82	33	473
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	15	26	5	44	12	1	103
Miscellaneous offences (b)	22	41	36	23	23	14	159
Grand total	158	200	338	219	195	65	1,175

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY, 1978**

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Other	Total
Against the person—						
Murder	—	—	15	—	5	20
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manslaughter	—	—	14	3	1	18
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	—	2	12	—	—	14
Assault with grievous bodily harm	12	11	35	15	11	84
Assault	9	13	1	5	1	29
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	30	9	3	27	23	92
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Incest	—	1	5	—	1	7
Rape	3	1	32	3	14	53
Indecent assault on female	2	6	9	3	11	31
Indecent assault on male	6	5	3	12	7	33
Unnatural offences	2	2	7	1	4	16
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	—	5	5	7	10	27
Total	64	55	141	76	90	426

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY, 1978—*continued*

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Other	Total
Against property—						
Robbery	2	12	96	19	40	169
Breaking and entering—						
Houses	2	15	14	6	15	52
Shops	3	11	15	8	7	44
Other	1	14	10	6	17	48
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	10	17	9	25	7	68
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	3	8	3	4	8	26
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	21	9	15	24	26	95
Total	42	86	162	92	120	502
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	9	25	10	28	10	82
Miscellaneous offences (b)	59	53	38	30	20	200
Grand total	174	219	351	226	240	1,210

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA — SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1977

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	1	2	4	5	2	—	3	17
Attempted murder	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Manslaughter	1	—	2	4	1	3	2	13
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	1	—	10	4	2	—	3	20
Assault with grievous bodily harm	1	11	33	10	11	6	15	87
Assault	2	3	8	5	3	3	3	27
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	4	42	52	20	5	3	9	135
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5
Rape	2	4	16	5	3	—	1	31
Indecent assault on female	2	3	6	7	4	4	10	36
Indecent assault on male	—	1	7	6	3	4	8	29
Unnatural offences	—	2	1	6	4	2	3	18
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other offences against the person	—	—	4	5	2	2	4	17
Total	14	68	143	80	41	30	64	440
Against property—								
Robbery	3	33	77	33	14	2	5	167
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	—	11	25	16	4	3	3	62
Shops	2	—	9	7	2	2	1	23
Other	—	2	4	12	2	1	1	22
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	1	2	14	19	8	10	14	68
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	4	12	17	15	1	1	1	51
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	4	10	14	19	14	6	13	80
Total	14	70	160	121	45	25	38	473
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	—	3	18	21	15	17	29	103
Miscellaneous offences (b)	4	21	52	39	13	10	20	159
Grand total	32	162	373	261	114	82	151	1,175

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA — SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1978**

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	1	—	7	4	2	1	5	20
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Manslaughter	—	1	3	4	1	5	4	18
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	—	1	6	1	2	—	4	14
Assault with grievous bodily harm	—	9	31	12	12	9	11	84
Assault	—	6	12	7	3	1	—	29
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	1	30	40	12	5	—	4	92
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Incest	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	7
Rape	5	12	24	8	2	—	2	53
Indecent assault on female	2	3	11	3	4	3	5	31
Indecent assault on male	—	4	5	6	2	2	14	33
Unnatural offences	—	2	2	3	3	2	4	16
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	—	4	8	6	6	1	2	27
Total	9	72	150	67	44	26	58	426
Against property—								
Robbery	7	30	79	31	14	6	2	169
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	1	8	25	6	5	5	2	52
Shops	1	4	20	8	6	2	3	44
Other	4	15	13	4	3	6	3	48
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	—	6	12	15	11	4	20	68
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	9	9	3	3	1	—	26
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	3	15	29	22	10	9	7	95
Total	17	87	187	89	52	33	37	502
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	—	4	9	22	14	13	20	82
Miscellaneous offences (b)	—	24	62	47	22	10	35	200
Grand total	26	187	408	225	132	82	150	1,210

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates, or by justices of the peace. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, are either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 60 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices of the peace, and some 49 circuits over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising over 200 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch, and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$3,000 (with a few exceptions). The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court.

It provides a simpler, convenient, and ready procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$10,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 689-92) hear most offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in

the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Civil cases—					
Number heard	174,329	174,903	146,850	133,919	133,204
Other cases—					
Garnishee	5,284	4,418	2,367	435	392
Fraud orders	7,392	6,572	5,105	3,686	3,748
Maintenance orders	12,454	12,703	5,374	7,427	7,416
Licences and certificates	27,052	26,990	28,770	28,092	27,259
Show cause summonses	24,623	23,110	15,070	2,083	1,472
Landlord and tenant	3,351	2,674	2,372	2,227	2,241
Miscellaneous	31,384	28,477	22,545	23,678	22,165

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1977				1978			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	3,491	224	2,477	111	3,736	221	2,813	152
Against property	13,817	3,281	1,957	287	15,035	3,454	2,039	321
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	2,408	836	269	86	3,054	870	482	138
Against good order (a)	7,487	999	1,818	114	8,554	1,298	2,097	155
Driving offences	20,554	459	3,541	86	24,816	621	4,756	125
Miscellaneous (b)	4,570	650	846	135	5,062	607	887	153
Total	52,327	6,449	10,908	819	60,257	7,071	13,074	1,044

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1978, 20,999 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1977 was 21,231. In most cases the result of the hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond, probation, etc.

NOTE. Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victoria Police. (See footnote to Summons Cases table on page 689.)

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY CONVICTED: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY

Nature of penalty	1976		1977		1978	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	33,376	3,261	32,955	3,516	39,711	4,027
Imprisoned for—						
Under 1 month	2,042	220	2,001	129	2,072	139
1 month and under 6 months	3,801	132	4,409	144	4,837	197
6 months and under 12 months	885	13	877	23	1,178	22
1 year and over	272	12	324	5	354	5
Released on probation	2,669	540	3,242	803	3,147	808
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,212	194	1,257	161	939	119
Released on recognisance or bond	5,058	1,476	5,602	1,596	6,230	1,693
Other	1,252	33	1,660	72	1,789	61
Total	50,567	5,881	52,327	6,449	60,257	7,071

See footnotes to preceding table.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1977		1978	
	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out
Against the person	1,639	1,524	1,693	1,639
Against property	5,134	2,477	6,299	2,700
Against good order	3,008	696	3,154	830
Driving offences	207,671	15,891	212,640	16,412
Miscellaneous (a)	48,427	9,029	52,677	7,867
Total	265,879	29,617	276,463	29,448

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of Commonwealth and Victorian Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases. Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victorian Law Department. (See footnote to preceding Arrest Cases tables on page 688.)

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, three stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Community Welfare Services Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Community Welfare Services Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act 1973* states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Community Welfare Services Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$100 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Community Welfare Services Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Community Welfare Services Act 1970* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person	673	46	719	960	72	1,032
Against property	9,745	387	10,132	11,813	565	12,378
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	136	39	175	165	95	260
Against good order	870	51	921	1,044	48	1,092
Driving offences	1,068	4	1,072	1,185	8	1,193
Miscellaneous offences (a)	317	33	350	272	48	320
Total	12,809	560	13,369	15,439	836	16,275

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY**

Nature of penalty	1977			1978		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	1,118	40	1,158	1,163	12	1,175
Placed on probation	4,779	203	4,982	5,527	289	5,816
Community Welfare Services Department (a)	3,740	139	3,879	4,604	201	4,805
Adjourned without probation	1,400	64	1,464	1,259	79	1,338
Other	1,112	70	1,182	2,072	158	2,230
Total convictions	12,149	516	12,665	14,625	739	15,364
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	660	44	704	814	97	911
Total	12,809	560	13,369	15,439	836	16,275

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Community Welfare Services Department.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1977**

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Department (a)	Ad- journed without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	146	112	78	124	60	49
Sex offences	20	1	46	19	31	24
Other	2	—	6	—	—	1
Total	168	113	130	143	91	74

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1977 *continued*

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against property—						
Robbery	6	2	26	36	1	1
Breaking and entering	71	83	1,602	1,286	315	257
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	116	147	1,416	885	426	325
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	71	121	874	757	211	217
Wilful damage	35	53	161	67	69	38
Other offences against property	21	24	154	152	59	47
Total	320	430	4,233	3,183	1,081	885
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	10	6	74	47	19	19
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	3	3	18	6	11	7
Other offensive behaviour	17	32	4	6	6	8
Obscene and insulting language	9	46	10	11	15	2
Firearms	16	26	28	13	37	15
Other offences against good order	82	74	158	111	73	74
Total	127	181	218	147	142	106
Driving offences	53	357	255	237	98	72
Miscellaneous offences (b)	26	71	72	122	33	26
Grand total	704	1,158	4,982	3,879	1,464	1,182

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Community Welfare Services Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1978

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty				
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with			
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Depart- ment (a)	Other
Against the person—					
Assault and grievous bodily harm	258	73	169	134	167
Sex offences	25	8	76	27	67
Other	3	4	12	8	1
Total	286	85	257	169	235
Against property—					
Robbery	11	9	23	31	2
Breaking and entering	84	95	1,474	1,532	778
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	127	238	1,859	1,222	1,185
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	69	171	1,046	974	374
Wilful damage	31	56	182	91	145
Other offences against property	61	30	232	114	132
Total	383	599	4,816	3,964	2,616
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	37	12	106	50	55
Against good order—					
Indecent behaviour, etc.	4	7	10	6	40
Other offensive behaviour	9	17	9	3	20
Obscene and insulting language	12	46	14	16	21

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1978—*continued*

Nature of offence	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Nature of penalty			
		Otherwise dealt with			
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Department (a)	Other
Firearms	7	32	27	34	74
Other offences against good order	77	68	237	125	177
Total	109	170	297	184	332
Driving offences	72	258	302	295	266
Miscellaneous offences (b)	24	51	38	143	64
Grand total	911	1,175	5,816	4,805	3,568

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Community Welfare Services Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	44	7	51	8	62	6	97	12	71	11
Robbery with violence	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
Sex	66	1	71	3	76	3	89	—	73	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	2,067	884	2,373	1,249	2,477	1,140	3,839	1,275	3,795	1,498
Other offences	612	73	789	86	903	96	1,331	123	1,203	134
Total	2,789	965	3,285	1,346	3,521	1,245	5,357	1,410	5,145	1,644

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1977

Offence group (a) and sex	Age last birthday (years)						Total
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over		
Assault (b)	Males						97
	Females						12
Robbery with violence	Males						1
	Females						—
Sex	Males						89
	Females						—
Breaking and larceny (c)	Males						3,839
	Females						1,275
Other offences	Males						1,331
	Females						123
Total	369	938	2,327	2,473	660		6,767

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1978

Offence group (a) and sex		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	Males	3	6	13	29	20	71
	Females	—	—	2	8	1	11
Robbery with violence	Males	—	—	2	1	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex	Males	—	3	17	39	14	73
	Females	—	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and larceny (c)	Males	255	602	1,272	1,329	337	3,795
	Females	45	196	655	503	99	1,498
Other offences	Males	59	112	312	496	224	1,203
	Females	2	9	37	52	34	134
Total		364	928	2,311	2,457	729	6,789

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Community Welfare Services Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs; or
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors.

It is optional for the coronor to have a jury when:

- (1) A relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (2) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (3) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

If the inquest is held without jurors, the coroner must set down his reasons in writing and transmit those reasons to a law officer.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S
COURT: INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1975	1,574
1976	1,457
1977	1,497
1978	1,361
1979	1,445

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1975	30	1	31	3	1	4	30	—	30
1976	22	3	25	8	1	9	27	—	27
1977	21	6	27	9	4	13	36	—	36
1978	32	3	35	5	3	8	33	1	34
1979 (a)	30	5	35	5	—	5	39	—	39

(a) In 1979, there were two committals for infanticide and none for arson.

Legal profession*Introduction*

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891, Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In August 1980, there were 691 members of the Bar, including 45 women, in full-time active practice. Six had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first nine months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister of at least ten years standing, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After three months of reading, the pupil may take work of his or her own. During the first three months of reading, the pupil must attend a two month course of training in legal theory and skills of particular application to the profession of advocacy and attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 61 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in August 1980.

In August 1980, nine barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 20 to about 125 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates, and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on, questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1917. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, one member appointed by each of the five suburban law associations, and eighteen members elected either as suburban council members or general council members. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public

about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Committees meet regularly to consider anomalies of omissions in the law or practice and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Disciplinary procedures for members of the legal profession

Since January 1979, the discipline of the legal profession has been overseen by two tribunals, which for the first time include non-lawyers. The tribunals were established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal) Act 1978* and the *Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act 1970*.

The Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal is appointed from a panel consisting of current members of the Council of the Law Institute; solicitors appointed by the Council; and three persons, who are not legal practitioners, appointed in the public interest by the Attorney-General. The function of the Tribunal is to consider complaints of misconduct against solicitors. "Misconduct" includes various acts or omissions by a solicitor such as charging grossly excessive costs; making untrue statements; failure in performing any work in connection with a solicitor's practice which constitutes a gross breach of duty to a client or the court; failure to lodge a report of the annual audit of trust accounts not later than 3 months after the statutory time; and wilful or reckless non-compliance with the rules and regulations governing the compulsory indemnity insurance scheme for solicitors.

Investigations of alleged misconduct can be initiated by the Secretary of the Institute or by any person writing to the Secretary of the Law Institute. After an initial investigation and consideration of any explanation made by a solicitor, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Tribunal. Provision is made for three forms of hearings: for a preliminary hearing, the President of the Institute assigns one person; for a summary hearing, three persons; and for a full hearing, five persons one of whom is a lay member, are assigned. The Tribunal may impose penalties such as fines of up to \$5,000 or the cancellation, suspension, or limiting of practising certificates.

The discipline of barristers is the responsibility of the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal or Bar Tribunal. The Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Justice, comprises a judge, or former judge of the Supreme Court as chairman; three barristers — two being Queen's Counsel and one being junior Counsel; and a person, who is not a legal practitioner, nominated by the Attorney-General. Complaints against barristers are referred initially by the chairman of the Victorian Bar Council to the Council's Bar Ethics Committee. After preliminary investigation of a complaint, the Ethics Committee may decide to take no further action; deal with the matter summarily; or lay a charge against the barrister before the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal.

Summary hearings by the Ethics Committee are designed to deal with misconduct for which a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suspension for up to 3 months, would be appropriate. However, the Committee may decide to lay a charge before the Tribunal, rather than deal with the matter summarily. A barrister is entitled to have a matter dealt with by the Tribunal if he objects to a summary hearing by the Committee.

Hearings by the Tribunal deal with the most serious cases of misconduct. The Tribunal has the power to impose a fine not exceeding \$5,000; to suspend the barrister (without limit as to time); to direct that the barrister's name be struck off the Bar Roll, or the roll of practitioners kept by the Supreme Court; and to order that the expenses incurred by the Tribunal be paid. A party aggrieved by an order of the Tribunal may appeal against the order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court. Hearings by the Tribunal will be held in public unless the Tribunal considers it is in the interests of justice that the hearing or part of it should be held in private.

A lay observer has been appointed to examine and report on the manner in which the two tribunals handle complaints. Annual reports are made to the Law Institute of Victoria or the Victorian Bar Council and to the Attorney-General who presents the reports to Parliament. The lay observer, who is appointed for three years, has the power to require the various disciplinary bodies to provide him with information and to make reports or recommendations.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then, it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., served as Commissioner from 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1976. Sir John Minogue, Q.C., was appointed Commissioner on 28 June 1977. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from January 1975 to December 1980:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED,
JANUARY 1975 TO DECEMBER 1980

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence
June 1978	Report No. 7—Innocent Misrepresentation	Classification of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.
June 1979	Report No. 8—Pre-Incorporation Contracts	Ratification of extracts made by a company prior to incorporation
October 1980	Report No. 9—Duress, Necessity and Coercion	Reform and statutory reformulation of the law relating to Duress and Necessity as defences in the criminal law; repeal of the law relating to coercion.
December 1980	Report No. 10—Delivery of Deeds	Reforms of the law relating to the delivery of deeds.

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology was established in 1973 under the provisions of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-73*. As a statutory organisation its main functions are to undertake research and training activities in regard to crime prevention and correction requirements on both national and State government levels. For such purposes its Board of Management is composed of nominated members from the Commonwealth Government and State governments. It publishes research reports and proceedings on training activities which are distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

Criminology Research Council

This Council, established under the provisions of the *Criminology Act* 1971-73, is a grant-giving body specialising in research in the areas of crime prevention and correction. It is funded partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the State Governments, the contributions of the latter being determined on a pro-rata population basis. The Australian Institute of Criminology provides the Council with administrative and secretarial services.

Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission was established under the Commonwealth *Legal Aid Commission Act* 1977. The work of the Commission includes examination of the need for legal assistance in Australia and advice upon the most effective means of satisfying that need. The Commission is required to make recommendations concerning legal assistance in Commonwealth matters and Commonwealth financial assistance to State and Territorial legal aid commissions. It also reports upon the functioning of those commissions including their accessibility, effectiveness, and economy. The Commission is required to collect and publish statistics of legal aid schemes in Australia and to research all aspects of legal assistance, including new methods of financing and providing legal assistance. It also advises upon educational programmes to promote an understanding by the public of their rights, powers, privileges, and duties.

Australian Legal Aid Office

The Australian Legal Aid Office was established by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. It provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, and advice given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available to all persons in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, and in matters arising under State law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility, such as those in receipt of social security, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Australian Legal Aid Office or by referral to private legal practitioners.

The criteria for the provision of further assistance are, first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the means and needs test of the Office. In considering the merits, regard is had to all the circumstances, particularly to any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused, and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant. The means and needs test is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. An applicant who can afford to contribute towards the cost of his case is asked to do so.

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is to rationalise legal aid throughout Australia by the establishment, under State or Territorial legislation, of independent statutory legal aid commissions in each State and Territory that will absorb the functions of the Australian Legal Aid Office and the legal aid schemes operated by State Governments and by law societies. Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory have passed legislation to establish commissions. On 30 June 1980, legal aid commissions were in operation in Western Australia, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and Queensland. The Victorian commission was expected to commence operations in 1981.

The Australian Legal Aid Office continues to operate in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory, and there is a branch office in each of the relevant capital cities with regional offices located in metropolitan and country centres. In Victoria, offices are situated in Melbourne, Brunswick, Geelong, Glenroy, and Sunshine. On 30 June 1980, the Australian Legal Aid Office employed 23 lawyers and 38 supporting administrative staff in Victoria. The lawyers provide advice at interview to approximately 1,160 persons each month; further assistance is provided by the lawyers, or by referral to private legal practitioners, to an average of 1,150 persons each month.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 768-71

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act* 1961, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent of the normal fee, in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE: BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications					Number actually assisted				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Divorce	1,265	384	226	196	72	75	2	—	1	—
Maintenance	4,115	1,306	1,351	1,580	1,574	2,506	770	838	1,202	1,317
Custody	597	233	374	298	178	225	67	97	139	170
Affiliation	286	216	226	170	146	181	120	151	150	92
Motor accident damages claims	766	513	418	745	812	329	299	304	469	483
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	4,803	5,913	6,131	9,472	13,448	2,703	2,815	3,166	5,769	8,401
Civil causes	2,754	2,620	2,913	2,952	2,757	761	631	923	1,052	1,112
Workers compensation	317	265	303	303	261	147	127	162	172	161
Probate and testators family maintenance	122	72	56	78	63	23	15	12	33	31
Others	1,749	1,418	1,419	1,453	1,307	358	228	288	313	261
Total	16,774	12,940	13,417	17,247	20,618	7,308	5,074	5,941	9,300	12,028

Further reference: Voluntary legal aid, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 850–1

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute was established by statute in 1972, as a result of the desire of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria to set up "an organization to provide continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connexion with legal education" (preamble to the Act). The Institute comprises eight members, two appointed by each of the four founding bodies.

The initial emphasis of the Institute was upon "continuing education for legal practitioners", and this remains one of its major functions. A wide range of courses, seminars, and lectures are now offered, both in Melbourne and the country, and occasionally in co-operation with other bodies (such as the Law Institute, the Law Council of Australia, and the University Law Schools).

The Institute's statute, however, always envisaged a wider role for it, including the conduct of "courses for training in the law". It seemed appropriate, therefore, that the Institute should be requested to establish the new course of practical training in lieu of one-year articles. A pilot scheme was run in 1974, and the first full year was 1975.

Funding for the practical training course is received from the Tertiary Education Commission and from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund. There are no enrolment fees. The continuing legal education activities of the Institute have generated sufficient income to enable them to be self-funding.

The course of practical training is a full-time course extending over a period of six months and covering all major areas of practice. Although the setting is institutional, every effort is made to match the conditions of actual practice. There is both direct teaching and time spent by students working on their own, carrying out exercises corresponding to what might reasonably be expected of them in practice. Instructors are

all drawn from the practising profession. Files of "current matters" are kept, and visits made to government and semi-government offices, courts, registries, and the like.

While courses such as this are comparative newcomers in the field of legal education, they are now conducted in all Australian States (except Western Australia) and in the Australian Capital Territory. Australia is recognised internationally as the pioneer of legal practice courses.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967* and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978*. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Law Reform Commissioner, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victoria Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council — three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation encompass:

- (1) Promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria;
- (3) to establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improvement of the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) to promote or undertake, within Victoria, community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) to communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) to publish or subsidise the publications of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 860-1

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular State or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Administration

Law Department

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General under whose direction and control the Department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Victorian Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative functions of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary who is a public servant. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and three Directors who have been appointed following a review of the management structure of the Department. The Directors control the Divisions of Policy and Research, Courts Administration and Administration and Special Services.

Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and County Courts. There was a Crown Counsel as well as nineteen prosecutors for the Queen in 1980 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

The following sections provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one shall be appointed as chairman, one shall be nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one shall be nominated by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a Fund for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing adjourned through illness of a judge. No money is paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The Corporate Affairs Office is responsible for the administration of the *Companies Act* 1961, the *Business Names Act* 1962, and the *Securities Industry Act* 1975.

The functions of the Office include the registration of companies and business names, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, making available documents lodged at the Office for public search, licensing dealers in securities and their representatives, licensing investment advisers and their representatives, and the conduct of investigations into the affairs of companies and persons involved in the securities industry.

Corporate affairs legislation commenced in Victoria with the Companies Statute of 1864. There have been continuing changes in the legislation to meet community expectations and a recent significant amendment to the Companies Act was to give effect, from 1 July 1974, to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement. Under this Agreement, the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission was established and includes the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. The objectives of the four participating States are to:

- (1) Achieve increased uniformity in the law relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (2) establish reciprocal arrangements and common standards and procedures in the administration of that law;
- (3) co-ordinate administration and avoid unnecessary duplication for the better convenience of the public and improved efficiency in the overall administration; and
- (4) increase the protection the law affords to the investing public.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch has reported proceedings before the Supreme Court, County Court, and Magistrates' Courts since 1924. All personnel directly engaged in

reporting are licensed shorthand writers, or licensed tape recorder operators, under the provisions of the *Evidence Act 1958*.

The principal duties performed in the Supreme Court are Court of Criminal Appeal; Full Court; Crime; Civil Juries; Causes; Miscellaneous Causes; The Practice Court; Divorce, both defended and undefended; Land Valuation; and De Bene Esse cases.

Only criminal proceedings are reported in the County Court. Committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts are generally reported, particularly if there are many witnesses or if the matter is of an extremely serious nature. All inquests which, *prima facie*, may appear to lead to a committal for trial of the person charged are reported.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by section 5 of the *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*, this Board has three main functions:

- (1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the Preference Act by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position; and
- (3) it provides a business advisory and investigation service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied military forces and employs qualified accountants for that purpose. This service is free of charge.

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau

Fair Rents Boards consist of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and have the function of determining fair rents of prescribed premises, i.e., premises subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*. The matters to which a Fair Rents Board has regard in determining a fair rent are set out in section 64 of the *Landlord and Tenant Act*. The Fair Rents Board constituted for the Melbourne metropolitan area is known as the Metropolitan Fair Rents Board.

The Rental Investigation Bureau investigates complaints in relation to alleged excessive rentals of premises not subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act*. When rentals are considered to be unreasonably excessive, the Bureau may attempt to negotiate a more reasonable rental.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Victorian Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because the Victorian Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia.

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act 1958* to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian patriotic funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 760 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$5m) are used principally to provide welfare assistance, aged persons homes, and clubrooms for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to:

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objects; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act 1960* to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of the Victorian Parliament, e.g., bills of sale, liens on crops or wool, stock mortgages, assignments of book debts, and powers of attorney, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act 1958*.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a certificate of title guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the conversion of General Law titles to Torrens titles, by issuing certificates of title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972* established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependants of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation. A limit of \$7,500 in respect of any award became effective on 1 October 1980.

**VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL:
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE**

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Applications—					
Pending at 1 July of previous year	154	233	218	321	400
Further applications received to 30 June	856	865	1,117	1,495	1,861
Determinations—					
Final awards made	822	854	987	1,377	1,596
Applications refused or withdrawn	30	16	27	39	26
Applications pending at 30 June	158	218	321	400	639
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	21	25	—	—	—
Appeals from refusal of applications	1	1	—	—	—
Analysis of final awards—					
Total compensation awarded	\$686,035	\$754,918	\$1,049,014	\$1,346,052	\$1,885,310
Average award of compensation	\$835	\$884	\$1,063	\$978	\$1,181

Government Shorthand Writer's Office

The Government Shorthand Writer's Office was established in October 1854. It provides verbatim transcripts of proceedings before Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, the State Industrial Appeals Court, the Public Works and State Development Parliamentary Committees, and various tribunals, conferences, and seminars.

Motor Accidents Tribunal

Established by the *Motor Accidents Act* 1973, the Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the Motor Accidents Board in relation to the no-fault scheme of compensation for victims of road accidents.

Raffles and Bingo Permits Board

Since the Raffles and Bingo Permits Board was established in August 1977, more than 2,000 different organisations have conducted bingo sessions in Victoria. More than 800 bingo sessions and 200 raffles are approved each week. In its first year of operation, over \$537,000 was transferred to the Hospitals and Charities Commission from the Bingo Fund into which are paid permit fees and surcharge payments from bingo games.

Registry of Friendly Societies, Benefit Associations, and Industrial and Provident Societies

The Registry is responsible for the registration of Friendly Societies and their Rules, general supervision of hospital, medical, and funeral associations, and the registration of Industrial and Provident Societies. Financial supervision, including certifying the adequacy of contribution rates, is performed by the Government Statist.

Public Solicitor

The office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Legal assistance is provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor only in the following criminal matters:

- (1) Where any person has been committed for trial or has received notice of trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
- (2) where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
- (3) to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:
CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH**

Year	Applications—				
	Number	Investigated and reports submitted	Not finalised	Approved	Not approved
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222
1975	1,385	1,215	170	1,085	130
1976	1,318	1,249	69	1,096	153
1977	1,191	1,107	84	1,013	94
1978	1,236	1,171	65	1,073	98
1979	1,222	1,143	79	1,059	84

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 682-5

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act* 1973, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were

established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a \$4.00 fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area. The registrar, who provides administrative services to the tribunals, gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. There are currently three part-time referees and two full-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974, a total of 15,000 claims have been lodged for determination by the tribunals.

VICTORIA—SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNALS: NUMBER OF CLAIMS DETERMINED

Classification	1978-79		1979-80	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Food and beverages	2	0.07	6	0.22
Clothing, footwear, and drapery	306	10.18	223	8.26
Consumer durables	686	22.82	603	22.35
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	852	28.34	736	27.27
Building and construction	611	20.33	584	21.64
Miscellaneous products	168	5.59	118	4.37
Transport and energy services	67	2.23	136	5.04
Insurance and finance	20	0.67	51	1.89
Real estate and accommodation	14	0.47	16	0.59
Miscellaneous services	280	9.31	226	8.37
Total	3,006	100.00	2,699	100.00

Market Court

The Market Court is a new concept in consumer affairs in Australia. The *Market Court Act* 1978 was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members: one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 are provided for against persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by

the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act* 1958. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the money remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year is greater than the money therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Hotel keeper	1,441	1,442	1,441	1,435	1,432
Club	423	437	452	459	469
Retail bottled liquor	714	727	728	731	744
Wholesale liquor merchant	100	101	102	102	105
Australian wine	14	14	13	13	13
Vignerons	39	41	51	65	67
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	253	266	269	287	294
Cabaret	22	24	26	29	33
Ship	—	—	—	—	—
Theatre	5	5	5	5	5
Cider tavern	1	1	1	1	2
Residential	1	2	3	3	3
Tourist facility	—	1	6	12	14
Total	3,020	3,068	3,104	3,149	3,188

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	76	82	84	84	84
Other courses	390	393	389	398	397
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	626	655	698	702	688
Other courses	2,987	2,986	3,003	3,138	3,124
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	5,303	5,662	6,118	7,763	8,560
Other courses (\$'000)	3,227	3,457	3,526	3,758	4,062

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS—*continued*

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	44	53	55	55	59
Other courses	240	261	267	268	268
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	352	415	430	426	443
Other courses	2,140	2,281	2,335	2,360	2,164
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	1,450	1,801	1,981	1,934	2,305
Other courses (\$'000)	1,915	2,341	2,406	2,398	2,511

Further reference, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 319–20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1924–1965 was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966. The thirteenth edition of this report was released in the latter part of 1980.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1975–76	344	2	84	430
1976–77	393	—	82	475
1977–78	583	2	122	707
1978–79	763	2	208	973
1979–80	1,227	8	229	1,464
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1975–76	19,943	42	3,586	23,571
1976–77	7,555	—	10,479	18,034
1977–78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
1978–79	17,272	68	8,525	25,865
1979–80	33,509	44	10,048	43,601
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1975–76	1,408	5	3,533	4,946
1976–77	2,354	—	9,120	11,474
1977–78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558
1978–79	3,456	29	4,784	8,269
1979–80	6,754	5	2,592	9,351

Victoria Police*Introduction*

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) Maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;

- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of serious gravity, such as the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

Organisation

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, five Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, and administration.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. Modern policing ensures that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can operate across district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police communication system, ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

Each metropolitan police district has its own crime car squad of twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

In addition, there are offices of the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Traffic Operations Group located throughout Victoria. While at Force level, the Independent Patrol Group has been developed to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes, the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

A history of the Victoria Police Force, entitled *Police in Victoria 1836-1980*, has recently been published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. These deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, and armed robbery. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities.

The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency-type situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The authorised strength of the Police Force at 30 June 1980 was 8,000. Increases in authorised strength are effected by increasing the number of squads in training. Male persons between 18½ years and 35 years and females between 20 years and 35 years, who are accepted as recruits, undergo a 20 weeks course of training at the Police Training Academy, Glen Waverley.

The Academy is progressively being developed to provide additional educational, training, and accommodation facilities. As well as providing for additional recruits, the Academy's development is being planned to include all facilities for cadet, sub-officer, and detective training.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to advance in their career. Ex-members of the Force between 31 years and 65 years of age may be recruited as reservists for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several noteworthy features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system code named PATROL provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and the *modus operandi* of criminals.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners. A twin-engined Aerospatiale Helicopter was purchased in 1979 to provide increased flexibility to the services provided by the Police Air Wing, including Aerial Support To Routine Operations (ASTRO) and assisting in search and rescue missions. This aircraft has a 24 hours-a-day operational capability and is fully instrumented for flying in adverse weather conditions.

In April 1978, the Force introduced the Integrated Community Policing system in the Prahran area. Designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of uniform police, the system is based on the philosophy that increased police visibility decreases criminal activity and leads to an enhanced feeling of security among citizens. Many tangible benefits have resulted from this innovative scheme, including decreases in most types of offences reported, and as manpower becomes available it is proposed to extend the system to other areas.

An important innovation is the Crime Collator System which is proving an effective law enforcement aid. This system is a formal method of receiving, storing, and disseminating local information of police interest in records maintained at a local level, with a facility for passing suitable information on to the central information repositories.

Communications are constantly being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street, Melbourne, has grown from a small 2kW transmitter to the present D24 complex connecting all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by the policeman on the beat has also improved efficiency. In addition to radio communications, telex machines are located at selected stations throughout the State, as well as radio monitors in all metropolitan stations with a 24 hour patrol capacity.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is equipped to provide information on drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and many other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in solving a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content and the findings may result in prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and there is a Ballistics Section which provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop used in on-site investigations.

Road toll

The greatest problem confronting the Victoria Police is the road toll. It is the Force's highest priority to achieve a reduction in the road toll and strategies have included maximising visibility of units of the Traffic Operations Group on highways, special enforcement efforts directed to problem areas, and saturation techniques in selected locations for Random Breath Testing Stations.

The Traffic Operations Group forms the operational arm of the Traffic Department and its primary responsibilities are the prevention of road accidents and traffic law enforcement.

Liaison committees

A number of liaison committees have been established with other organisations during the past few years in an attempt to overcome various problems. These committees include the Police/Lawyer Liaison Committee; Ethnic Affairs Police Liaison Committee; Police

Community Welfare Services Department Liaison Committee; Media/Police Liaison Committee and Police/Medical Officers' Liaison Committee.

Expenditure

The provision of a police force involves heavy expenditure. The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1979-80 were \$181.7m and the expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$7.72m. The Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, when completed, will have cost the Victorian Government about \$30m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Authorised strength	6,250	6,500	6,750	7,500	7,500
Actual strength (a)	6,018	6,320	6,663	7,001	7,468
C.I.B., etc. (b)	846	865	898	961	1,058
Police-women	248	300	332	365	493
Cadets	252	284	265	318	337
Reservists	57	105	133	135	142

(a) Includes police-women but excludes cadets and reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further reference: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 318-21

LAW OF SUCCESSION IN VICTORIA*

Introduction

The Law of Succession concerns the devolution by law of interests in property. Succession is not concerned with the passing of property by voluntary transfer and contract, nor is it proposed to describe here involuntary succession to property arising out of any change in status, such as bankruptcy, nor that occurring by reason of any compulsory vesting of property either by operation of statute or by any doctrine of forfeiture or escheat. It is intended primarily to describe the passing of property upon death and the manner in which that passing of property is administered and effectuated.

In Victoria, the law relating to the passing of property on death is substantially the same as in other common law jurisdictions in the Commonwealth of Australia and in England. Most Victorian law on the subject was introduced into the Colony of Victoria upon settlement and was derived from English law, being the common law relating to the devolution of land and the civil law as administered by the English Ecclesiastical Courts relating to the devolution of personal property. This distinction between the devolution of land and other property was largely abolished in 1873 and the law on this subject has been substantially the same for both real and personal property since that date, if one makes due allowance for the difference in nature between the two types of proprietary interests. Likewise, the statutory law relating to the passing of property on death and the administration of a deceased person's estate is similar, but not identical, to the law applying in the other Australian States and England.

Upon death a person's property may pass principally in two ways. He may leave a will, by which he states the manner in which his property is to pass and names an executor to have supervision over the passing of that property. Alternatively, if he fails to leave a valid will, he is said to die intestate and his property will pass according to a statutory scheme of distribution. However, in a practical and popular sense, there are other means by which property interests change on the death of an individual and which include the operation of trusts either made by him during his lifetime or under which he holds interests in property, the designation of beneficiaries under insurance policies or superannuation schemes, and the accrual of rights to a survivor upon the death of the holder of property which is jointly owned. The popularity of these alternative methods of dealing with property interests has varied from time to time according to the nature and extent of taxes and duties imposed by both Commonwealth and State Governments.

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article.

Wills

Victorian law confers on an adult the privilege of making a will whereby he may dispose of his property to named persons or classes of persons either by gifts of his property, called devises in the case of real property and bequests in the case of personal property, or by trusts affecting either type of property. In addition, it is essential that the maker of the will, commonly called a testator, appoints one or more persons as executor or executors of the will, in order to carry out the dispositions and trusts contained in his will.

The *Wills Act* 1958 requires every person making a will to comply with a number of formalities, other than privileged persons who are defined to include soldiers and sailors on active service and merchant seamen. In substance, a valid non-privileged will must be in writing, signed by the testator at or about the end of the will, and witnessed, or "attested", by two or more witnesses who are present at the time of the testator's signing or hear him acknowledge his signature to them and who themselves subscribe their names to the will in the presence of the testator. Any person of sound mind and understanding over the age of eighteen years may make a will. He may change his mind and make a new will as often as he wishes, so long as he is legally capable of so doing. Alternatively, instead of making a new will he may add to or vary the terms of his will by a document called a codicil, which must be signed and witnessed in the same way as the will itself. Each new will expressly or impliedly revokes an earlier will, but a will is revoked by operation of law upon its deliberate destruction and upon the marriage of the testator, unless the will is made in contemplation of marriage. Unlike the law in certain overseas countries, an oral will or a handwritten, unwitnessed will has no effect in law, except in the case of some privileged wills.

Although in earlier times English law placed restrictions on a testator's freedom in making his will, so as to protect his wife and children, the somewhat arbitrary rules which operated, especially in relation to real estate, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century were gradually all removed, both in England and Victoria, so as to enable completely free disposition of property. This "unbridled testamentary licence" (as one English Lord of Appeal described it in 1972), has provided the basis for the modern law of wills, their interpretation, and administration. However, in 1906, Victoria was the first Australian State to introduce what is commonly known as testator's family maintenance legislation (now called in Victoria "family provision") which has given the Supreme Court a discretionary power to protect members of a testator's family in case he has not left any of them enough of his property for their support. Now any widow, widower, or child, including an illegitimate child, may seek and obtain further provision from the estate of a testator if it can be shown that the distribution of his estate effected by the will is unfair in that it does not make adequate provision for the proper maintenance and support of each of them. To provide for their real needs the Court frequently makes generous orders redirecting property to them by rewriting the terms of a will, in substance if not in form. Few specific guidelines are prescribed and each case is resolved on a discretionary basis, but effectively, freedom of testamentary disposition is no longer absolute where a testator leaves a wife or children.

Intestacy

Where a person fails to leave a valid will, he is said to die intestate. If his will is partly ineffective, he is intestate to that extent. In each case, the relevant property is distributed after his death according to a statutory scheme of distribution laid down by the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958. If he has failed to leave any will, no executor will have been appointed and the Court must be asked by a relative or creditor to appoint an administrator to deal with his estate. The scheme of distribution is based on a traditional mode of dealing with the personal property of dead persons, but many significant alterations have been made by Parliament in recent years. In particular, the widow, who was formerly confined to one-third of the personal property now receives a predominant share.

By recent amendments to the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, where a person dies intestate and is survived by either a widow or widower but not by children (or other issue), the widow or widower is entitled to the whole of the estate. Where the intestate is survived also by children (or other issue), the widow or widower receives the first \$50,000 in value

of the estate, and if the estate is worth more than \$150,000 receives one-third of the balance of the estate, the remainder being shared equally between the children. It is only where no widow, widower, or children survive that the other next of kin take in accordance with the somewhat elaborate rules laid down by the Act.

Since 1962, widows, widowers, and children have been able to obtain further provision also from the estate of an intestate person, if the operation of the statutory scheme of distribution fails to make adequate provision for their proper maintenance and support, according to the same rules as apply in the case of wills.

Administration

Upon death, succession to property is administered by executors and administrators who obtain their power and authority from the Supreme Court and who are subject to its control. Although a person may by will choose an executor to carry out his wishes, the latter's powers are very limited until his authority is ratified by the Court granting him Probate of the will. Thereupon the executor obtains the power to deal with the title to all the testator's property, which he must exercise subject to certain prescribed standards, similar to those applicable to Trustees, and subject to the supervision of the Court.

Where a person dies intestate, or where a testator fails to name an executor who survives him, no power to deal with his estate exists until the Court grants Letters of Administration of the estate to a person called an administrator, who has powers and duties almost identical to those of an executor.

Either an individual or corporation may be appointed executor or administrator, but the Court will not directly appoint any company or corporation other than the Public Trustee or one of the trustee companies controlled pursuant to the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958. The latter are paid for their services by way of a commission laid down by statute, and individual executors and administrators may apply to the Supreme Court which may allow them up to five per cent commission for their "pains and trouble" in administering the estate. Although the procedure for obtaining Probate and Letters of Administration may seem somewhat antiquated to the layman, it is relatively quickly granted and the Court will make special grants to cover emergencies. Nevertheless, where an estate passes to widow, widower, and children and is valued at \$15,000 or less (or \$5,000 in other cases) a simpler "small estates" procedure is available where the Registrar of Probates or local clerk of Magistrates' Court can assist in procuring the appropriate grant.

Conclusion

Although it is natural that persons will desire to direct the future passing of property inherited or acquired by them, the precise method of achieving such control has varied over the last twenty or thirty years. The incidence of Probate Duty and Federal Estate Duty, together with the benefits available to their estates under the Federal Income Tax Assessment Act caused many persons, especially those with substantial estates, who would have used wills to regulate succession and their property, to seek to avoid the incidence of those duties by settling property during their lifetime by way of trust.

These duties were and are payable on a sliding scale up to a substantial proportion of the estate, but over the last five years important exemptions have been granted by the Victorian Parliament to widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren under the *Probate Duty Act* 1962, and Federal Estate Duty has been entirely abolished. Whether this has led to a greater use of the will in order to regulate succession to property will only be known in future years, although it is unlikely to have discouraged the widespread use of life insurance policies and especially superannuation and pension schemes, under which the nomination of a person to receive benefits upon death has not been considered subject to the rules relating to wills and the administration of deceased estates.

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was scattered among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. In addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the very considerable increase in public interest and participation in the arts, and with the prospect of markedly increased leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Victorian Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as The Victorian Council of the Arts which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to them and, from time to time, to make such recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the Act, the National Gallery and the State Library were transferred to the new Ministry, together with the State Film Centre. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to arts bodies of all kinds.

In July 1973, the first Director of the Ministry for the Arts was appointed, and took up his duties in that month. The Premier assumed the portfolio of Minister for the Arts.

A number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Government had agreed that the performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1980, the majority being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarship. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It is a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of regional arts centres, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the performing arts section of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian Government allocates funds for the development of public libraries through the Library Council of Victoria. The Library Council co-ordinates and funds public libraries run by municipal councils and regional library authorities throughout Victoria in partnership with local government. The work of the Library Council has met with considerable success — 99 per cent of Victorians now live in a municipality served by a public library.

The State Film Centre offers to the community of Victoria a wide range of audio-visual resources. The Centre operates three theatres, a free film/video lending library, and a free public reference and information library. It offers film purchasing, equipment, and technical services advice to government departments, instrumentalities, and community groups. As well, the Centre conducts special community film screenings and also assists other organisations to present special film projects.

Following the proclamation of the Victorian Film Corporation Act in July 1976, a Board of seven members was appointed. The Film Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. In its four years of operation, allocations totalling over \$4.6m have been made available to the Corporation for investments and loans to further these aims. The Corporation has financed feature films, documentaries, television features, script development, government films, and associated activities. The Board is now backed by a support staff which not only assists in the processing of applications, but is also in a position to offer advice and direction to potential film makers. The Corporation hopes to be able to assist the industry further with the provision of sound stages and other facilities.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976. This workshop makes it possible for art lovers to commission or purchase unique works of art in the tapestry medium woven in Australia. It also provides the opportunity for Australian artists to have their designs woven in Australia whereas in the past such large commissions such as the curtains for the Sydney Opera House would go to overseas workshops. After the appointment by the Premier and Minister for the Arts of a Board of Management in November 1975, a director was appointed and following an intensive training programme five weavers started work in June 1976. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the Workshop moved to an historic Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne. The building is particularly appropriate for use as a studio workshop having the essential natural light which is backed by mercury vapour lighting. Already, tapestries have been commissioned for public buildings, public and private collections, and galleries. Major commissions have been completed for the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Canada, the Parliaments of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, the National Gallery of Victoria, and the High Court of Australia, Canberra.

The Meat Market Craft Centre was officially opened in November 1979 as an art-craft centre for crafts of Australian origin. The Centre is housed in the historic Metropolitan Meat Market building, purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977. Essential restoration and conversion work on the building has been commenced and when completed, the Meat Market Craft Centre will offer a varied and multi-level number of spaces for access workshops, galleries, retail selling, a resource centre and meeting rooms, and workshops for craftsmen and craft groups. The Centre is envisaged as a focal point for the crafts in Victoria; providing opportunities to view, make, sell, or buy crafts of high quality, and for the training of craftsmen to a level of excellence.

The Ministry carries out, through its specialist liaison officers, surveys of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and recommends to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. Now through the work of the Ministry, Victoria is acquiring a similar reputation in support of the other art forms.

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre, now in the course of construction, is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed at highest international standards.

The Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features include the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the education section for children, and a restaurant looking onto the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts. This school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the Theatres building, is now undergoing fitting and finishing for opening in 1983. This includes the State Theatre of 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large scale productions; the Playhouse, an 870 seat drama theatre; and the Studio, a flexible theatre seating up to about 400 persons for the presentation of new work in the performing arts. An open spaceframe spire, dramatically lit at night, will top the Theatres building to a height of 115 metres.

The third stage, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is at the Princes Bridge end of the site and is scheduled to commence performances in 1982. The auditorium of 2,500 seats is surrounded by extensive front-of-house and backstage facilities. Its prime use will be for orchestral music, but acoustics will be able to be varied to permit the performance of many different kinds of music. A major pipe organ, commissioned in Canada, has now been built and will be installed in the Hall prior to opening. The building will also contain a Performing Arts Museum which has already started operations and which will house displays on the performing arts.

Throughout the Centre, facilities for both performers and patrons will be of the highest quality, and will include computerised booking through the BASS system (which started trading in Victoria in December 1978), a bistro, bars, coffee lounges, and shops. Underneath the National Gallery, a 1,500 space car-park is now in use, with direct access to the Theatres building. Seating has been designed with the theatre-goer's comfort in mind and all buildings at the Arts Centre will be air-conditioned. The exterior of the Centre will be extensively terraced and landscaped.

Construction and operations of the Theatres and Concert Hall are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. The Trust also operates an entrepreneurial programme, presenting fine music and theatre attractions in Melbourne, many of them in association with the Confederation of Australasian Arts Centres. In addition, the Trust operates the Sidney Myer Music Bowl and, as a result of recent legislation, now has close and formal links with the Victorian College of the Arts.

Information about this major arts project is available to the public at the Information Pavilion outside the National Gallery. This pavilion contains models, films, and slide shows and attracts over 100,000 visitors annually.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in seven categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; prints and drawings; and tribal art. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Acquisitions

During 1979-80, a number of important acquisitions were made for the collections of the National Gallery of Victoria. Among these the principal acquisition was the collection

of 274 Indian miniatures from the Rajasthan region of Northern India. This rare collection, which has been described as one of the most important of its kind outside India, was acquired under the terms of the Felton Bequests' Committee and is perhaps the most important purchase made by that Committee during the 1970s.

The Art Foundation of Victoria, established in 1976, has enabled major works of art to come to the gallery. A notable purchase was the *Portrait of Dame Nellie Melba*, painted in 1902 by Rupert Bunny (1864–1947) which was unveiled by Her Majesty The Queen during a State Reception held in her honour in the Great Hall on 28 May 1980. Acquisition of this portrait of a great Australian gives the gallery another example of Edwardian portraiture.

Important acquisitions were made in all areas of the gallery's collections and only a very few—from several hundreds—may be noted here. The Department of Prints and Drawings added works by Chuck Close, David Hockney, Jacques Villon, Robert Rauschenberg, Max Klinger, and Bridget Riley to its European and American holdings. Australian collections were strengthened by the acquisition of drawings by John Perceval, Sidney Nolan, and Michael Shannon and, particularly, by the purchase of twenty-three drawing by Albert Tucker (b. 1914) and a gift of 196 etchings by Fred Williams (b. 1927). This gift, made through The Art Foundation of Victoria, provides the National Gallery with an unparalleled collection of Williams' important graphic work.

The acquisitions made for the Department of Decorative Arts were diverse with materials of many kinds being represented. During the past few years, an attempt has been made to strengthen the gallery's representation of Australian silver—an area in which there is renewed interest, and increasing scholarship—and the donation of another group of important nineteenth and twentieth century pieces gives the collection a richness and diversity which cannot be found in any other Australian gallery.

Through the continuing generosity of the Felton Bequests' Committee, three more important vases were added to the group of Greek antiquities. Two of these, a Band Cup, c. 540 B.C., by the Hermogenes Painter and a Nicosthenic Amphora, c. 540 B.C., by the Nicosthenes Painter, were bought in London at the auction of the Castle Ashby collection. The third vase is a black ground lekythos, mid-fifth century B.C., by the Achilles Painter. This latter vase forms a valuable pendant to the white ground lekythos by the same painter acquired in 1971.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1980 of about 11,500 persons. It offers free entry to the Gallery, and a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

Education Services at the National Gallery

Education Services at the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for lectures, seminars, displays, and exhibitions. The department is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by eight education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from both the Education Department and the Catholic Education Office of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers and students for studying particular areas of the collection, and offer sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of all school levels. The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff.

Education Services poster/calendars are sent twice yearly to every school in Victoria. Through this, teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of other special activities featured in the education programme.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers' colleges and art schools also utilise the facilities offered. Weekly lectures provide students

of the Australian Ballet School with a special elective for their course; and there has been a steady demand for special "in-Gallery" seminar sessions from teacher groups and other educational organisations.

The education programme is relevant to teachers and students of history, literature, and social studies, as well as art and craft.

Free admission is granted for all school visits booked with Education Services at least 48 working hours in advance, and groups staffed by education officers are divided so that usually one education officer works with no more than 20 children at the one time.

In addition to the daily lecture programme for visiting schools, Education Services is also responsible for staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. Vacation programmes and regular exhibitions of special educational interest are also arranged.

Departments

Care of the State collection is shared by seven curatorial departments. The Asian art department exhibits Chinese, Asian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly fine and comprehensive. The Australian art collection covers all phases of art development in this country — Colonial, Impressionist, Edwardian, Post-Impressionist, and Contemporary. Aboriginal art and tribal art of the South Pacific islanders is also displayed. The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, Renaissance bronzes, costumes, and textiles. The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, the holdings of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century costumes and costume accessories, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Tiepolo. Most of the paintings in the care of the department of European and American art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Durer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

Temporary exhibitions

Four major international exhibitions were among the forty-two temporary exhibitions displayed in the Gallery during 1980. These included "A Century of Modern Masters: America and Europe", from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, which attracted 68,000 visitors; "Leonardo, Michelangelo, and the Century of Genius", an exhibition of master drawings from the British Museum, which brought a work of Leonardo da Vinci to Australia for the first time; "Pompeii AD 79" which was seen by 173,517 members of the public while on display at the Gallery; and "French Painting: The Revolutionary Decades", which presented masterpieces from the Louvre and other French galleries, opened to the public on 17 December 1980. All four international exhibitions were brought to Australia under the auspices of the Australian Gallery Directors Council.

Further reference: Bequests and funding, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 712-13

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a unique network of sixteen regional art galleries established in the following country cities and towns: Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, La Trobe Valley (Morwell), Langwarrin (The McClelland Gallery), Mildura, Mornington, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, and the Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, administration, and exhibitions programme.

Ararat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland Galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, total grants having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to \$547,000 in 1980-81. Each gallery now receives a basic annual grant of \$10,000 plus a \$2 for \$1 subsidy on all money contributed by local government or raised by public subscription to a maximum of \$25,000 per gallery. These grants are intended for the day to day running of the gallery; special grants are made for capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community. The present funding system is under review.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 715-16

Drama

General

The Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts, subsidises all levels of theatre ranging from major professional companies, primarily based in Melbourne, to small amateur groups scattered throughout the country regions of the State.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company offers productions of the "classics" and new Australian plays at the Russell Street and Athenaeum Theatres. The company has now expanded its operations to theatre workshops and the mounting of small productions in the new drama space, the Athenaeum 2. The Australian Performing Group, known more generally as the Pram Factory, after the former usage of its premises, concentrates on a style of theatre best described as group-developed. In addition to a variety of programmes mounted by the group itself, the Pram Factory provides resources for other community groups and has also diversified its activity into the area of film production. Experimental projects by various groups are staged at La Mama Theatre. The Alexander Theatre on the campus of Monash University presents a diverse range of productions throughout the year.

The Playbox Theatre Company (formerly the Hoopla Theatre Foundation) has now become a recognised part of the theatre in Melbourne, and is based at the Playbox Theatre. In addition to mounting productions of new Australian and overseas material,

the Foundation also offers a platform to other companies, both within Victoria and interstate and provides a playreading/workshop service for playwrights.

Professional children's theatre is undertaken by the Children's Arena Theatre, the Creative Arts Theatre, and the Handspan Puppet Company. The Victorian Government has purchased the St Martin's complex, South Yarra, for conversion to a Youth Arts Centre.

There are four professional community theatre companies established in Victoria: the Murray River Performing Group, which is based in Albury and serves the Albury-Wodonga region, the West Community Theatre which operates from Essendon in the western suburbs of Melbourne, the Mill Company, which works in collaboration with Deakin University in the Geelong area, and the Crosswinds Theatre-in-Community, which is based in Benalla and is partially funded by the Education Department. These companies not only provide their localities with professional actors and performances, but they also act as resources for local groups.

Numerous amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout the State and indicate a significant interest among the community in the theatre.

The major problem facing both professional and amateur companies continues to be accommodation for rehearsal, production, and company development. The Playhouse Theatre is now in construction as one unit of the Victorian Arts Centre and will be mainly for the use of professional companies.

Regional arts activity workshops providing professional facilities for touring companies and amateur companies are now opening in Victorian country regions. There are now five such centres open (Ararat, Echuca, Geelong, Kyneton, and Warburton) with a further two under construction.

Melbourne Theatre Company

The Melbourne Theatre Company began in 1953 as the Union Theatre Repertory Company (U.T.R.C.) when John Sumner, with the approval and support of the University of Melbourne, started a professional repertory venture in the theatre housed in the University's Union Building.

At the time of the Company's founding, there seemed little hope of success. The difficulties were many: there was no audience in Melbourne accustomed to the idea of a season of plays changed at regular fortnightly intervals; the University was situated in an area that was then regarded as unfashionable and run down; and Victoria lacked a pool of actors and technicians with wide professional experience.

However, the first season of thirty-one weeks saw the presentation of fifteen plays and resulted in the overall sale of 38,507 seats. This was sufficiently encouraging for the University of Melbourne to continue its patronage, and the U.T.R.C. as the Company was then known, became a regular feature of the local scene. The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust came into association with the Company in 1959 as a subsidising agency, but it was only in 1966 that the U.T.R.C. finally left the Union Theatre at the University and established a city headquarters at the Russell Street Theatre. In 1968, the Company's name was changed officially to that of Melbourne Theatre Company, soon to become familiarly abbreviated to M.T.C.

Audience interest grew beyond the capacity of the Russell Street Theatre, and for a period of four years from 1973 the Company occupied St Martin's Theatre as an additional playhouse. In 1977, a move was made from St Martin's to the greater capacity offered by the historically interesting Athenaeum Theatre in Collins Street. A generally classical season of plays is presented in the main auditorium at the Athenaeum, and works of an experimental nature are shown in the upstairs playing space known as Athenaeum 2. Contemporary plays of note are produced at Russell Street, with preference given, whenever possible, to Australian scripts.

Apart from its role as a pioneer for other major drama companies in Australia, the M.T.C. has inaugurated projects unique in themselves. These include *Young Parent's Previews*, a free crèche service which enables parents to attend special performances at the theatre, and *Curtain Up*, a scheme by which country theatre-lovers in various parts of Victoria are offered subscriptions with assured transport to the city. These are in addition

to the more usual activities of a responsible drama company such as a play reading service, the workshopping of plays, and Schooldays for students, during which a play is not only performed but discussed in depth.

The Company is in receipt of annual subsidies from the Australia Council, the Victorian Ministry for the Arts, and the Melbourne City Council.

Further reference: Drama, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 180-3

Music

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) comprises 90 players under the direction of its Chief Conductor Hiroyuki Iwaki who has now completed seven years in that post. Throughout 1980-81, eight other international conductors also directed the Orchestra.

The MSO is funded annually by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), the Victorian State Government, (\$150,000), the Melbourne City Council (\$22,000), and the University of Melbourne (\$18,000). Up to June 1981, most concerts were performed in Melbourne; however, the Orchestra also gave two concerts in Geelong, one in Sale, Albury, Castlemaine, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Warragul, and two in Canberra.

In all, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra gave 121 concerts during 1980-81. This figure includes schools and free concerts. Attendances for the performances totalled approximately 200,000 persons.

In addition to its public concerts, the MSO performs regularly on ABC radio and television.

During 1980, the MSO recorded Tchaikowsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 from a Duo Art reproducing piano roll made by the late Percy Grainger.

Further reference: Music, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 886-95

The Dance

The Australian Ballet, 1980

The Australian Ballet opened its activities for 1980 at the Palais Theatre, Melbourne, on 21 February with Rudolf Nureyev's full-length version of *Raymonda* reproduced by the company's artistic director Marilyn Jones.

Following seasons in Sydney and Canberra, and a successful series of performances in The Peoples' Republic of China, The Australian Ballet returned to Melbourne in two triple bills during July. The first, commencing on 3 July, was *A Tribute to Borovansky* paying homage to the late Edouard Borovansky, the pioneer of ballet in Australia, with three works associated with The Borovansky Ballet; John Cranko's *Pineapple Poll*, Michel Fokine's *Scheherazade*, newly designed by Melbourne artist Greg Irvine, and David Lichine's *Graduation Ball*, the two latter works being reproduced by former Borovansky artists Vassilie Trunoff and his wife Joan Potter (now ballet master and ballet mistress, respectively, of the London Festival Ballet). A second programme, opening on 11 July, offered revivals of John Butler's *Threshold* and Balanchine's *Ballet Imperial*, and the local première of Graeme Murphy's *Beyond Twelve*.

On 9 October, following seasons in Adelaide, Perth, and Brisbane, the company presented *Swan Lake* at Melbourne's Palais Theatre featuring Michela Kirkaldie as Odette/Odile and guest artist Aleksandr Godunov as Prince Siegfried. The following week saw a revival of Ashton's *Cinderella* with Michela Kirkaldie and Kelvin Coe leading the cast, and Ray Powell and Colin Peasley appearing as the two Ugly Sisters. The final programme of the 1980 Subscription Series was the Melbourne première of *The Three Musketeers*, a full-length ballet after Alexandre Dumas' novel with choreography by Andre Prokovsky to music of Verdi, arranged and orchestrated by Guy Woolfenden, and designed by Peter Farmer, the same trio who were responsible for the ballet *Anna Karenina*.

Australian Dance Theatre

The Australian Dance Theatre first commenced operations in 1965; the company ceased operations in 1975 but was re-formed in January 1977.

The Company held its first major season at Her Majesty's Theatre, Adelaide in June, performing ballets choreographed by Christopher Bruce, Norman Morrice, and Jonathan Taylor.

In June 1977, the Company became the first ballet company to receive joint major funding by two State Governments, with the Victorian and South Australian Governments as well as the Australia Council supporting it. This enabled the Australian Dance Theatre to perform on a regular basis in both Melbourne and Adelaide and tour in the country areas of both States.

Also in 1977, the Company took part in the "Come Out" Youth Festival, toured South Australia and Victoria for the respective State Arts Councils, and held its first major Melbourne season at the Palace Metro Theatre. Workshop seasons for young choreographers were also commenced.

In 1978, the Australian Dance Theatre combined with the South Australia State Opera in their production of Sir Michael Tippett's opera *Midsummer Marriage* which opened the Adelaide Festival of Arts. The Company also held its own Festival Season at the Opera Theatre, Adelaide.

At the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Australian Dance Theatre toured South East Asia in September 1978 appearing in Jakarta, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and Manila.

In 1978 and 1979, the Australian Dance Theatre took part in "Ballet Festival" held at the Sydney Opera House. Also during 1978, the Company was awarded the National Critics Award for "maintaining a continuous standard of excellence".

In 1980, the Company received an invitation from John Drummond, Director of the Edinburgh Festival, to appear in that year's Festival. It presented two repertoire programmes and the full length Taylor/Triffitt production, *Wildstars*. Following the Edinburgh Festival the Australian Dance Theatre toured Holland and Poland.

The Australian Dance Theatre is active in children's theatre, producing in conjunction with the choreographer, Ariette Taylor, *Me and Me Mum and Dad*, *Filthy Children*, *Give Us Time*, and *Eggs*.

Further references: *Ballet, Victorian Year Book* 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3

Opera

The Victoria State Opera is a professional organisation subsidised by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts and the Music Board of the Australia Council.

In 1979, the company's two main Melbourne seasons at the Princess Theatre featured Bizet's *The Pearl Fishers* with Yvonne Kenny and Noel Mangin and Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito* with Lauris Elms, Margaret Haggart, Halina Nieckarz, and Isabel Veale. A production of Donizetti's *The Elixir of Love* was taken on tour to six regional centres in association with the Victorian Arts Council.

One of the highlights of the company's presentations for 1979 was a production of *Inner Voices*—a music theatre work by the young Australian composer, Brian Howard, based on Louis Nowra's play, with Lyndon Terracini in the leading role.

Twice upon a Time, a children's opera by Peter Narroay, was toured throughout some 300 primary schools in Victoria.

The Australian Opera, which is the national company, presented eleven operas throughout Melbourne seasons in the Princess and Palais Theatres: Verdi's *La Traviata*, Puccini's *La Boheme*, *Madama Butterfly*, and *The Girl of the Golden West*, Wagner's *The Meistersingers of Nuremberg*, Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, Scarlatti's *The Triumph of Honour*, Tchaikovsky's *The Queen of Spades*, and the double bill *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci*.

Opera Melbourne continued its policy of giving young singers the opportunity to study and perform operatic roles. During 1979, it presented public performances of Johann Strauss' *Die Fledermaus* and Rossini's *Barber of Seville*.

Festivals

The Ministry for the Arts stages the triennial arts festival, Arts Victoria. This State-wide festival, first staged in 1975, is devoted on each occasion to one specific form of the arts. In 1975, Arts Victoria was devoted to the visual arts and in 1978 to crafts.

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry for the Arts pays for the arts content of a number of annual festivals in country centres. Several of the rural cities have adopted a particular flower as the emblem of their festival and as an attractive and

distinctive addition to the decorations of their streets and squares. Among others, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the La Trobe Valley Festival, and the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. For example, there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of All Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional crafts.

In most cases, programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre; choral, chamber and orchestral music; classical, modern, and ethnic dance, art exhibitions; craft displays; poetry readings; films; and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Free Entertainment in Parks" (FEIP) during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly funded with the Melbourne City Council, is presented in turn at the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, Exhibition, and Carlton Gardens, and the Myer Music Bowl. City locations include the City Square and the city mall. At these places, FEIP becomes Free Entertainment In Places. A programme of free winter concerts is also staged each year in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Further reference: Melbourne Moomba Festival, *Victorian Year Book* 1980, pp. 719-20

Free Entertainment in Parks

"Free Entertainment In Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with annual grants. During 1979-80, a sum of \$193,162 was received from the Council and \$115,600 from the Ministry. In addition, more than \$250,000 accrues each year from private enterprise through donations and services.

"Free Entertainment In Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions, 80 artists, and a grant of \$3,000. The growing response of the audiences is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1975-76	135	12,750	1,000,000
1976-77	162	17,500	1,000,000
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050,000
1978-79	179	27,500	1,150,000
1979-80	180	32,000	1,500,000

The programme during 1979-80 consisted of 34 festivals between 21 October 1979 and 27 April 1980.

The festivals in the 1980-81 programme cover most forms of the performing arts and run for periods of seven to ten days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Week, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week. The programme has become a major tourist attraction. It won the Develop Victoria Council Tourism Awards in 1977 and 1980.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1980, p. 720; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963, pp. 171-2; Drama, 1963, pp. 180-3; Painting in Victoria, 1964, pp. 166-70; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964, pp. 171-4; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968, pp. 443-6; Ballet, 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; State Film Centre, 1969, pp. 517-8; Music, 1975, pp. 886-95

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy advisory committees, all acting in an honorary capacity. In addition, it has access to numerous honorary advisers

PAINTINGS FROM RAJASTHAN

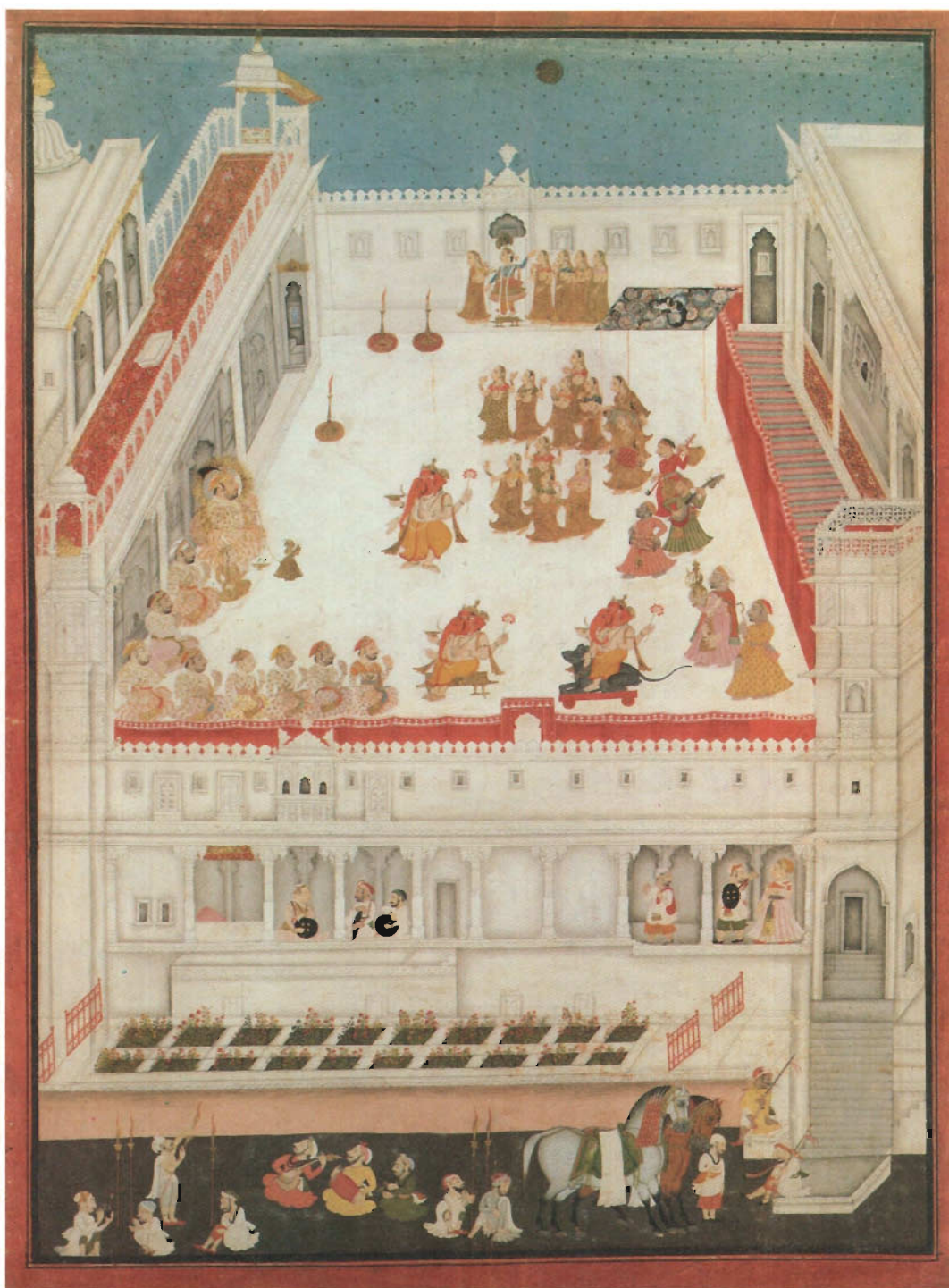
in the National Gallery of Victoria

This collection, acquired through the Felton Bequest Committee, is one of the most important of its kind outside India. It is featured here as the first in a series of selections from the National Gallery of Victoria Collections which will be included in subsequent editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.



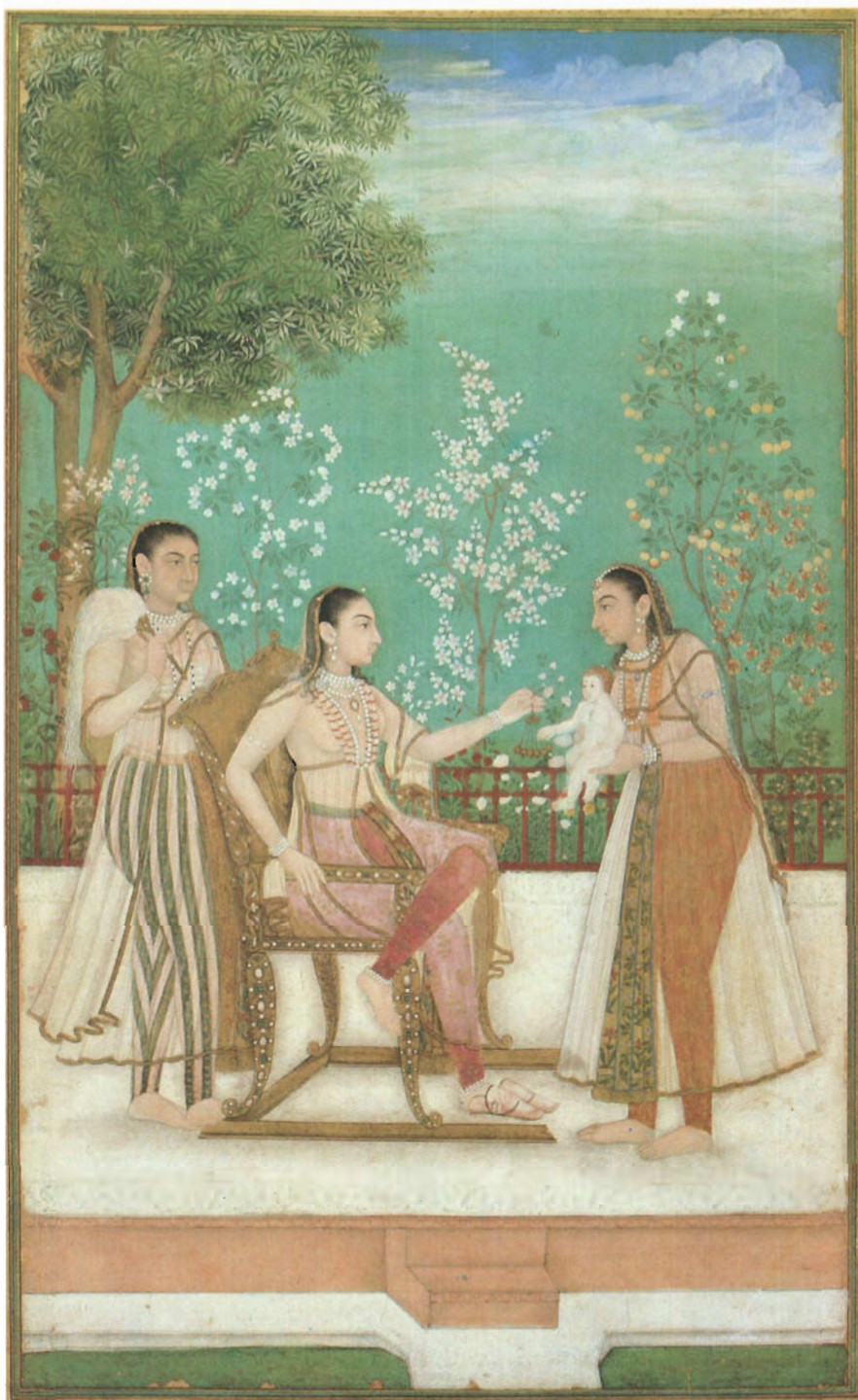
Maharana Sangram Singh Hunting Cranes at Nahar Magra
Udaipur, C.1720
47 x 82 cm
Artist unknown.

National Gallery of Victoria



Maharana Jagat Singh Attending the *Rasalila*
 Udaipur, 1736
 Attributed to Jai Ram
 60 x 45 cm.

National Gallery of Victoria



Lady Playing with a Child
Bikaner, late 17th Century
23.3 x 14.3 cm
Artist unknown.

National Gallery of Victoria

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

This is the first in a series of reproductions from private collections held by Victorians who have devoted themselves to collecting in their chosen fields. This reproduction is of a painting from the collection of Joseph Brown, OBE.



Bush Track, Dromana 1875

by Abram Louis Buvelot

Exhibited in the Temporary Exhibitions Gallery of the National Gallery of Victoria during 1980 in aid of Austcare.

Joseph Brown Collection

from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent Administrator and a staff of more than sixty. With its headquarters at "Tasma Terrace", 4 Parliament Place, Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of twelve area branches or committees.

Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Heritage and the National Estate—both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of Victoria.

With a basic membership fee of \$12 per person (\$18 family), the Trust had 21,820 members at 30 June 1980, an increase of 12.4 per cent on the previous year. The success of "Heritage Week, 1980" was seen as the principal reason for this increase. New members continue to join but there is a recurring wastage because of age, movement interstate and overseas, and financial reasons. The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, land and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscapes, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1980, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,808 buildings, etc., and 108 landscapes.

The major activity during 1979–80 was "Heritage Week, 1980" held in March 1980. This followed from a pilot week in 1979. "Heritage Week, 1980" included seminars, lectures, film showing, special openings of historic buildings, City walks and stalls, and activities for school children. The activity was State-wide, notable regional examples being in the Albury-Wodonga area—where a comprehensive week's programme was organised; the Geelong area—which saw a special exhibition in the City and the official opening of the restored "Barwon Park" Stables at Winchelsea, and Port Fairy—where HMAS *Attack* paid a special visit and provided working parties to assist in maintaining historic areas under Trust management.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, *objets d'art*, and relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a unique collection of ornamental cast iron. It owns a sailing ship and has an interest in a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types, grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe Cottage and the Iron Houses), important homes ("Barwon Grange", "The Heights"), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (St Peters at Cape Bridgewater, Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads and houses (McCrae Homestead, Blackwood Cottage), as well as important landscapes (Mt Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). Of the more than fifty properties it owns throughout Victoria, fifteen were open to the public on a regular basis at 30 June 1980. These attracted 638,301 paying visitors during 1979–80. Including visits by members, functions, and activities, it is estimated that well over one million persons enjoy these properties every year.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation/conservation for the benefit of present and future generations. This involves the Trust in town and area planning activities, and also in making submissions to the appropriate authorities in support of its views. Efforts to save the remaining historic environments in Collins Street, Melbourne, have been going on for many years now, and although no obvious gains were made in 1979–80, there were no further demolitions.

On occasion, the Trust has to purchase an historic building when all other preservation action has failed. An example of this was the acquisition of "Clarendon Terrace" at 208–12 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne. This was not only an important building in its

own right, but a vital feature of the "streetscape" and the overall East Melbourne environment. Viable usage is always a problem in such cases, and the Trust welcomed an approach during 1979-80 from the Sir Robert Menzies Foundation to make this their National Headquarters (see below).

The Trust carries out a wide range of educational, cultural, and social activities in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund raising in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Maldon, Beechworth, Echuca, Queenscliff, and parts of Melbourne), as well as to local government throughout Victoria in connection with individual buildings and landscapes. It is represented on many government councils and committees—Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee; National Estate Committee; and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee. The study of historic gardens, commenced in 1977-78, was completed, and when published will provide a definitive work on this subject.

The Trust has produced several publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market, Landscape, and Conservation in North East Victoria), to booklets and leaflets for individual properties and tour (including walking tour) notes. It has produced two Technical Bulletins entitled *Exterior Paint Colours (TB1.1)* and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c.1850-1900 (TB2.1)*, and work is progressing on others in this series. The Trust publishes a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes, with regular amendments, and has also been instrumental in publishing a gourmet cookery book and two books on gardening. It has produced one major book entitled *Historic Buildings of Victoria (1966-67)*, and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series entitled *Historic Buildings of Australia*. During 1979-80, work progressed on an important study of the law regarding compensation. This is a most important aspect of preservation work. The National Trust Bookshop, located at "Tasma Terrace", Melbourne, is becoming well known as a source of authoritative literature dealing with preservation, conservation, and associated topics.

The Trust receives a general administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$50,000 per year, and one from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000 per year, to assist its research work. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership subscriptions, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g. book royalties, rents, etc.). For preservation the Victorian Government contributes \$50,000 per year (on a two for one basis). National Estate grants from the Commonwealth Government continued during 1979-80, again on a reduced scale, and limited financial support was also obtained from the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. Matching Trust expenditure is always involved in these grants, as well as very stringent expenditure conditions.

Clarendon Terrace

"Clarendon Terrace" situated at 208-12 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne, is a terrace of three two-storied houses erected in 1857-58 for Charles Lister, a wine and spirit merchant and brewery owner. The architect was Mr Pritchard, and the builder, Robert Huckson. Upon completion, the houses were leased to a number of occupants, including G. C. Levey, M.L.A. and Ah Mouy, a well-known Chinese merchant. Charles Lister sold the property in 1874 and the building passed through the hands of various owners. The building at 210 Clarendon Street was converted to flats in the middle of this century.

In architectural terms, Clarendon Terrace is a comparatively early building in Melbourne, but it is of primary importance for its portico supported on four giant orders, a feature very rare in Victoria. The crowning of the portico by a parapet instead of a pediment is also unusual. Internally, although extensive alterations have been made, a number of the original features remain, including the distinctive skylights to the stairways. There are also substantial cellars. Construction of the main building is in bluestone with brick dressings, while the main facade is stuccoed. The rear wings are constructed in brick and there are distinctive brick walls dividing the rear gardens.

"Clarendon Terrace" has been one of the Trust's greatest preservation battles. Classified in 1958 it progressively suffered damage by neglect for many years. It had been placed in the Victorian Government's Historic Buildings Register immediately following the introduction of the *Historic Buildings Act* 1974, but this did not prevent it from becoming a potential casualty when the owners applied to the Historic Buildings Preservation Council for a permit to demolish in 1977. This permit was granted, and the building seemed doomed. However, the Council of the National Trust, in view of the importance of the building, and its great value, commenced representations which culminated in purchase by the Trust with financial support from the Victorian Government.

Initial plans were to develop the Terrace of three houses into a town house complex, which could be sold at a profit, thus enabling the Trust to institute a "rolling fund"—putting the profit back into the purchase and preservation of other historic buildings. However, when approached by an organisation with a proposal whereby the building could not only be preserved but could continue to contribute to Australia's history, it accepted this as a far more appropriate use. "Clarendon Terrace" has now, therefore, become the Australian headquarters of the Sir Robert Menzies National Foundation for Health, Fitness and Physical Achievement.

The Foundation will lease the building for 45 years with the right of first refusal of purchase in the event of the National Trust deciding to sell. Two of the three houses will be reconstructed internally to meet the Foundation's requirements, while the third will be faithfully restored to the period, so far as practicable. In return for the Foundation meeting the costs of restoration, the National Trust will lease for a peppercorn rental, and also contribute any money remaining at credit in the "Clarendon Terrace" Appeal account held by it.

When restored, the Terrace will be able to be viewed by the public. The two houses initially occupied by the Foundation will incorporate a Sir Robert Menzies Gallery, which the public will be encouraged to view. The third house, although probably leased initially, will be able to be viewed on a number of occasions each year.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6; Polly Woodside, 1979, pp. 705-6; Werribee Park, 1979, pp. 706-7; Tasma Terrace, 1980, pp. 722-4

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 191 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications: one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one should represent municipalities within the Melbourne metropolitan area defined under the Act; another, the municipalities outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current president of the Library Council of Victoria is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Act provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by the Victorian Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street, Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week, and every evening with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, ensure the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectares was reserved for a library and a sum of \$13,000 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900, it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation. In March 1908, therefore, the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the notable octagonal reading room, with its associated bookstacks was opened. The most recent additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's Australian collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme has been in progress during the past six years to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public. A major achievement of this relocation programme has been the establishment of the Art, Music, and Performing Arts Library in the Queen's Hall, the recently restored location of the original Public Library. Another notable achievement was the new Reference and Information Centre which is not only more accessible than the old Inquiry Room, but offers an improved range of materials, facilities, and services.

The State Library is organised on a departmental basis. The Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase and by gift and exchange of all library materials. The Cataloguing Department is responsible for the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and for maintaining the catalogues. This area of activity is being considerably changed by the application of computer technology due to the Library's participation in CAVAL, a co-operative organisation of Victorian academic and research libraries. The Main Reference Library houses the principal bookstock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds together with a specialised art, music, and performing arts reference service. Further specialisations have recently added to the strength of the State Library through appointments in the fields of Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. Through its External Services Section, the State Library maintains an inter-library loans

service, a municipal support service which is intended to supplement the resources of Victorian public libraries and to help them in the assistance they offer to borrowers, and a selective lending service to those country borrowers who are not served by a municipal or regional library service. The La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British, military history, and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India which have been described in a guide prepared by the Department of Indian Studies in the University of Melbourne. The first part of this guide is devoted to serial publications and was published by the Library Council of Victoria in 1977. In the field of special collections, the library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the library. The library holds a stock of approximately 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892, the library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout Victoria, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries, the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to persons throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Australiana collections

In 1965, the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material

relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawcner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 260,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of Victoria is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and Parliamentary Papers and other political material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services offer 99 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 201 of the State's 211 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered thirty in 1979-80, serving 169 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Forty-three bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, thirty-one in country regions, and twelve in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1979-80, 1,432,650 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 5,735,000 volumes and which recorded 24,061,000 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$12.03m in subsidies and grants in 1979-80. Of this amount, \$11.422m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$3.00 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$599,000 and special projects grants of \$10,000 were also made. In 1979-80, subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$13.4m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries.

Special projects

Special projects grants to public libraries have been made over the past few years to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service, particularly in areas where a recognised need for action has been hampered by lack of relevant data based on local experience. Only a small number of demonstration projects can be funded each year, but full evaluation and reporting is a condition of the grant so that the insights gained can be of benefit to all Victorian public libraries.

In 1979-80, \$10,000 was made available for special grants to public libraries. From this fund assistance was given to projects involving the taking of a pictorial and sound census of an inner urban area, and the introduction of electronic language translators to complement other library language resources.

Technilib

In 1973, the Library Council of Victoria conducted a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer-based, co-operative centre for the cataloguing and processing of library materials for public libraries in Victoria. The report of the study found that it was feasible to provide high quality library technical services through such a centre at economic rates.

Technilib was established in 1975 under section 799 of the Local Government Act, and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Library Council of Victoria and a councillor from each of the library authorities using the centre. By October 1980, 20 library services were using the scheme.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services—Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the Principal Librarian of the State Library, the university librarians, the CSIRO Librarian, the Parliamentary Librarian, and representatives of college, special, and public libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-15; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-16; Victoriana in State Library, 1974, p. 448; Book publishing, 1965, pp. 181-3, 1980, pp. 278-9

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, provides a general information, referral, and advice service for the community. In particular, the Centre provides a free interpreting service for organisations and individuals, an advisory service for migrants, and information about government departments. Complaints of discrimination received at the Centre are referred to the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity and requests by women for information and advice are referred to the Women's Advisory Bureau, also located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Government Information Bureau has a bookshop where Acts and Regulations and government publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1980

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid, *The Sun*, and the evening broadsheet, *The Herald*. David Syme & Co. Limited publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, the *Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

Two Sunday newspapers, *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of The Herald and Weekly Times Limited and David Syme & Co. Limited, and *The Sunday Observer*, produced by Peter Isaacson Publications, are also published. *The Sunday Observer's* average circulation in the six months ended 30 September 1980 was 118,286, an increase of 7,988 from the same period in 1979. But it remained behind *The Sunday Press*, whose circulation rose from 122,806 in 1979 to 131,717 last year. The comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagency services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday. These newspaper companies also own some major suburban companies.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean toward broad popular appeal, while *The Age* is heavily orientated towards politics and business, and dominates the classified advertising market in Victoria.

All three dailies increased their cover prices in 1980 due to cost increases, which affected sales. Early in 1980, *The Age* went from 14 cents to 20 cents. A week later *The Sun* and *The Herald* increased their prices to 15 cents. In the winter audit (1 April to 30 September) *The Herald* and *The Sun* suffered significant declines in sales: from 403,313 and 637,332, respectively, in the summer audit (1 October 1979 to 31 March 1980) to 393,185 and 629,381, respectively. Circulation of *The Age* fell marginally from 244,981 to 243,367. But by the end of the year the position of all three papers had improved and the indications were that the total market in 1981 would return to its former level.

The 1979-80 financial year saw a record after-tax profit for The Herald and Weekly Times Limited. In the year to 30 September 1980, the company's after-tax profit was \$21.13 million, compared with \$20.12 million the previous year. David Syme & Co. Limited recorded an after-tax profit of \$2.62 million for 1979-80. The \$995,000 fall was attributed to higher taxation resulting from the absence of the benefits of the 40 per cent investment allowance on the offset press installed in 1978-79.

A highlight of the financial year was the acquisition by John Fairfax Limited of 14.9 per cent of The Herald and Weekly Times Limited shares to help that company resist a takeover bid by News Corporation. An unsuccessful call was made on John Fairfax Limited to allow control of David Syme & Co. Limited to revert to the Syme family and associated interests.

Suburban press, 1980

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,521,876 copies of newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. Suburban newspapers can locate markets that are defined geographically or socio-economically and are ideal for the test marketing of new products or services.

The Australian Suburban Newspapers' Association (Victorian Division) produces promotional material highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

Further references: *Country press*; *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pp. 445-8; 1978, pp. 783-4

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Communications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Department of Communications, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically, the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

- (1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Communications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977 and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976), including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except National and Special Broadcasting Service stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; and such other matters as the Minister may direct.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Radio broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria can be seen as being divided into four main strands. In Melbourne there are the three networks heard from 3LO, 3AR, and ABC-FM. The third main service is the one devised with a non-metropolitan audience in mind, and can be heard from 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic shortwave stations — VLH and VLR — operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; nine shortwave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as Parliament, news, current affairs, features, drama, religion, sport, variety, programmes of special interest to the rural population, and music. Included in the music programmes are operas, concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music.

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976 and in Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, and Launceston in 1980. It was extended to Ballarat, Mount Gambier and Bunbury in 1981. During the 1980s, the service is planned to be expanded to other major regional centres. The programme format is predominantly classical music but also includes light music, rock, jazz, and folk, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

The ABC Independent News Service was established in June 1947 following an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it gathers all its own news within Australia. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The ABC's policy is that the news of the day should be

given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by ABC offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the ABC's National News Office. ABC offices in London, Singapore, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Brussels, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, and Tokyo. Part-time correspondents provide regular voice reports from many other places, the African continent in particular.

Within Australia, the ABC News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The ABC employs some 300 journalists, and approximately 650 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these persons are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 45 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts ten main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also "Newsvoice" from Monday to Friday. The output of "News in Brief" bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the ABC, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939, and now broadcasts in nine languages, directed mainly at Asia and the Pacific. Radio Australia broadcasts 24 hours a day in English, nine hours in Indonesian, two hours in Japanese, three hours in Standard Chinese, two hours in Cantonese, two and one-half hours in French, one and one-quarter hours in Neo-Melanesian, and one and three-quarter hours in Basic English for Papua New Guinea, one hour in Thai, and one hour in Vietnamese. The programmes include 68 news bulletins daily, including 46 in English.

At Radio Australia, a staff of approximately 170 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes about 80 foreign language programme officers, mostly recruited from their countries of origin. Radio Australia's audience is estimated at more than 100 million, mainly in South East Asia. Each working day an average of 1,000 letters are received from overseas listeners at Radio Australia head office in Melbourne.

Radio Australia's signal suffered severely when Cyclone Tracy destroyed the service's three 250 kW transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory, on 25 December 1974. Their restoration is scheduled for completion in 1982. Although transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. Two temporary transmitters were established at Carnarvon, Western Australia, in December 1975 to restore reception in part for listeners in Asia. The ABC is building new studios for Radio Australia as the first stage of an ABC studio and office complex at Burwood East, Melbourne, to replace outdated studios in the central city.

Public broadcasting

Public broadcasting stations are operated by non-profit making groups for a special purpose such as educational, community, or special interest. During 1978, twenty-four licences for public broadcasting stations were offered and accepted, and at 30 June 1979 twenty-seven of these stations had commenced operation, four of them in Victoria.

Stations 3MBS, 3PBS, and 3RRR serve the Melbourne area, while 3GCR serves the Churchill (Gippsland) area.

Special Broadcasting Service

The Special Broadcasting Service began operations on 1 January 1978 as an independent statutory authority, responsible initially for ethnic radio broadcasting in Australia. The duties and responsibilities of the Service are detailed in Part IIIA of the *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977*.

The National Ethnic Broadcasting Advisory Council and the State Ethnic Broadcasting Advisory Committee in Victoria and New South Wales were established to advise the Special Broadcasting Service and Commonwealth Government Ministers.

Arrangements were made to subsidise ethnic groups on public broadcasting stations located in Canberra, Lismore, Tamworth, Bathurst, Newcastle, Campbelltown, Hobart, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane and Armidale.

Translators from 2EA were installed in Wollongong and Newcastle and both 2EA and 3EA transmitters were upgraded to 5 kW which enabled 3EA to be received in Geelong and beyond. Radio station 3EA Melbourne transmits on 1224 kHz/5 kW in 47 languages, 47 hours per week.

Experimental Ethnic Television trials were run by SBS through ABC Channel 2 in Melbourne and Sydney in mid-1979 and early 1980. A public discussion paper was prepared by SBS and NEBAC and the Ethnic Television Review Panel, which also arranged public consultations. The Commonwealth Government then established the Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Corporation (IMBC) to absorb all SBS functions, to provide multicultural television services on Channels 0 and 28 (UHF), and to support public television.

The IMBC legislation failed to pass the Senate in May 1980; the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts subsequently recommended that SBS carry on the multicultural television operation scheduled to start on 24 October 1980, while legislative amendments were to be explored by the Commonwealth Government.

Channel 0/28 began television operations as planned on 24 October 1980. Transmissions are simulcast from Sydney on a micro-wave link, with only a small news and current affairs staff in Melbourne.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m.

At 30 June 1980, there were 131 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-two were in Victoria. Seven commercial FM broadcasting stations were in an advanced stage of development at 30 June 1980. Two FM stations (3EON and 3FOX) went to air in July and August 1980, respectively.

The call signs and location of the AM stations are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1980

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Peninsula—	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough		Frankston	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1980, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 164, and country 134.

Further references: *History of broadcasting, Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 164-6; *Australian Broadcasting Control Board*, 1964, pp. 177-8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; *Radio Australia*, 1966, pp. 174-5, 1975, pp. 904-5; *Educational broadcasts to schools*, 1968, pp. 449-52; *Development of ABC radio programmes*, 1969, pp. 467-8

Television

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1980

Transmitter location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABLV4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN2, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1979-80

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Education	1,246	28.04	54.81	Presentation	245	5.52	100.00
Drama	817	18.38	11.21	Special arts and aesthetics	41	0.92	59.33
Sport	764	17.20	77.59	Religious matter	49	1.09	100.00
Public interest	577	12.98	77.29	Musical performance	63	1.41	40.37
News, newsreel, and weather	300	6.76	100.00	Cartoons	53	1.20	8.46
Variety and acts	260	5.86	52.15	Panel and quiz games	28	0.62	55.59
				Total(a)	4,443	100.00	58.81

(a) All figures are based on actual running times of programmes in minutes and seconds, but totals are taken to the nearest whole hour. Any discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

All ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television in 1975.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne.

ABC Television News has a team of special reporters and cameramen in radio-controlled cars to cover spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. News items on videotape

from ABC offices around Australia are sent to Melbourne on the coaxial cable, or on micro-wave links. Late items can be fed directly through the cable into news bulletins.

Overseas film reports arrive via satellites stationed over the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The reports come from the ABC's team of journalists in the world's major news centres, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members, plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations subscribe to the daily satellite run, and share the cost.

The ABC Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins each week-day and two on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services from Monday to Friday each week. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe Valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, while the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Communications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1980

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV10	August 1964 (a)
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV8	December 1961 (a)
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

(a) Television station ATV10 changed channels from ATV0 and television station GLV8 changed channels from GLV10 in January 1980.

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1979 (Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations per cent	Country commercial stations per cent
Cinema movies	17.3	12.0
Other drama	31.2	32.8
Light entertainment	21.4	22.8
Sport	7.8	10.5
News	5.1	7.1
Children	8.9	6.0
Family activities	1.8	1.3
Information	2.8	2.8
Current affairs	1.9	2.4
Political matter	—	0.1
Religious matter	1.4	1.7
Education	0.4	0.5
The arts	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

**VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1980**

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
Bright	AMV4 Upper Murray	11	March 1973
Corryong-Khancoban	AMV4 Upper Murray	10	November 1975
Orbost	GLV8 La Trobe Valley	7	June 1978
Foster — Toora	GLV8 La Trobe Valley	6	November 1978
Lakes Entrance	GLV8 La Trobe Valley	10	March 1980
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5A	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 La Trobe Valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970
Corryong-Khancoban	ABAV1 Upper Murray	9	December 1974
Cobden	ABRV3 Ballarat	8	April 1979
Colac	ABRV3 Ballarat	5A	May 1979

Further references: Broadcasting and television programme standards, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; Television programme research, 1966, pp. 178-80; Television technical planning, 1967, pp. 453-4; Television programmes, 1970, pp. 470-1; Music in radio and television, 1971, pp. 445-6; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972, pp. 423-4

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Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1980

January

- 1 The Victorian road toll for 1979 was 847 persons killed.
- 2 Plans were released for a coal-liquefaction plant to be built near Yallourn.
- 3 The West Gate Bridge Authority announced a \$17m deficit in its first full year of operation.
- 9 The Victorian Housing Commission introduced a \$3m scheme to buy suburban houses to lease to low income families.
- 11 The Victorian Government accepted Land Conservation Council recommendations to create major new national parks in Victoria's alpine region.
- 20 Melbourne television station Channel 0 changed its frequency to Channel 10.
- 22 Victorian archaeologists excavating near the coastal town of Mallacoota unearthed three Aboriginal skeletons thought to be up to 2,500 years old.

The Victorian Government began a full revision of its rail, tram, and bus policies.

The Minister for Soldier Settlement and the Minister for Water Supply announced a \$15m scheme to control salinity in irrigated areas of northern Victoria.

The Victorian Government released plans for a \$157m Hume Freeway by-pass at Benalla and Wangaratta.

30 State-wide power restrictions were introduced following a 48 hour strike by 2,000 power industry workers. The strike was in protest against the Victorian Government's amendments to workers compensation legislation.

February

- 2 The Victorian Government announced that it would spend \$39m rebuilding and removing asbestos insulation from the blue suburban "Harris" trains.
- 11 A 48 hour strike by transport industry workers stopped trains, trams, tramway buses, shipping, some private bus and taxi services, and also affected some airlines. The strike was in protest against amendments made to workers compensation legislation.
- 15 A 4 day strike by VicRail staff caused the cancellation of train services in Victoria. The strike was called over a pay claim and stand-downs.
- 22 Victoria's first quintuplets were born at the Mercy Maternity Hospital in Melbourne.
- 26 The West Gate Bridge Authority and the Victorian Government released plans for a 50 hectare park to be built along the lower Yarra River.

March

- 3 Industry was shut down, public transport services halved, and many retail stores closed due to strike action by power industry workers and shop assistants. The strike was in protest against amendments to the Workers Compensation Act.
- 11 Legislation to establish a new Department of Planning was introduced into the Victorian Parliament.
- 12 Power restrictions were introduced following a 24 hour strike by metal and power workers. The stoppage, called to protest against amendments to workers compensation legislation, closed industry, caused household power restrictions, and limited radio and television broadcasts.

24 Public transport services were cancelled and road transport and waterfront services were disrupted for 24 hours following a strike called to protest against amendments made to workers compensation legislation.

27 The State Bank of Victoria announced a general increase of 0.5 per cent on interest rates for existing home loans. Interest rates for new housing loans increased by 0.75 per cent.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council accepted a formula to settle the dispute over amendments made to the Workers Compensation Act.

April

12 The Melbourne City Council announced that it intended to spend \$2.1m to improve facilities at the City Baths.

16 Unionists at Portland set up picket lines to prevent the export of live sheep to the Middle East. The workers were acting over the loss of meat-work jobs caused by the export of livestock.

17 A large paper manufacturer released plans for a \$130m extension to its Maryvale pulp mill.

23 The State Electricity Commission let contracts worth \$63m for the construction of the Loy Yang power station.

24 The Victorian Minister for Housing opened the \$115m Goonawarra residential estate at Sunbury. The 464 hectare estate was planned to house an estimated population of 8,000 persons in about 2,275 dwellings by the early 1990s.

The Victorian Government announced that it would join with major Victorian building societies in a \$30m scheme to help finance low and single-income home buyers.

May

5 The Country Roads Board announced plans to spend \$10m to duplicate a 9.8 kilometre section of the Calder Highway near Keilor.

12 Abattoir workers at Portland set up blockades to prevent exports of live sheep to the Middle East. Police were called in to clear the blockade.

13 More than 5,000 meat industry workers commenced a 48 hour strike to protest against the breaking of pickets designed to disrupt live sheep exports from Portland.

20 The first stage of the Sugarloaf Reservoir project on the Yarra River was opened.

24 The Victorian Government released details of a \$5m grant to help finance projects associated with a proposed aluminium smelter project at Portland.

28 H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Melbourne for an 11 hour visit.

The City Square was officially opened by H.M. The Queen.

June

10 The Victorian Government released details of the route for a \$100m power line to supply power to a proposed aluminium smelter at Portland.

13 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced an 8.65 per cent increase in household rates.

23 Australia's first "test tube" baby was born at the Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne.

24 Members of three La Trobe Valley unions decided to strike for 4 days over a dispute involving overtime payments. Power restrictions imposed by the State Electricity Commission halved public transport services, cut off power for industry, and restricted household power supplies.

27 VicRail announced that train fares were to increase by 30 per cent.

29 Rain squalls and winds up to 120 kilometres per hour caused flash flooding and power blackouts in many Melbourne suburbs. Retaining walls, moored boats, and jetties around Port Phillip Bay were damaged during the storm.

July

3 The Victorian Government announced the establishment of a policy and planning committee to investigate the economic and social needs of Victoria for the next 10 to 20 years.

4 VicRail shut down suburban railway services for 24 hours after striking signal maintenance workers refused to return to work. The strike was in protest over the refusal of VicRail to re-classify work positions associated with the introduction of new technology.

10 The State Bank of Victoria announced that all home loan interest rates would rise. The increase, ranging from 0.5 to 0.75 per cent, raised the home loan rate to 10.5 per cent.

17 The Victorian Government announced that it would provide \$7.4m to upgrade the Calder Highway from Melbourne to Mildura.

21 The Victorian Government announced that \$20m would be spent on low income housing in Victoria, especially at Portland and in the La Trobe Valley.

22 A plan to spend \$125m over 5 years to upgrade and develop facilities for the Port of Melbourne was announced.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works released a strategy plan for Melbourne. One of the features of the plan was to slow the growth of Melbourne's outer suburbs by encouraging higher density housing in the middle suburbs.

25 Three boys using a metal detector found a 2.4 kilogram gold nugget near Wedderburn.

August

10 The Victorian Government announced a \$100m plan to improve rolling stock, reliability, and cleanliness of the rail transport system.

13 VicRail shut down its suburban train services following a strike by 25 equipment examiners. The equipment examiners went on strike after VicRail decided to train members of the Electrical Trades Union to work as equipment examiners. The strike, lasting for 6 days, was one of the longest rail shutdowns in Victoria's history.

15 The State Electricity Commission announced that electricity charges were to rise by 15 per cent.

September

1 Melbourne metropolitan garbage collectors employed by local councils commenced a 16 day strike to protest against the introduction of private enterprise garbage collectors. The strike stopped garbage collection in all but two Melbourne suburbs and closed 17 out of 20 council tips.

2 The Victorian Government announced that it would spend \$3.5m to upgrade facilities at the Police Academy in Glen Waverley.

3 The Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation officially opened the \$4.8m State Swimming Centre in Batman Avenue, Melbourne.

21 The Victorian Government announced that it would grant the West Gate Bridge Authority a \$50m loan over the next 5 years in order to reduce the borrowing needs of the Authority.

23 The Victorian Government announced that special controls would be imposed on development along Melbourne's major boulevards and around Parliament House.

26 Plans were released for a \$50m silicone production plant to be built at Geelong.

27 Richmond defeated Collingwood to win the 1980 Victorian Football League Grand Final.

30 H.R.H. Princess Alexandra arrived in Melbourne for a 6 day visit.

October

1 H.R.H. Princess Alexandra officially opened the 1980 Melbourne International Centenary Exhibition.

The Minister for Public Works announced that a 12 storey remand centre capable of holding 200 prisoners would be built in Spencer Street, Melbourne.

2 Prospectors using a metal detector discovered a 27.2 kilogram gold nugget at Kingower, near Bendigo.

3 The Minister for Agriculture released details of a \$4.3m agricultural college to be built at Warragul.

4 The Victorian Government announced that \$38m would be allocated to 103 co-operative building societies throughout Victoria for lending to first home buyers, families, and single parents.

5 More than 70 bushfires, many burning out of control, swept across East Gippsland. The Army was called in to assist firefighters.

16 Plans for the construction of a \$20m convention centre to be built near the Exhibition Buildings were announced by the Victorian Government.

18 The Liberal and National Country Party of Australia retained office in a general election held for the House of Representatives and half of the Senate in the Commonwealth Parliament.

22 The Victorian Government announced the establishment of a one-man board of inquiry into print media ownership in Victoria.

24 A multi-cultural television channel, Channel 0/28, commenced transmission.

November

4 The Melbourne Cup was won by Beldale Ball.

8 Petrol rationing was introduced following a national strike by oil tanker drivers and aircraft refuellers.

11 Petrol rationing ended.

14 The first stage of the Melbourne underground rail loop was officially handed over to VicRail.

20 A mining firm announced that it would spend \$10m proving up its Stawell gold prospect following high assays from diamond drilling in the area.

28 The Victorian Government announced that it had reached an agreement with building and metal trade unions involved in a seven-month dispute at the Loy Yang power station project. Under the settlement, the Victorian Government was to reimburse unions for strike fund payments to workers involved in the dispute. The Victorian Government faced a total payout of \$4m to \$6m.

December

2 The Victorian Government and a West German company announced that an agreement had been reached on a coal-to-oil conversion plant to be built in the La Trobe Valley.

The Commonwealth Government announced that bank interest rates on home loans would rise by 1 per cent.

Suburban train services were cancelled for 48 hours after rail guards were stood down for refusing to man trains travelling through the underground rail loop. The rail guards were acting in support of a pay claim and improved working conditions.

4 The first train passed through the Melbourne underground rail loop.

5 The Minister for Minerals and Energy announced that restrictions placed on brown coal exploration in East Gippsland had been lifted and that private companies would be encouraged to explore in the area.

8 The Minister for Transport announced that four suburban and eight country rail services would be closed. The decision followed recommendations contained in the Lonie Report on Public Transport.

9 The Victorian Government announced that an agreement had been reached with a Japanese consortium to produce liquid fuel from Victoria's brown coal.

10 Victoria experienced its hottest December day for 27 years when the temperature reached 41.4°C.

28 More than 60 violent electrical storms swept over Victoria. The storms unroofed houses, caused power blackouts, started fires, and uprooted many large trees.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1979-80* (5204.0) published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production, income, and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and

members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of second hand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1979-80. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances is carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, wages and salaries, and indirect taxes less subsidies are carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1979-80 (\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	61,766	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	69,135
Trading enterprises—		Government	18,648
Companies	13,025	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	14,527	Private	16,171
Dwellings owned by persons	8,025	Public enterprises	5,006
Public enterprises	2,674	General government	4,074
Financial enterprises	2,724	Increase in stocks	629
Less imputed bank service charge	2,782	Statistical discrepancy	-943
Gross domestic product at factor cost	99,959	Gross national expenditure	112,720
Indirect taxes less subsidies	14,079	Exports of goods and services	21,403
		National turnover of goods and services	134,123
		Less imports of goods and services	20,085
Gross domestic product	114,038	Expenditure on gross domestic product	114,038

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1979-80 (\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	61,766
Private	69,135	Net operating surplus	30,650
Government	18,648	Domestic factor incomes	92,416
Saving	16,702	Less net income paid overseas	1,827
		Indirect taxes	14,879
		Less subsidies	800
		National income	104,668
		Less net transfers to overseas	324
		Withholding taxes from overseas	141
Disposal of income	104,485	National disposable income	104,485

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1979-80 (\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	7,543
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	4,794	Increase in income tax provisions	1,149
Other building and construction	2,752	Undistributed (company) income	1,137
All other	8,625	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	5,006	financial enterprises	409
General government	4,074	Household saving	10,566
Increase in stocks	629	General government surplus on	
		current transactions	3,441
Statistical discrepancy	-943	General government grants for	
Net lending to overseas	-692	private capital purposes	—
		Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	—
Gross accumulation	24,245	Finance of gross accumulation	24,245

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1979-80 (\$m)

Exports of goods and services	21,403	Imports of goods and services	20,085
Property income from overseas	294	Property income to overseas	2,121
Personal transfers from overseas	588	Personal transfers overseas	347
Extraordinary insurance claims	—	General government transfers	
Withholding taxes	141	overseas	565
		Net lending to overseas	-692
Current receipts from overseas	22,426	Use of current receipts	22,426

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1975-76 to 1979-80, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME (\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Wages, salaries, and supplements	r11,301	r12,741	r13,944	r15,031	16,638
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r308	r397	r513	r897	1,098
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	r1,404	r1,574	r1,656	r1,753	1,905
Income from dwellings	r748	r854	r1,023	r1,144	1,222
Transfers from general government	1,684	1,995	r2,226	2,424	2,620
All other income	r1,550	r1,854	r2,183	r2,443	2,822
Total	r16,995	r19,415	r21,545	r23,692	26,305

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES (\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New South Wales	r22,299	r25,376	r27,931	r31,158	35,022
Victoria	r16,995	r19,415	r21,545	r23,692	26,305
Queensland	r8,665	r9,963	r11,067	r12,664	14,062
South Australia	r5,525	r6,358	r6,895	r7,716	8,478
Western Australia	r5,069	r5,768	r6,373	r7,009	7,949
Tasmania	r1,602	r1,898	r2,083	r2,308	2,537
Australian Capital Territory	r1,094	r1,245	r1,397	r1,522	1,742
Northern Territory	r448	r525	r586	r691	806
Total	r61,697	r70,548	r77,877	r86,760	96,901

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food	1,993	r2,264	r2,547	r2,869	3,250
Cigarettes and tobacco	271	301	315	330	352
Alcoholic drinks	616	657	r746	r836	915
Clothing, etc.	958	1,043	r1,156	r1,237	1,309
Health	r764	r825	r936	r1,062	1,142
Rent	1,871	2,245	2,571	2,869	3,143
Gas, electricity, and fuel	r278	r333	r378	r446	493
Household durables	r1,128	1,243	r1,254	r1,256	1,374
Newspapers, books, etc.	196	224	r241	r261	298
All other goods, n.e.i.	r551	r599	r670	r745	838
Travel and communication	r1,780	r1,963	r2,160	r2,463	2,879
All other services	r1,442	r1,651	r1,829	r2,004	2,182
Total	r11,848	r13,348	r14,803	r16,378	18,175

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r16,774	r19,090	r21,206	r23,969	27,152
Victoria	r11,848	r13,348	r14,803	r16,378	18,175
Queensland	r5,948	r6,875	r7,712	r8,732	9,933
South Australia (including N.T.)	r4,075	r4,685	r5,115	r5,730	6,302
Western Australia	r3,519	r4,116	r4,649	r5,206	5,777
Tasmania	r1,148	r1,323	r1,480	r1,652	1,796
Total	r43,312	r49,437	r54,965	r61,667	69,135

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	175	177	229	271	341
Livestock slaughterings	332	394	519	r675	782
Wheat	163	158	150	r394	497
Other grain crops	61	r62	47	r70	86
Other crops	261	r305	r332	r429	515
Other livestock products	266	270	291	r326	355
Total	1,258	r1,366	r1,568	r2,165	2,576
Less stock valuation adjustment	-13	-27	6	r37	38
Less production costs—					
Marketing	152	148	171	r271	1,033
Seed and fodder	r162	r190	r183	r171	
Other	r340	r346	r370	r418	
Gross farm product at factor cost	r617	r709	r838	r1,269	1,505
Less depreciation	r105	r119	r121	r140	389
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	196	r181	r195	r218	
Farm income	r316	r409	r522	r910	1,116
Less farm income of companies	r8	r12	9	r13	18
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r308	r397	r513	r897	1,098

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r483	r670	r474	r1,187	1,353
Victoria	r308	r397	r513	r897	1,098
Queensland	r494	r520	r489	r1,081	1,152
South Australia (including N.T.)	r217	239	r180	r511	652
Western Australia	r359	r274	r194	r351	472
Tasmania	r27	r59	r67	r119	112
Total	r1,888	r2,159	r1,917	r4,146	4,839

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Implicit price deflators

Statistics of implicit price deflators have been published as part of Australian National Accounts in recent years. Implicit price deflators are obtained by dividing aggregate flows of goods and services measured at current prices by the corresponding estimates at constant prices. Thus they are derived measures (hence the term implicit) and are not direct measures of price changes by which the current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices.

When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as expenditure on gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a generally broader scope of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual retail and wholesale price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. However, the usefulness of implicit price deflators as indicators of price change is greatly limited by the following factors:

- (1) They are susceptible to inadequacies in both the current price national accounts estimates and the data available for the derivation of constant price estimates;
- (2) they are subject to revision because of revisions in the relevant current and/or constant price estimates; and
- (3) they provide an estimate of the price change between the base period of the relevant constant price estimates (currently 1974-75) and another period using the quantity weights of the other period. Because the weights change from period to period, implicit price deflators do not compare the price of a constant basket of goods and services between any two periods except in comparing the base period with any other period. Therefore, a change in an implicit price deflator between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, represents a combination of actual price changes between the two periods and the effects of relative changes in the physical composition of the aggregate from which the deflator is derived.

The following table shows the implicit price deflators derived from selected national accounting aggregates for the years 1975-76 to 1979-80:

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1974-75 = 100.0)					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	115.6	128.8	r141.0	153.7	168.5
Government	115.1	127.8	137.8	146.1	159.1
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	116.2	130.5	138.4	142.4	153.2
Other building and construction	116.0	130.8	142.0	r151.7	169.6
All other	116.1	130.1	147.4	162.6	181.0
Total private	116.1	130.3	r143.6	r154.7	169.9
Public	r115.0	130.3	r140.6	r150.1	168.6
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	115.5	129.0	r140.8	152.2	167.1

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)—continued

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1974-75 = 100.0)—continued					
Gross national expenditure	115.4	128.9	r141.3	151.0	167.4
Exports of goods and services	r107.5	r119.6	124.7	r143.9	164.5
Imports of goods and services	111.1	128.6	145.7	159.6	187.6
Expenditure on gross domestic product	114.8	127.4	137.7	r148.4	163.7
Gross farm product	r94.9	r105.4	r105.8	r130.3	165.1
Gross non-farm product	r116.1	128.8	r139.7	r149.9	163.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	15.6	11.4	r9.5	r9.0	9.6
Government	15.1	11.0	7.8	6.0	8.9
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	16.2	12.3	6.1	2.9	7.6
Other building and construction	16.0	12.8	8.6	r6.8	11.8
All other	16.1	12.1	13.3	10.3	11.3
Total private	16.1	12.2	r10.2	7.7	9.8
Public	r15.0	r13.3	r7.9	6.8	12.3
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	15.5	11.7	9.1	r8.1	9.8
Gross national expenditure	15.4	11.7	r9.6	6.9	10.9
Exports of goods and services	r7.5	r11.3	r4.3	r15.4	14.3
Imports of goods and services	11.1	15.8	13.3	9.5	17.5
Expenditure on gross domestic product	14.8	11.0	8.1	7.8	10.3
Gross farm product	r-5.1	r11.1	r0.4	r23.2	26.7
Gross non-farm product	r16.1	r10.9	r8.5	r7.3	9.1

(a) Implicit price deflators calculated on the 1974-75 base year are available for 1968-69 and subsequent years from *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1979-80* (5204.0).

Appendix C

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS 1974 to 1980

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1974 to 1980. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix E

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These are grouped into a numbering system common to the ABS Central Office in Canberra and the Offices in each State. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating Office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications). In the following list, the catalogue number appropriate for each Victorian Office publication precedes its title.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are presently the only priced publications issued by the Victorian Office. All other Victorian Office publications are free and no postal charges apply. Remittances for the priced publications must accompany all orders and must include postage.

The *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1303.2) lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications themselves may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter located on the Eighth Floor, Commonwealth Banks Building, Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne or by writing to the: Information Services Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 2796Y, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should call on or write to the Information Services Section, Eighth Floor, at the address listed above, or should telephone (03) 63 0181 and ask for Information Services Section. In some cases, statistical information exists additional to that published which for various reasons is unsuitable for publication but may be made available on request. However, charges may be made for unpublished information requiring extensive clerical or computer extraction or photocopying.

It should also be noted that many publications issued by the ABS Central Office, not listed below, also contain information pertaining to Victoria. A full list of all publications issued by all Offices of the ABS is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications*

1: General

11: Catalogues and guides

1101.2 VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Irregular; latest issue: 1979; 24 pp.

Catalogue of current Victorian Office publications with descriptions and subject index.

* The latest issues shown are those current at 30 April 1981.

13: *Principal publications*

1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 94, 1980; 795 pp.; \$14.00, \$15.00 posted.

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Agricultural industries; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; The arts, libraries, and media; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 24, 1980; 91 pp.; \$1.90, \$2.25 posted.

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics about Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Monthly; 40 pp.

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, production, building, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian ABS publications released during the month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Irregular; latest issue: 1977; 44 pp.

First issue 1964, second issue 1971, third issue 1975; fourth issue 1977.

Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

1305.2 VICTORIA AT A GLANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 8 page brochure.

New publication, first issue 1980.

Condensed information about Victoria's: demography; education; welfare services; overseas trade; state and local government finance; housing finance; private finance; labour force; earnings and income; prices; primary industry; manufacturing; mineral production; retail trade; tourist accommodation; building; transport; and Victorian data compared with Australia.

1306.2 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICATORS, VICTORIA

Annual; latest issue: 1979; 68 pp.

New publication, first issue 1979.

Original and seasonally adjusted data both in tabular and graphical forms indicating movements in Victorian economic activities, including: production, employment, internal trade, building, and finance together with details of the methods of adjustment and measures of variability.

2: *Census of population and housing*

For information on publications relating to this topic, contact the Information Services Section at the address listed on page 767.

*3: Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics**31: General demography***3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT**

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 8 pp.

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.

3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 64 pp.

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area; vital statistics rates for selected countries; Australian expectation of life tables; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

*32: Population trends***3201.2 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**

Annual; latest issue: 30 June 1979; 10 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

To follow each census; latest issue: 1971 to 1976; 11 pp.

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

*33: Vital statistics***3301.2 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (PRELIMINARY)**

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 3 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

New title from 1979; previously *Marriages, births, and deaths: preliminary statement*.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 76 pp.

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 18 pp.

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

*4: Education and health**42: Education***4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (PRELIMINARY)**

Annual; latest issue: 1980; 2 pp.

New title from 1979; previously *Primary and secondary education: preliminary statement*.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils, and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1979; 38 pp.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance.

5: *Public and private finance*55: *Public finance*

5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 64 pp.

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue, and expenditure; loan fund receipts and payments; business undertakings, income, and expenditure.

5502.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE (PRELIMINARY)

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 16 pp.

Series commenced with 1977-78 issue.

Details by municipality and statistical division of revenue and outlay for the general account, loan account, business undertakings accounts, private streets, etc., accounts, and Country Roads Board Account. The major items of revenue and the major functional groups of outlay from the general account are detailed.

56: *Private finance*

5601.2 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with March quarter 1955 issue.

Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and rates of interest.

6: *Labour force and employment conditions*62: *Labour force*

6201.2 LABOUR FORCE

Monthly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

7: *Agriculture*71: *General rural*

7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 32 pp.

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Number of, and land utilisation on, rural establishments; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; area of principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; areas under crop and artificial fertilisers used; summaries by local government areas of land utilisation, cereal crops for grain, crops for hay, green-fodder, and silage, other and miscellaneous crops; summaries by statistical division of artificial fertilisers used and area of pastures and crops irrigated.

72: *Livestock and livestock products*

7202.2 LIVESTOCK

Annual; latest issue: Season 1979-80; 32 pp.

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Summary of cattle, pigs, sheep, and wool production in Victoria; breeds of sheep; lambing and lambing forecasts; calving; livestock deaths and slaughterings on rural holdings for

human consumption; milk and meat cattle, pig, and sheep numbers and wool production by local government area; establishments classified according to size of sheep and breeding ewe flock, cattle, dairy, beef, pig, and pig breeding herd by statistical division; historical summaries of principal livestock numbers and livestock slaughtered and greasy wool production.

73: *Crops*

7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 8 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; citrus and orchard fruit, berry, passionfruit, and nut production; viticulture; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER STATISTICS

Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975; second issue year ended 30 June 1978; 2 pp. 2 pp.

New title from 30 June 1978; previously *Nursery and cut flower census*.

Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7306.2 POTATOES

Annual; latest issue: Season 1979-80; 4 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes: estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes: estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Potato production; usage; area irrigated; area sown by variety and statistical division; establishments classified by size of potato area planted and growers' planting intentions by statistical division; area, production, and growers by main local government areas.

75: *Agricultural financial statistics*

7501.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue. New title from 1978-79; previously *Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining)*.

Number of agricultural establishments, gross valuation of crops, slaughterings, and livestock products by local government area and statistical division.

8: *Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, and building and construction*

82: *Manufacturing industry*

8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 52 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases etc., and fixed capital expenditure by subdivision.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 24 pp.

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by

employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 42 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments — summary of operations: in statistical divisions and statistical districts by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry sub-division by local government area; by local government area.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 23 pp.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased by: industry class; statistical division and statistical district; and local government area in Melbourne Statistical Division.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry class for Victoria and summary for Australia, States, and Territories.

84: *Mining*

8401.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue. New title from 1977-78 issue; previously *Mining and quarrying commodity statistics*.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced.

86: *Internal trade—service establishments*

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 16 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue. New title from December quarter 1977; previously *Survey of tourist accommodation establishments*.

Hotels and motels with facilities: number, capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area caravan parks; number capacity, site occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Irregular; first issue: 1973-74; 19 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment and wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division.

87: *Building and construction*

8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS

Monthly; 12 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals by type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved by statistical division; original and seasonally adjusted total new dwelling approvals.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8703.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 15 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8704.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1955 issue.

Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings for Victoria.

8705.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Quarterly; 31 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of building; number of new houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8706.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: ADVANCE STATEMENT

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with December quarter 1978 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings, and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed for Melbourne Statistical Division and Victoria. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8707.2 HOUSING SURVEY — VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1979.

Irregular; 12pp.

New publication: single issue.

Results of a survey in November 1979 on Victorians' current housing situations and future housing intentions. Information includes type of current and expected dwelling and associated status of tenure, borrowing intentions, and household characteristics.

9. Transport**93: Stock of motor vehicles****9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS**

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type; total new registrations by make; makes of new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight; makes of new articulated trucks registered by gross train weight; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

Irregular; latest issue: 30 September 1979; 36 pp.

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make, by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

94: Motor vehicle accidents**9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES**

Quarterly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved; type of road user involved and extent of injury; type of accident and extent of injury; type of vehicle, age and sex of road user involved in casualty accidents by extent of injury; time of occurrence by day of week; extent of injury by location of accident; types of vehicles involved.

9402.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Annual; latest issue: 1979; 48 pp.

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user; nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; Statistical Division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates.

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SUPPLEMENT

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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Victoria—64th and 65th Ministries

On 5 June 1981 His Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of the Premier, The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., accepted the resignation of the 64th Ministry. On the same day, His Excellency the Governor appointed the 65th Ministry consisting of the following members:

VICTORIA—65th MINISTRY AT 5 JUNE 1981

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Premier and Treasurer
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister of Health and Deputy Premier
The Hon. B. F. Dixon	Minister for Employment and Training and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J. H. Ramsay	Minister for Economic Development and Minister of Labour and Industry
The Hon. T. L. Austin	Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests
The Hon. L. S. Lieberman	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. A. R. Wood	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister for the Arts and Minister of Educational Services
The Hon. J. G. Kennett	Minister of Housing and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. G. G. Weideman	Minister for Tourism and Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General, Ministry for Federal Affairs, and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. O. G. Jenkins	Minister of Water Supply

YEAR BOOK INDEX

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